Hazell's Annual 1916

REFER TO INDEX

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE

3/6 NETT

CAR and GENERAL
INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED
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MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE
83, Pall Mall, LONDON, and 30 Branch Offices

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For TROPICAL Wear

Thinnest CASHMERES and Superfine FLANNELS.

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Porous FLA... ...TEDS, and

For ...es
SERGES, W... ...TWEEDS.

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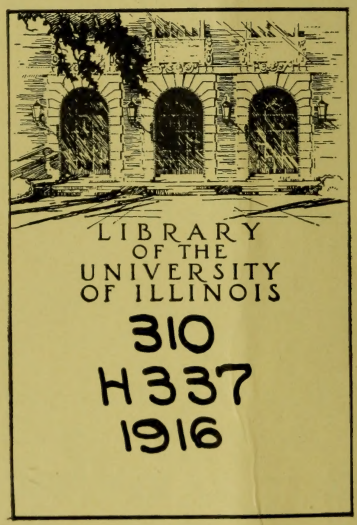
For CO ...AVEL
Scotch and ... ...RIEZES.

Stout ... ...s.

For Ladie... ...EAR.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We hold immense ...e TRADE and PUBLIC at home and abroad at favourable rates consistent with the amount of purchase. Orders can be executed direct from patterns, which will be sent to all bona-fide applicants. A visit to the warehouse is strongly recommended whenever possible; customers will then be able to inspect and handle the goods in the **PIECE,** and judge of the value and selection we can give; because statements and promises in advertisements are not always absolutely reliable, but "seeing is believing," they say. The cloth can be made up by tailoring firms in connection if desired.

Warehouse: **31 & 29, GT. PORTLAND ST.**

Branch: **93, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**

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The Times of February 22nd, 1912, says: "The Insurance Laws of the Dominion of Canada provide real safeguards for policy holders and annuitants."

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Established 1871

Funds - - £4,200,000

The Association has recently placed upon the market a scheme which secures a guaranteed income for the after years of life, and an estate at death—a scheme which is singularly beneficial in its character, absolutely definite in its guarantees, and safe with an unsurpassable security.

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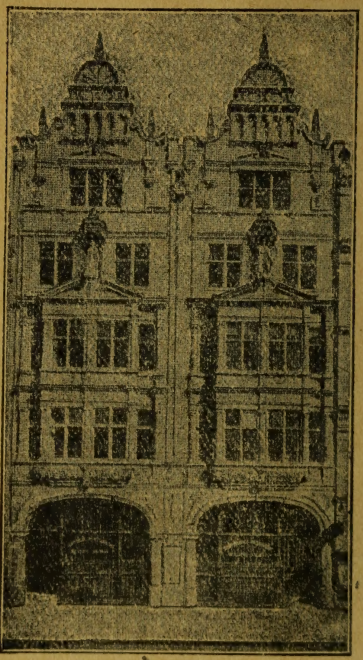
(Founded 1854. Incorporated 1875.)

This Society offers Advantages unsurpassed by any Building Society in London.



Since its establishment in 1854 it has continuously maintained its hold on popular favour, and has advanced upon Freehold and Leasehold Property over

£12,650,000

Reserve Fund exceeds **£140,000.**

BORROWING DEPARTMENT.

The Law Charges for Advances are upon a very moderate scale. Mortgages are carried out with the utmost promptitude. The facilities for redemption are exceptionally favourable.

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SHARES NOW BEING ISSUED BEARING 4 PER CENT. INTEREST.

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Offices: 4, 6, & 8, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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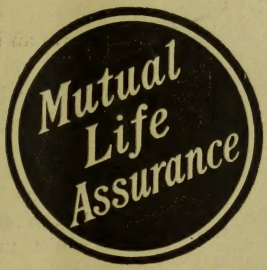
Life Assurance Society

ESTABLISHED 1815



Funds
22 Millions

Revenue
2½ Millions

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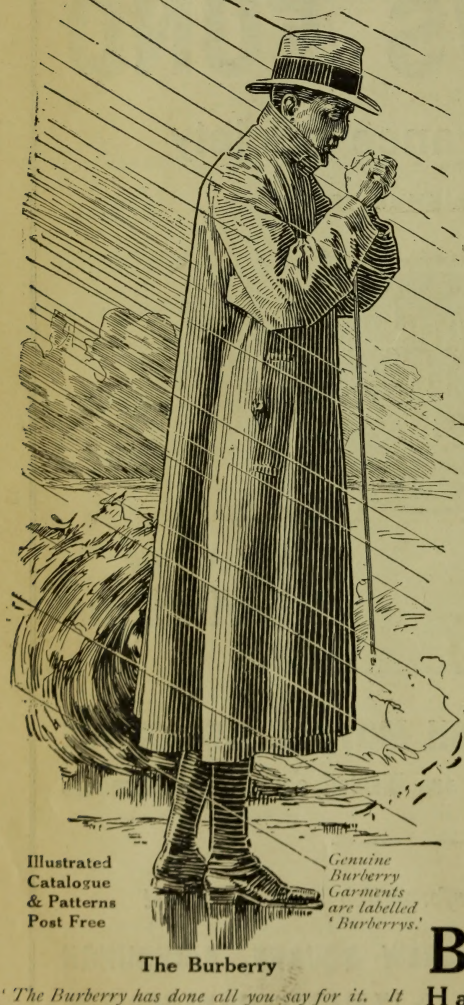
in which the Whole Profits are Divided among the Members

Prospectus and full information sent on request

Head Office : 9 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH
London: 28 CORNHILL, E.C., & 17 WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

THE BURBERRY

"Insures comfort and security in all climates and every kind of weather."
—LAND & WATER.



Illustrated Catalogue & Patterns Post Free

Genuine Burberry Garments are labelled 'Burberrys.'

The Burberry

"The Burberry has done all you say for it. It keeps out the heaviest rain, is very light, yet wonderfully warm on cold days, and cool on hot ones."—(Dr.) F. G., Amersham.

ITS RELIABILITY against wet is assured, because the materials are proofed by Burberrys' special processes, which efficiently exclude rain, sleet, or snow.

ITS WARMTH in cold weather is due to the extreme density of Burberry cloths, which form an impassable barrier to wind, and effectually safeguard health against the injurious effects of exposure to low temperature.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS has been cordially recognised by the Medical Profession, because, whilst unrivalled for weather resistance, THE BURBERRY is faultlessly self-ventilating and can be worn even on the mildest day without risk of overheating or liability to chill.

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HAZELL'S ANNUAL

FOR THE YEAR

1916

A RECORD OF THE TIME

GIVING THE MOST RECENT AND AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BRITISH EMPIRE, THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD, AND ALL THE IMPORTANT TOPICS OF THE DAY

WITH COPIOUS INDEX

EDITED BY

T. A. INGRAM, M.A., LL.D.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE

London:

HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, Ld., 52, Long Acre, W.C.

1916

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PREFACE.

"THE Greatest Drama of History," with its constantly changing scenes, has rendered it a matter of difficulty, in certain cases, to present that most recent information which has always been the feature of HAZELL'S ANNUAL. Nevertheless, thanks to official help and courtesy, not only in the United Kingdom but throughout the world, now extended to the ANNUAL in a very notable manner, the Editor has in a great measure been able to overcome this difficulty. He believes that the 1916 Edition will increase its reputation for being the most authoritative and accurate yearly work of reference at present published. For this he has to thank most cordially the many public officials at home and abroad for their assistance so generously given.

The Great War has naturally absorbed a considerable amount of space, not only in the general, but in allied articles, but the usual features of the ANNUAL have as far as possible been retained, and in many cases considerably developed.

There is one utility of the ANNUAL to which the Editor feels compelled to draw attention. Learned societies, institutions, and bodies of different kinds are mentioned in a variety not reached by any other work of reference, and, consequently, the ANNUAL is the standard for information of this particular nature. To those who consult it for this purpose the Editor has only to say that its utility and accuracy may be judged from the fact that the returns from those who were applied to for information have reached, for the 1916 Edition, the record of 100 per cent.

As in the past, the Editor will be glad to reply individually to correspondents who desire further information on subjects dealt with in the ANNUAL, where considerations of space have not permitted of more exhaustive treatment.

LONDON,
Nov. 27th, 1915.

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By Appointment.

GENERAL

Accident Fire and Life

Assurance Corporation, Limited.

Assets exceed £2,500,000. Claims paid over £7,500,000.

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Sickness.	**Domestic Servants.**	**Driving Accidents.**
Fire.	**Motor Car.**	**Live Stock.**
Life.	**Burglary.**	**Plate Glass.**

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GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON.

General Manager: **F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.**

NOTE.—The Bonds of the Corporation are accepted by all Departments of H.M.'s Government. [92

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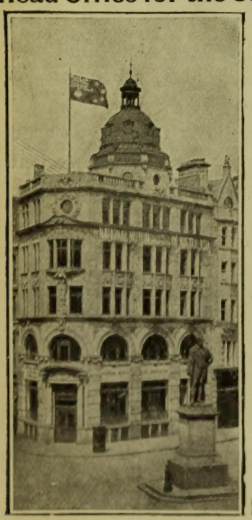
Established 1869.

Head Office for the United Kingdom: 5, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON E.C.



Accumulated Funds over - - - *£9,000,000*
Annual Income over - - - - - *£1,400,000*

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ROBERT CHANCELLOR NESBITT, Esq., *Chairman.*
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Should Father die. All further payments cease, but Child will inherit the Capital just as if his Father had survived.

Should Child die. All Premiums are returned with 4 per cent. interest.

JANUARY, 1916.

5 N. Moon 4h 45m A.M. | 20 F. Moon 8h 29m A.M.
12 First Qtr. 3h 38m A.M. | 28 Last Qtr. oh 35m A.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	S.	1	Circumcision. Bank Hol. [Scot. Hol. Stk. Exch.	9 25	10 5
2	S.	2	*2 after Christmas*	10 41	11 16
3	M.	3	Quarter Sessions Wk.	11 52	—
4	Tu.	4	Sun R. 8.8 S. 4.1	0 25	0 56
5	W.	5	Divs. due at Bank	1 25	1 52
6	Th.	6	Epiphany. 12th Day	2 18	2 45
7	F.	7	Fire Insurances ex.	3 9	3 34
8	S.	8	Camb. Lent Tm. beg.	3 58	4 23
9	S.	9	*1 after Epiphany*	4 45	5 6
10	M.	10	Sun R. 8.5 S. 4.9	5 27	5 48
11	Tu.	11	Hilary Law Sit. beg.	6 9	6 31
12	W.	12		6 51	7 15
13	Th.	13		7 37	8 2
14	F.	14	Oxford Lent Term	8 31	9 4
15	S.	15	begins	9 43	10 24
16	S.	16	*2 after Epiphany*	11 1	11 39
17	M.	17		—	0 14
18	Tu.	18	Sun R. 8.0 S. 4.21	0 44	1 8
19	W.	19		1 29	1 51
20	Th.	20		2 10	2 27
21	F.	21		2 44	3 0
22	S.	22		3 16	3 34
23	S.	23	*3 after Epiphany*	3 49	4 4
24	M.	24		4 21	4 39
25	Tu.	25	Conversion of S. Paul	4 53	5 9
26	W.	26	Sun R. 7.50 S. 4.35	5 26	5 46
27	Th.	27		6 4	6 23
28	F.	28		6 45	7 9
29	S.	29		7 30	8 7
30	S.	30	*4 after Epiphany*	8 41	9 21
31	M.	31	Sun R. 7.44 S. 4.44	10 10	10 57

FEBRUARY, 1916.

3 N. Moon 4h 6m P.M. | 19 F. Moon 2h 29m A.M.
10 First Qtr. 10h 20m P.M. | 26 Last Qtr. 9h 24m A.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	Tu.	32	Partridge & Pheas. [Shooting ends	11 41	—
2	W.	33	Purif. of V. Mary. [Candlemas. Scot.	0 20	0 54
3	Th.	34	[Quarter Day	1 21	1 49
4	F.	35		2 13	2 36
5	S.	36		2 58	3 21
6	S.	37	*5 after Epiphany*	3 42	4 1
7	M.	38	Sun R. 7.33 S. 4.56	4 21	4 40
8	Tu.	39	Half Quarter Day	5 0	5 17
9	W.	40		5 33	5 51
10	Th.	41		6 9	6 27
11	F.	42		6 47	7 10
12	S.	43		7 35	8 5
13	S.	44	*6 after Epiphany*	8 41	9 25
14	M.	45		10 13	10 57
15	Tu.	46	Sun R. 7.19 S. 5.11	11 39	—
16	W.	47		0 17	0 46
17	Th.	48		1 11	1 30
18	F.	49		1 50	2 8
19	S.	50		2 25	2 40
20	S.	51	*Septuagesima Sun.*	2 55	3 9
21	M.	52		3 24	3 40
22	Tu.	53	Sun R. 7.5 S. 5.24	3 56	4 11
23	W.	54		4 28	4 44
24	Th.	55	St. Matthias, Ap.	5 0	5 17
25	F.	56		5 36	5 55
26	S.	57		6 17	6 40
27	S.	58	*Sexagesima Sun.*	7 6	7 41
28	M.	59		8 22	9 7
29	Tu.	60	Sun R. 6.50 S. 5.37	10 0	10 51

MARCH, 1916.

4 N. Moon 3h 58m A.M. | 19 F. Moon 5h 27m P.M.
11 First Qtr. 6h 33m P.M. | 26 Last Qtr. 4h 22m P.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	W.	61	St. David	11 36	—
2	Th.	62		0 16	0 48
3	F.	63		1 13	1 36
4	S.	64		2 0	2 20
5	S.	05	*Quinquagesima S.*	2 39	2 58
6	M.	66	Sun R. 6.36 S. 5.47	3 17	3 35
7	Tu.	67	Shrove Tuesday	3 52	4 10
8	W.	68	Ash Wednesday	4 26	4 44
9	Th.	69		4 59	5 15
10	F.	70		5 32	5 49
11	S.	71		6 9	6 31
12	S.	72	*1 in Lent.* Ember	6 54	7 20
13	M.	73	[Week	7 54	8 35
14	Tu.	74	Sun R. 6.19 S. 6.0	9 22	10 14
15	W.	75	Ember Day	10 58	11 38
16	Th.	76	[Ireland. Ember D.	—	0 10
17	F.	77	St. Patrick. Bk. Hol.	0 37	0 58
18	S.	78	Ember Day	1 16	1 34
19	S.	79	*2 in Lent*	1 52	2 8
20	M.	80	Spring com. 11h p.m.	2 23	2 38
21	Tu.	81		2 53	3 9
22	W.	82	Sun R. 6.1 S. 6.14	3 26	3 43
23	Th.	83		4 0	4 19
24	F.	84	[Quarter Day	4 38	4 58
25	S.	85	Annunc. Lady Day.	5 17	5 40
26	S.	86	*3 in Lent*	6 4	6 29
27	M.	87		7 1	7 36
28	Tu.	88		8 19	9 7
29	W.	89	Sun R. 5.45 S. 6.25	9 59	10 46
30	Th.	90		11 25	—
31	F.	91		0 1	0 29

APRIL, 1916.

2 N. Moon 4h 21m P.M. | 18 F. Moon 5h 8m A.M.
10 First Qtr. 2h 36m P.M. | 24 Last Qtr. 10h 38m P.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	S.	92		0 53	1 14
2	S.	93	*4 in Lent*	1 35	1 55
3	M.	94	Cambridge Lent T. e.	2 14	2 31
4	Tu.	95	Quarter Sess. Week	2 50	3 6
5	W.	96	Dividends due at Bk.	3 24	3 40
6	Th.	97	Sun R. 5.27 S. 6.38	3 58	4 13
7	F.	98		4 31	4 47
8	S.	99	Fire Insur. expire	5 4	5 22
9	S.	100	*5 in Lent*	5 42	6 2
10	M.	101		6 25	6 52
11	Tu.	102		7 21	7 58
12	W.	103		8 38	9 22
13	Th.	104	Sun R. 5.11 S. 6.51	10 7	10 44
14	F.	105		11 17	11 46
15	S.	106	Oxford Lent Tm. e.	—	0 10
16	S.	107	*Palm Sunday*	0 32	0 52
17	M.	108		1 9	1 27
18	Tu.	109		1 45	2 3
19	W.	110	Hilary Law Sitts. e.	2 21	2 39
20	Th.	111	Maundy Thursday	2 59	3 19
21	F.	112	*Good Fri.* Sun R. 4.55	3 39	4 1
22	S.	113	Easter Even [S. 7.4	4 22	4 44
23	S.	114	*Easter D.* St. George	5 9	5 33
24	M.	115	Easter M. Bank Hol.	6 1	6 32
25	Tu.	116	Ea. Tu. St. Mark, Ev. [Cambridge Ea. T. b.	7 5	7 40
26	W.	117	Oxford Easter Tm. b.	8 20	9 2
27	Th.	118		9 45	10 23
28	F.	119	Sun R. 4.41 S. 7.15	10 55	11 28
29	S.	120		11 58	—
30	S.	121	*Low S.—1 aft East.*	0 22	0 45

MAY, 1916.

2. N. Moon 5h29m A.M. | 17. F. Moon 2h 11m P.M.
10. First Qtr. 8h 47m A.M. | 24. Last Qtr. 5h 16m A.M.
31. N. Moon 7h 37m P.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	M.	122	SS. Phil. & Jas. Bk. Hl. Sc. [Hol. S. Ex. Roy. Ac. op.	1 5	1 26
2	Tu.	123	East. Law Sitts. beg.	1 46	2 6
3	W.	124		2 24	2 41
4	Th.	125		2 59	3 16
5	F.	126	Sun R. 4.28 S. 7.27	3 34	3 51
6	S.	127	King's Accesn., 1910	4 9	4 28
7	☽.	128	*2 after Easter*	4 45	5 1
8	M.	129	[Half Qtr. Day	5 21	5 42
9	Tu.	130	Proc. King Geo. V.	6 5	6 28
10	W.	131		6 55	7 24
11	Th.	132		7 56	8 30
12	F.	133	Sun R. 4.16 S. 7.38	9 6	9 44
13	S.	134		10 16	10 45
14	☽.	135	*3 after Easter*	11 12	11 40
15	M.	136	Scot. Qr. D. (Whits'nd'y)	—	0 4
16	Tu.	137		0 27	0 48
17	W.	138		1 10	1 33
18	Th.	139		1 54	2 15
19	F.	140	Sun R. 4.6 S. 7.49	2 39	3 1
20	S.	141		3 25	3 50
21	☽.	142	*4 after Easter*	4 15	4 41
22	M.	143		5 7	5 33
23	Tu.	144		6 1	6 31
24	W.	145	Empire Day	7 0	7 32
25	Th.	146	Sun R. 3.58 S. 7.57	8 5	8 38
26	F.	147	Queen Mary b., 1867	9 12	9 44
27	S.	148		10 17	10 49
28	☽.	149	*Rogation Sunday*	11 20	11 48
29	M.	150	Rogation Day	—	0 15
30	Tu.	151	Rogation Day	0 39	1 1
31	W.	152	Rogation Day	1 23	1 46

JUNE, 1916.

8. First Qtr. 11h 59m P.M. | 22. Last Qtr. 1h 16m P.M.
15. F. Moon 9h 42m P.M. | 30. N. Moon 10h 43m A.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	Th.	153	Ascension Day	2 4	2 23
2	F.	154	Sun R. 3.50 S. 8.5	2 42	2 59
3	S.	155	King Geo. V. b., 1865.	3 18	3 36
4	☽.	156	*Sun. aft. Ascension.*	3 53	4 10
5	M.	157		4 29	4 46
6	Tu.	158		5 4	5 23
7	W.	159	Sun R. 3.47 S. 8.10	5 44	6 5
8	Th.	160		6 27	6 50
9	F.	161	Ea. Law Sit. e. Oxf. Ea.	7 15	7 42
10	S.	162	Oxf. Trin. Tm. b. [Tm. e.	8 9	8 39
11	☽.	163	*Whit S.* Emb. Wk.	9 11	9 43
12	M.	164	Whitsun Mon. Bank Hol.	10 14	10 46
13	Tu.	165	Whitsun Tuesday	11 16	11 46
14	W.	166	Em. D. Sun R. 3.44 S. 8.15	—	0 14
15	Th.	167		0 41	1 7
16	F.	168	Ember Day	1 35	2 1
17	S.	169	Ember Day	2 26	2 52
18	☽.	170	*Trinity Sunday*	3 18	3 43
19	M.	171		4 10	4 35
20	Tu.	172	Trinity Law Sit. b.	5 1	5 25
21	W.	173	Sum. com. 6h P.M.	5 52	6 18
22	Th.	174	Corpus Christi. Cor. K.	6 42	7 7
23	F.	175	Pr. of W. b. 1894. [Geo. V.	7 32	7 59
24	S.	176	St. John B. Mid. D. [1911 [Qr. D. Cam. E. Tm. e.	8 27	8 58
25	☽.	177	*1 after Trinity*	9 31	10 5
26	M.	178	Quarter Sess. Week	10 38	11 11
27	Tu.	179	Sun R. 3.46 S. 8.19	11 44	—
28	W.	180		0 15	0 41
29	Th.	181	St. Peter, Ap.	1 4	1 27
30	F.	182		1 50	2 9

JULY, 1916.

8. First Qtr. 11h 55m A.M. | 21. Last Qtr. 11h 33m P.M.
15. F. Moon 4h 40m A.M. | 30. N. Moon 2h 15m A.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	S.	183	Dominion D. Canada	2 28	2 46
2	☽.	184	*2 aft. Trinity.* Ram-	3 4	3 20
3	M.	185	[adân (Turk Lent) b.	3 37	3 54
4	Tu.	186	Dec. of Amer. Ind.	4 11	4 30
5	W.	187	Divs. due at Bank	4 46	5 3
6	Th.	188	Sun R. 3.53 S. 8.16	5 21	5 37
7	F.	189	[Fire Insur. ex.	5 57	6 17
8	S.	190	Oxford Trin. Tm. e.	6 37	7 0
9	☽.	191	*3 after Trinity*	7 24	7 49
10	M.	192		8 16	8 49
11	Tu.	193		9 24	10 1
12	W.	194		10 38	11 14
13	Th.	195	Sun R. 4.0 S. 8.11	11 52	—
14	F.	196		0 24	0 55
15	S.	197		1 23	1 53
16	☽.	198	*4 after Trinity*	2 19	2 45
17	M.	199		3 9	3 34
18	Tu.	200		3 58	4 21
19	W.	201		4 44	5 7
20	Th.	202	Sun R. 4.8 S. 8.4	5 29	5 49
21	F.	203		6 10	6 33
22	S.	204		6 54	7 17
23	☽.	205	*5 after Trinity*	7 41	8 8
24	M.	206		8 37	9 14
25	Tu.	207	St. James, Ap.	9 54	10 34
26	W.	208		11 13	11 50
27	Th.	209	Sun R. 4.18 S. 7.54	—	0 23
28	F.	210		0 49	1 13
29	S.	211		1 35	1 55
30	☽.	212	*6 after Trinity*	2 14	2 31
31	M.	213	Trin. Law Sit. end	2 46	3 2

AUGUST, 1916.

6. First Qtr. 9h 6m P.M. | 20. Last Qtr. 0h 53m P.M.
13. F. Moon 0h 0m P.M. | 28. N. Moon 5h 25m P.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	Tu.	214	Lam. D. Scot. Qr. D.	3 17	3 33
2	W.	215		3 49	4 5
3	Th.	216	Sun R. 4.28 S. 7.44	4 22	4 37
4	F.	217	War dec. bet. Gt. Brit.	4 53	5 8
5	S.	218	[and Germany, 1914	5 24	5 42
6	☽.	219	*7 after Trinity*	6 1	6 21
7	M.	220	Bank Holiday. Roy.	6 45	7 10
8	Tu.	221	[Academy closes	7 37	8 9
9	W.	222		8 46	9 30
10	Th.	223	Sun R. 4.39 S. 7.32	10 17	11 2
11	F.	224	Half Quarter Day	11 44	—
12	S.	225	Grouse Shoot. begins	0 21	0 50
13	☽.	226	*8 after Trinity*	1 17	1 44
14	M.	227		2 8	2 31
15	Tu.	228		2 54	3 16
16	W.	229		3 37	3 59
17	Th.	230	Sun R. 4.50 S. 7.18	4 18	4 39
18	F.	231		4 58	5 16
19	S.	232		5 33	5 54
20	☽.	233	*9 after Trinity*	6 14	6 34
21	M.	234	Black Game Sh. b.	6 57	7 23
22	Tu.	235		7 53	8 27
23	W.	236		9 10	9 59
24	Th.	237	St. Bartholomew,	10 43	11 23
25	F.	238	Sun R. 5.2 S. 7.2 [Ap.	—	0 1
26	S.	239		0 29	0 53
27	☽.	240	*10 after Trinity*	1 13	1 32
28	M.	241		1 50	2 6
29	Tu.	242		2 21	2 36
30	W.	243		2 51	3 5
31	Th.	244	Sun R. 5.12 S. 6.48	3 21	3 36

SEPTEMBER, 1916.

5. First Qtr. 4h 27m A.M. | 19. Last Qtr. 5h 35m A.M.
11. F. Moon 8h 31m P.M. | 27. N. Moon 7h 34m A.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	F.	245	Partridge Shoot. b.	3 51	4 7
2	S.	246		4 23	4 39
3	S.	247	*11 after Trinity*	4 56	5 13
4	M.	248		5 31	5 53
5	Tu.	249		6 16	6 42
6	W.	250		7 14	7 50
7	Th.	251	Sun R. 5.23 S. 6.32	8 32	9 20
8	F.	252		10 11	10 57
9	S.	253		11 37	—
10	S.	254	*12 after Trinity*	0 10	0 39
11	M.	255		1 3	1 28
12	Tu.	256		1 50	2 11
13	W.	257		2 32	2 51
14	Th.	258	Sun R. 5.34 S. 6.16	3 9	3 29
15	F.	259		3 45	4 8
16	S.	260		4 26	4 44
17	S.	261	*13 after Trinity.*	5 0	5 17
18	M.	262	[Ember Week	5 37	5 59
19	Tu.	263		6 20	6 45
20	W.	264	Ember Day	7 13	7 48
21	Th.	265	St. Matthew, Ap.	8 32	9 10
22	F.	266	Emb. D. S. R. 5.47 S. 5.58	10 7	10 48
23	S.	267	Emb. D. Aut'mn c. 9A.M.	11 24	11 55
24	S.	268	*14 after Trinity*	—	0 19
25	M.	269		0 41	0 59
26	Tu.	270		1 16	1 33
27	W.	271		1 49	2 3
28	Th.	272	Jewish Yr. 5677 beg.	2 19	2 33
29	F.	273	S. Mich. & All Angels. [Mich. Dy. Qtr. Dy.	2 50	3 4
30	S.	274	Sun R. 6.0 S. 5.30	3 22	3 38

OCTOBER, 1916.

4. First Qtr. 11h 1m A.M. | 10. Last Qtr. 1h 9m A.M.
11. F. Moon 7h 1m A.M. | 26. N. Moon 8h 37m P.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	S.	275	*15 a. Trin.* Camb Mic.	3 56	4 15
2	M.	276	Pheas. Sht. b. [Tm.b.	4 34	4 52
3	Tu.	277		5 13	5 37
4	W.	278		6 2	6 31
5	Th.	279	Divs. due at Bank	7 4	7 45
6	F.	280		8 30	9 20
7	S.	281	Sun R. 6.11 S. 5.24	10 6	10 47
8	S.	282	*16 after Trinity*	11 23	11 54
9	M.	283		—	0 20
10	Tu.	284	Oxford Mich. Tm. b.	0 43	1 6
11	W.	285		1 28	1 48
12	Th.	286	Mich. Law Sit. beg.	2 6	2 26
13	F.	287	Sun R. 6.21 S. 5.11	2 44	3 3
14	S.	288	Fire Insur. expire	3 21	3 39
15	S.	289	*17 after Trinity*	3 57	4 16
16	M.	290	Quarter Sessions	4 33	4 50
17	Tu.	291	[Week	5 9	5 29
18	W.	292	St. Luke, Evan.	5 50	6 15
19	Th.	293		6 43	7 15
20	F.	294	Sun R. 6.33 S. 4.55	7 50	8 28
21	S.	295	Trafalgar Day (1805)	9 11	9 53
22	S.	296	*18 after Trinity*	10 31	11 3
23	M.	297		11 32	11 55
24	Tu.	298		—	0 18
25	W.	299		0 36	0 54
26	Th.	300		1 12	1 31
27	F.	301	Sun R. 6.46 S. 4.41	1 47	2 4
28	S.	302	SS. Simon and Jude. [Moh.m. Year 13 5 beg.	2 22	2 39
29	S.	303	*19 after Trinity*	2 58	3 17
30	M.	304		3 37	3 58
31	Tu.	305		4 20	4 43

NOVEMBER, 1916.

2. First Qtr. 5h 51m P.M. | 17. Last Qtr. 10h 1m P.M.
9. F. Moon 8h 18m P.M. | 25. N. Moon 8h 50m A.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	W.	306	All Saints' Day. Hol. [Stock Exchange	5 6	5 31
2	Th.	307		6 1	6 30
3	F.	308	Sun R. 6.58 S. 4.28	7 3	7 42
4	S.	309		8 21	9 3
5	S.	310	*20 aft. Trinity.*	9 44	10 21
6	M.	311	[Gunpowder Plot	10 55	11 26
7	Tu.	312		11 54	—
8	W.	313	Sun R. 7.7 S. 4.20	0 18	0 40
9	Th.	314	Kg. Ed. VII. b., 1841	1 2	1 25
10	F.	315	[Day. Half Qr. Day	1 44	2 4
11	S.	316	Martinmas. Scot. Qr.	2 24	2 42
12	S.	317	*21 after Trinity*	3 1	3 19
13	M.	318		3 37	3 56
14	Tu.	319		4 14	4 33
15	W.	320	Sun R. 7.19 S. 4.9	4 50	5 8
16	Th.	321		5 28	5 51
17	F.	322		6 14	6 40
18	S.	323		7 7	7 36
19	S.	324	*22 after Trinity*	8 7	8 42
20	M.	325		9 20	9 55
21	Tu.	326		10 27	10 55
22	W.	327	Sun R. 7.31 S. 4.1	11 23	11 48
23	Th.	328		—	0 11
24	F.	329		0 32	0 53
25	S.	330		1 15	1 38
26	S.	331	*23 after Trinity*	1 59	2 20
27	M.	332		2 41	3 4
28	Tu.	333		3 27	3 51
29	W.	334	Sun R. 7.42 S. 3.54	4 15	4 41
30	Th.	335	St. Andrew, Ap.	5 5	5 30

DECEMBER, 1916.

2. First Qtr. 1h 56m A.M. | 17. Last Qtr. 6h 6m P.M.
9. F. Moon oh 44m P.M. | 24. N. Moon 8h 31m P.M.
31. First Quarter oh 7m P.M.

M.	W.	Y.	Sundays, &c.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1	F.	330	Qn. Alexandra born, [1844	5 59 / 6 56	6 26 / 7 25
2	S.	337			
3	S.	338	*1 in Advent*	7 57	8 31
4	M.	339		9 6	9 40
5	Tu.	340		10 15	10 47
6	W.	341	Sun R. 7.52 S. 3.50	11 18	11 48
7	Th.	342		—	0 17
8	F.	343	[Shooting ends	0 42	1 5
9	S.	344	Blk. Game & Grouse	1 30	1 50
10	S.	345	*2 in Advent*	2 10	2 30
11	M.	346		2 47	3 6
12	Tu.	347		3 24	3 43
13	W.	348	Sun R. 7.59 S. 3.49	4 1	4 19
14	Th.	349		4 35	4 53
15	F.	350		5 10	5 28
16	S.	351		5 49	6 9
17	S.	352	*3 in Aav.* Emb. Wk.	6 29	6 51
18	M.	353	Oxf. Mich. Term e.	7 16	7 41
19	Tu.	354	Camb. Mich. Term e.	8 10	8 39
20	W.	355	Emb. D. Sun R. 8.5 S. 3.50	9 12	9 46
21	Th.	356	Mich. L. S.c. St. Thos. A.	10 21	10 53
22	F.	357	Emb. D. Winter com.	11 24	11 56
23	S.	358	Ember Day [4h A.M.	—	0 24
24	S.	359	*4 in Advent*	0 51	1 17
25	M.	360	*Christ. D.* Qtr. D.	1 42	2 8
26	Tu.	361	St. Step., M. Box. D.	2 32	2 57
27	W.	362	S. John, E. [Bk. Hol.	3 21	3 46
28	Th.	363	Innocents' Day	4 10	4 34
29	F.	364	Sun R. 8.8 S. 3.56	4 59	5 22
30	S.	365		5 46	6 11
31	S.	366	*1 after Christmas*	6 35	6 50

CALENDAR, 1915.

	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.					APRIL.				
Sunday .		3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25
Monday .		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22		1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26
Tuesday .		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23		2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27
Wednesday		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24		3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28
Thursday .		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29
Friday .	1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30
Saturday .	2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	

	MAY.					JUNE.					JULY.					AUGUST.				
Sunday .		2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
Monday .		3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28		5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
Tuesday .		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29		6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31
Wednesday		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30		7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	
Thursday .		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	
Friday .		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25		2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	
Saturday .	1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26		3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	

	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
Sunday .		5	12	19	26		3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28		5	12	19	26
Monday .		6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29		6	13	20	27
Tuesday .		7	14	21	28		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30		7	14	21	28
Wednesday	1	8	15	22	29		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	29
Thursday .	2	9	16	23	30		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25		2	9	16	23	30
Friday .	3	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26		3	10	17	24	31
Saturday .	4	11	18	25		2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25	

PERPETUAL CALENDAR, 1801—1950.

Date.							
Years of the Century.	1801	1802	1803	1805	1806	1809	1810
	1807	1813	1814	1811	1817	1815	1821
	1818	1819	1825	1822	1823	1826	1827
	1829	1830	1831	1833	1834	1837	1838
	1835	1841	1842	1839	1845	1843	1849
	1846	1847	1853	1850	1851	1854	1855
	1857	1858	1859	1861	1862	1865	1866
	1863	1869	1870	1867	1873	1871	1877
	1874	1875	1881	1878	1879	1882	1883
	1885	1886	1887	1889	1890	1893	1894
	1891	1897	1898	1895		1899	1900
	1903	1909	1910	1901	1902	1905	1906
	1914	1915	1921	1907	1913	1911	1917
	1925	1926	1927	1918	1919	1922	1923
	1931	1937	1938	1929	1930	1933	1934
	1942	1943	1949	1935	1941	1939	1945
				1946	1947	1950	

Explanation.—On what day did June 18th, 1815, fall? First find the column which contains the year 1815 (6th column). Run down column to months, when the figure 4 will be found opposite June. In bottom table take the figure 4, and run along the days of the month to 18th, when it will be found to give a **Sunday**, June 18th, 1815, having fallen on a Sunday.

Leap Years.

1804	1808	1812	1816	1820	1824	1828
1832	1836	1840	1844	1848	1852	1856
1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884
1888	1892	1896				
	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924
1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948	

January .	4	5	6	2	3	7	1	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	2	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	2	7	5	3	1	6	4
February	7	1	2	5	6	3	4	3	1	6	4	2	7	5	5	1	6	4	2	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	7	5	3
March .	7	1	2	5	6	3	4	4	2	7	5	3	1	6	6	2	7	5	3	1	6	4	4	2	7	5	3	1	6
April .	3	4	5	1	2	6	7	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	2	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	5	3	1	6	4	2	7
May .	5	6	7	3	4	1	2	2	7	5	3	1	6	4	4	2	7	5	3	1	6	4	6	4	2	7	5	3	1
June .	1	2	3	6	7	4	5	5	3	1	6	4	2	7	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	7	3	1	6	4	2	7	5
July .	3	4	5	1	2	6	7	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	2	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	4	2	7	5	3	1	6
August .	6	7	1	4	5	2	3	3	1	6	4	2	7	5	5	3	1	6	4	2	7	5	1	6	4	2	7	5	3
September	2	3	4	7	1	5	6	6	4	2	7	5	3	1	1	6	4	2	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	7	5	3	1
October .	4	5	6	2	3	7	1	1	6	4	2	7	5	3	3	1	6	4	2	7	5	3	6	4	2	7	5	3	1
November	7	1	2	5	6	3	4	4	2	7	5	3	1	6	6	2	7	5	3	1	6	4	4	2	7	5	3	1	6
December	2	3	4	7	1	5	6	6	4	2	7	5	3	1	1	6	4	2	7	5	3	1	5	3	1	6	4	2	7

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

CALENDAR, 1917.

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.							APRIL.						
Sunday .		7	14	21	28			4	11	18	25			4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29	
Monday .	1	8	15	22	29			5	12	19	26			5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30	
Tuesday .	2	9	16	23	30			6	13	20	27			6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24		
Wednesday	3	10	17	24	31			7	14	21	28			7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25		
Thursday.	4	11	18	25			1	8	15	22			1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26		
Friday .	5	12	19	26			2	9	16	23			2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27		
Saturday.	6	13	20	27			3	10	17	24			3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28		

MAY.							JUNE.							JULY.							AUGUST.						
Sunday .		6	13	20	27			3	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	29			5	12	19	26	
Monday .		7	14	21	28			4	11	18	25		2	9	16	23	30			6	13	20	27	
Tuesday .	1	8	15	22	29			5	12	19	26		3	10	17	24	31			7	14	21	28	
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	30			6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25			1	8	15	22	29	
Thursday.	3	10	17	24	31			7	14	21	28		5	12	19	26			2	9	16	23	30	
Friday .	4	11	18	25			1	8	15	22	29		6	13	20	27			3	10	17	24	31	
Saturday.	5	12	19	26			2	9	16	23	30		7	14	21	28			4	11	18	25		

SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
Sunday .		2	9	16	23	30		7	14	21	28			4	11	18	25			2	9	16	23	30
Monday .		3	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	29			5	12	19	26			3	10	17	24	31
Tuesday .		4	11	18	25		2	9	16	23	30			6	13	20	27			4	11	18	25	
Wednesday		5	12	19	26		3	10	17	24	31			7	14	21	28			5	12	19	26	
Thursday.		6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25			1	8	15	22	29			6	13	20	27	
Friday .		7	14	21	28		5	12	19	26			2	9	16	23	30			7	14	21	28	
Saturday.	1	8	15	22	29		6	13	20	27			3	10	17	24			1	8	15	22	29	

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OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Treasury (p. 13). Sir R. Chalmers, K.C.B., Governor of Ceylon, to be a Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

Colonial Office (p. 21). Sir George V. Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Permanent Under-Secretary, *vice* Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., appointed Governor of Ceylon.

Board of Trade (p. 23). **Commercial Department:** W. G. Wickham, Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, to be Trade Commissioner for South Africa, *vice* Sir R. Sothern Holland, engaged under the Ministry of Munitions. R. W. Dalton (Staff Officer, 1st Class) to be Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, *vice* W. G. Wickham.

Peerage (p. 39). *Massy, Hugh S. J. Massy, 7th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1864, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Hugh H. C. G. M., *s.*, *b.* '94.

City of London Corporation (p. 96). Court of Common Council: Cheap Ward—W. H. Thomas appointed Deputy-Alderman.

Austria (p. 196). **New Members of Ministerial Council:** *Finance*, Ritter von Leth.—*Commerce*, Herr von Spitzmüller.—*Interior*, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst.

Panama (p. 234). **Revenue**, 1914, £780,119; **expenditure**, 1914, £911,549. **Imports**, 1914, £1,977,095; **exports**, 1914, £1,032,600. **Public debt**, Guarantee of Bonds in U.S. for construction of railways up to $3,000,000; loan for six years to be contracted at 6 per cent. per annum for $1,250,000 to meet deficit in revenue and expenditure. Vice-Consul at Colón, Francis O'Meara. Population of Panama, 1915, 60,373; pop. of Colon, 1915, 29,331.

Portugal (p. 239). **New Ministry:** *Premier and Finance*, Dr. Affonso Costa. — *Interior*, Senhor Almeida Ribeiro. — *Justice*, Senhor Catanho de Menezes.—*Public Works*, Senhor Antonio Maria Silva.—*War*, Capt. Norton de Mattos.—*Marine*, Senhor Victor Hugo Azevedo Coutinho. — *Colonies*, Senhor Rodrigues Gaspar.—*Public Instruction*, Senhor Ferreira Simas. — *Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Augusto Soares.

Siam (p. 247). **Revenue**, 1915-16 (est.), £5,359,877; **expenditure**, 1915-16 (est.), £5,359,234. **Imports**, 1913-14, £6,962,334; 1914-15, £6,008,978; **exports**, 1913-14, £8,858,921; 1914-15, £7,782,797.

Financial Side of the War (p. 520). The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the House of Commons (Nov. 23rd) that script vouchers issued through Post Offices amounted to £5,000,000, a very unsatisfactory figure. New scheme of saving for war loans proposed by the issue of 5 per cent. bonds of £1 each, the rate at which the Treasury offered bills to the market for discount. French internal loan appeared Nov. 27th, terms being 5 per cent. at 88. Certain minimum prices were removed from Stock Exchange quotations, price of Consols varying between 57 and 59 (Nov. 23rd to 26th) in a free market. Gold in national banks was reported as England (Nov. 24th), £52,457,047; France (Nov. 25th), £193,407,720; Germany (Nov. 23rd), £121,737,700.

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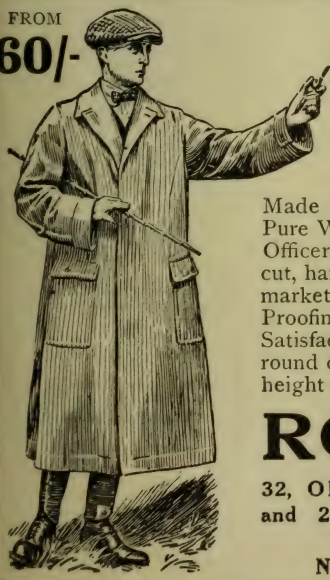

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HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1916.

A Record of the Time.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Empire of India, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, including the self-governing Dominions, and the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and other Dependencies, the whole forming one Empire under George V., King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants."

THE KING.

George V., "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," the second son of His late Majesty, King Edward VII., and Queen Alexandra, was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, seventeen months after his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, and was baptized with the names George Frederick Ernest Albert. The two brothers entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77, and after spending two years in the training ship *Britannia* went for a three years' voyage round the world in the *Bacchante*. In May '83 Prince George was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North American and West Indian station. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the North American station. In '91 he was made commander. In '92, through the death of his elder brother, he became heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In the same year he took command of the *Melampus* for the naval manœuvres. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (**Queen Mary**) was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, July 6th, '93. During '98 the Duke of York hoisted his pennant on board the *Crescent*, attached to the Channel Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral (Jan. 1st, 1901), and appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and with the Duchess left Portsmouth in the *Ophir* (March 16th) on a tour to the Colonies, and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On Nov. 9th, 1901, King Edward's birthday, the Duke was given the title of **Prince of Wales** and Earl of Chester. In celebration of their safe return from their Colonial tour the Prince and Princess were entertained by the London Corporation at the Guildhall (Dec. 5th, 1901), on which occasion His present Majesty delivered his memorable exhortation to England to "wake up." In October, 1905, the Prince and Princess left England for a visit to India, landing at Bombay on Nov. 9th. They returned to England on May 8th, attended a Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey on May 13th, and were entertained by the City at the Guildhall on May 17th.

On the death of H.M. King Edward VII. (May 6th, 1910), H.M. King George **ascended the throne**, and was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies (May 9th). At his first Council (May 7th) His Majesty made a Declaration, in the course of which, after an eloquent tribute to the work of King Edward, he said: "To endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these Realms, will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon Parliament and upon the people of these Islands and of my Dominions beyond the Seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties, and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our people's good."

His Majesty was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, June 22nd, 1911. The manifestations of loyalty which the occasion evoked were recognised in the King's subsequent message to his people.

A few weeks later, accompanied by the Queen and the Royal children, His Majesty visited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

On Nov. 11th their Majesties left England in the P. & O. steamship *Medina*, which had been fitted up as a Royal yacht, for their second visit to India. They landed at Bombay on Dec. 2nd, and on Dec. 7th made their State entry into Delhi, where, on Dec. 12th, the **Coronation Durbar** was held amid scenes of unparalleled splendour. The occasion was rendered the more memorable by the announcement by the King-Emperor of important changes in the administration of India, including the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. On Dec. 15th His Majesty laid the first stones of the new capital. On the following day he left Delhi for a shooting trip in Nepal, the Queen-Empress meanwhile making a tour in Agra

and Rajputana. Their Majesties entered Calcutta on Dec. 30th, and left by train on Jan. 8th, 1912, for Bombay, whence they sailed on the 10th. After visiting Port Sudan, Malta, and Gibraltar, they arrived at Spithead on Feb. 4th.

On the eve of his departure the King addressed to Mr. Asquith a telegram, in the course of which he said: "I am sure that you, as head of my Government, will be glad to know that from all sources, public and private, I gather that my highest hopes have been realised and that the success of our visit has exceeded all anticipations. Not only in Bombay, Delhi, and Calcutta, but in every other part of the country where the Queen and I have been, all classes, races, and creeds have united in receiving us with unmistakable signs of enthusiasm and affection."

Not the least interesting outcome of the visit was a message from the Viceroy of India, conveying the following expression of the feeling of the people of India: "The Princes and people of India desire to take the opportunity afforded by the conclusion of the Royal visit to convey to the great English nation an expression of their cordial good will and fellowship, also an assurance of their warm attachment to the world-wide Empire of which they form part, and with which their destinies are now indissolubly linked. Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India, so happily conceived and so successfully completed, has produced a profound and ineffaceable impression throughout the country. Their Imperial Majesties, by their gracious demeanour, their unfailing sympathy, and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes, have drawn closer the bonds that unite England and India, and have deepened and intensified the traditional feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of the Sovereign which has always characterised the Indian people. Conscious of the many blessings which India has derived from her connection with England, the Princes and people rejoiced to tender in person their loyal and loving homage to their Imperial Majesties. They are confident that this great and historic event marks the beginning of a new era, ensuring greater happiness, prosperity, and progress to the people of India under the ægis of the Crown."

On Feb. 6th, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and their children, the King and Queen attended a service of thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral for their safe return.

The children of their Majesties are:

(1) **H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David (Prince of Wales)**, b. June 23rd, '94.

(2) **H.R.H. Albert Frederick Arthur George**, b. Dec. 14th, '95; gazetted as midshipman Aug. 1913.

(3) **H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary**, b. April 25th, '97.

(4) **H.R.H. Henry William Frederick Albert**, b. March 31st, 1900; entered Eton College 1913.

(5) **H.R.H. George Edward Alexander Edmund**, b. Dec. 20th, 1902.

(6) **H.R.H. John Charles Francis**, b. July 12th, 1905.

The Queen Mother.

H.M. Queen Alexandra is the eldest daughter of the late Christian IX., King of Denmark, and was b. at Copenhagen, Dec. 1st, '44. She married His late Majesty King Edward VII. on March 10th, '63.

The Prince of Wales.

H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was b. at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on June 23rd, '94. He passed the qualifying examination for the Royal Navy in April 1907, and entered Osborne College on May 1st of that year. He completed his period of instruction there in April 1909, and in the following month entered Dartmouth College, where he remained until the completion of his course in March 1911. He was created Prince of Wales upon his sixteenth birthday, June 23rd, 1910, and in the following year was formally invested and presented to the Welsh people by his Royal father at Carnarvon Castle.

Sisters of the King.

His Majesty's sisters are:

H.R.H. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar (Princess Royal), *b.* Feb. 20th, '67, *m.* July 27th, '89, to Duke of Fife (who *d.* Jan. 29th, 1912), and has issue—H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife, *b.* May 17th, '91 (married to Prince Arthur of Connaught, Oct. 15th, 1913); and H.H. Princess Maud, *b.* April 3rd, '93.

H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, *b.* July 6th, '68.

H.R.H. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, *b.* Nov. 26th, '69, *m.* July 22nd, '96, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, and has issue a son, Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, *b.* July 2nd, 1903.

Surviving Brother and Sisters of His late Majesty, King Edward VII.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel of the Army Service Corps, and Col.-in-Chief of the 6th Dragoons, Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, A.D.C., was b. 1850. The third son of Queen Victoria. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia ('79). There are three children: Princess Margaret Victoria, *b.* Jan. 15th, '82, married June 15th, 1905, to H.R.H. Prince Gustaf Adolf, now Crown Prince of Sweden; Prince Arthur Frederick (*b.* Jan. 13th, '83), K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., P.C., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King (married his cousin the Duchess of Fife, Oct. 15th, 1913); and Princess Victoria Patricia, *b.* March 17th, '86. Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition ('82). Has been Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, was Commander-in-chief at Aldershot '93-8, and was promoted Field-Marshal in June 1902. By the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg in '99, he became the heir-apparent to the Duchy; but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany. The Duke and Duchess attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1903, as representatives of King

Edward and the Royal Family. H.R.H. was Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board 1904-7. He attended the German Army Manœuvres in Sept. 1906, and was made a Prussian Field-Marshal. He was appointed in 1907 to the newly created post of Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Forces and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean. Resigned in Aug. 1909. In Oct. 1910 he visited South Africa to open the Union Parliament on behalf of the King Elected Master of Trinity House, 1910. Was appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada in 1911. He is to be succeeded on the termination of the war by his son, Prince Arthur.

The surviving sisters of His late Majesty are:

H.R.H. **Helena** Augusta Victoria, b. May 25th, '46; m. July 5th, '66, to Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (b. Jan. 22nd, '31). There are three surviving children: Albert, b. Feb. 26th, '69; Victoria, b. May 3rd, '70; and Louise, b. Aug. 12th, '72 (m. July 6th, '91, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt. The marriage was dissolved in 1901).

H.R.H. **Louise** Caroline Alberta, b. March 18th, '48; m. March 21st, '71, to John, Duke of Argyll (who died May 2nd, 1914).

H.R.H. **Beatrice** Mary Victoria Feodora, b. April 14th, '57; m. July 23rd, '85, to Prince Henry of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5th, '58; d. Jan. 20th, '96). There are three surviving children: Alexander Albert, G.C.V.O., b. Nov. 23rd, '86; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, b. Oct. 24th, '87, m. May 31st, 1906, H.M. King Alfonso of Spain; and Leopold Arthur Louis, b. May 21st, '89. A third son, Prince Maurice, b. Oct. 3rd, '91, died of wounds Oct. 27th, '14.

Surviving Granddaughter of George III.

Augusta Caroline (dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge), b. July 19th, '22; m. June 28th, '43, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Another daughter, **Mary Adelaide** (*b.* '33, *d.* Oct. 27th, '97), *m.* Francis, Duke of Teck (who *d.* 1900). She had issue: (1) Queen Mary; (2) H.H. Adolphus, Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* Aug. 13th, '68, *m.* Dec. 12th, '94, Lady Margaret Grosvenor (issue living, Prince Frederick Charles Edward, *b.* Sept. 23rd, 1907; Princess Victoria Constance Mary, *b.* June 12th, '97; Princess Helena Frances Augusta, *b.* Oct. 23rd, '99); and (3) Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* April 14th, '74, *m.* Princess Alice of Albany (issue living, Prince Rupert, *b.* Aug. 24th, 1907; Princess May, *b.* Jan. 23rd, 1906).

THE CIVIL LIST.

In the Civil List of 1910, which was based on that of His late Majesty, no provision was made for the Prince of Wales, as the income of the Duchy of Cornwall, £87,000, was regarded as sufficient; but in the event of his marrying, the Princess of Wales will receive £10,000 per annum, to be increased to £30,000 should she survive His Royal Highness. Provision was also made that each of His Majesty's sons shall receive £10,000 a year on attaining his majority, to be increased to £25,000 a year on marriage; and each daughter £6,000 a year on attaining her majority or marrying. Certain pensions, also, which were granted by the late Sovereign were transferred to the Consolidated Fund, as was done also at the death of Queen Victoria. The provisions, and the effect of the Civil List Act of 1910, will be seen, therefore, in the following statement:

Schedule to the Civil List Act, 1910.

	£
Their Majesty's Privy Purse	110,000
Salaries of H.M.'s Household, etc.	125,800
Expenses of H.M.'s Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty, etc.	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
Total	£470,000

Provision for other members of the Royal Family:—	£
Queen Alexandra	70,000
Princess Christian (Schleswig-Holstein)	6,000
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Princess Henry of Battenberg	6,000
*Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000
His late Majesty's daughters	18,000
Total	£146,000

The King in addition to his Civil List receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse.

Duchy of Lancaster.

The honour of Lancaster was confiscated in 1266, owing to Earl Ferrer's rebellion. In 1267 Henry III. granted it to his son Edmund, whom he created Earl of Lancaster. In 1361 the estates, title, and honour came to John of Gaunt in right of his wife Blanche, and on the accession of his only son Henry IV. to the throne, in 1399, the duchy and honour became merged in the crown.

The revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1914 amounted to £112,098, made up of—rents and profits of courts, £61,254; royalties and dues, £36,250, etc. Expenditure consisted of—outlay for the benefit of the estate, £15,391; deducted under various Acts of Parliament, £7,556; allowances, donations, charities, £4,867; salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy, £2,000; expenses of management, £7,421. The sum of £61,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Duchy of Cornwall.

In 1337 Edward III. created Cornwall a duchy for his son Edward, the Black Prince, who was thus the first English duke. The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended Dec. 31st, 1914, was £162,440, and was derived principally from rents and profits of courts, £109,321; annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,216; and dividends on stock, £11,501. The payments included—Outlay for the benefit of the estate, £20,601; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £21,272; allowances, donations, and charities, £7,300; expenses of management, £12,041. The sum of £42,106 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

* Suspended during the war.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

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Examiners of Plays, E. A. Bendall and G. S. Street (see p. 28).
Paymaster of Household, Hon. Sir S. R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
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Pages' Man, G. Woods.
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Foreman, Buckingham Palace, W. Hunt.
Tapissiers, L. W. Cleave (Windsor); D. Allen (*travelling*); J. Marmog (*assist.*); T. Batterbee (York Cottage).
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Ditto attending the Speaker, Vice-Adm. Sir Colin Keppell, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, A. Mapleson; **Leader of the Music**, A. Gibson.

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Chemist and Druggist, P. W. Squire.

College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, Rt. Rev. Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Deputy Clerks of ditto, Rev. Canon E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Chaplains in Ordinary, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O.; Rev. Canon C. Smith, M.V.O.; Rev. Canon Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O.; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O.; Rev. Canon W. Sanday, D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon Westcott, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. H. Gee, D.D.; Rev. Canon E. R. Bernard; Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D.; Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter.

Honorary Chaplains, Rev. W. H. Bliss; Rev. J. L. Davies; Rev. E. Warre, C.V.O., C.B., D.D.; Rev. W. Sinclair, D.D.; Rev. D. Robertson; Rev. Canon E. Clarke; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards; Rev. Hon. J. Stafford Northcote; Rev. J. H. Berry; Rev. E. H. Goodwin; Rev. W. S. Harris; Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil; Rev. H. B. Swete, D.D.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. H. Gamble; Rev. Canon H. D. Rawnsley; Rev. G. F. Wilson; Ven. Archdeacon H. A. Hall; Ven. Archdeacon W. J. Wickins; Rev. Preb. Hon. A. G. Lawley; Rev. Canon P. Green; Rev. E. M. Blackie; Rev. J. G. M'Cormick, M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean and Chaplain, Rev. Canon E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. D. Aikin-Sneath; Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. G. V. Smith; Rev. N. Morgan-Brown.

Honorary Priests, Rev. A. Cotton, M.A.; Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Price; Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist and Composer, W. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.

Master of Chapel Boys, Percy F. Davis, M.A.

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. P. F. Eliot, K.C.V.O., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.A.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood (see p. 9).

Royal Almonry,

7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Hereditary Grand Almoner, Marquess of Exeter.

Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. Dean of Wells, D.D.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).

Secretary, Arthur Gregory Wallace.

Assist. ditto, W. G. Hunt.

Master of the Horse.

Department of the Master of the Horse,

Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.

Master of the Horse, Earl of Chesterfield, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W. Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.

Equerries in Ordinary, Commander Sir C. L. Cust, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Fausett, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Major Clive Wigram, C.S.I., M.V.O.

Hon. Equerry, Gen. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.

Extra Equerries, Lord M. T. de la P. Beresford, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Maj. the Earl of Erne, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W. Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir S. J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Brig.-Gen. A. E. W. Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. Hon. A. H. F. Greville, M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. Sir R. E. Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Adm. Sir A. Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Adm. Hon. Sir H. Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, *V.C.*, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G; Adm. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Col. H. Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. J. H. Ward, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. H. D. Watson, C.I.E.; Rear-Adm. R. E. Wemyss, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir F. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Vice-Adml. Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Col. Hon. Sir H. C. Legge, K.C.V.O.

Pages of Honour, E. J. Reid, Hon. T. H. Brand, G. H. G. Lloyd Verney, F. E. Stonor.

Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow; **Windsor,** Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.
Accountant, Wm. Cullen, M.V.O.
Storekeeper, Wm. Shackleton.
Clerk, J. H. Ould.
Hon. Vet. Surg., F. Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.

Household of H.M. the Queen.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Hon. Alex. Nelson Hood, C.V.O.
Private Sec., E. W. Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Devonshire.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Minto, C.I.; the Lady Ampthill, C.I.; the Lady Desborough; the Countess Fortescue.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Airlie, the Countess of Bradford, the Lady Lamington, the Countess of Shaftesbury.
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale, the Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis, the Lady Katharine Coke, the Lady Bertha Dawkins, the Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy.
Maids-of-Honour, Hon. Venetia Baring, Hon. Katherine Villiers, Hon. Mabel Gye, Hon. Ursula Lawley, Hon. Sibyl Cadogan.
Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

Prince of Wales's Household.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Queen Alexandra's Household.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Antrim, the Countess of Gosford, the Marchioness of Lincolnshire.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Derby.
Woman of the Bedchamber, Hon. Charlotte Knollys.
Maid-of-Honour, Hon. Violet Vivian.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.
Lord-in-Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Private Sec., Col. H. Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.
Equerries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir G. Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Hon. John Hubert Ward, C.V.O.; Col. Henry Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.
Extra Equerry, Maj.-Gen. Lord Ranksborough, C.V.O., C.B.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.A.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, M.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, Frederick Stanley Hewett, M.D.
Laryngologist, Milsom Rees, C.V.O.
Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.
Clerks, T. G. Watson; R. H. Short.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy counsellor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy counsellors by virtue of their office; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number who are known as the Cabinet Council; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and the principal Colonial Governors and statesmen, and frequently upon politicians who have never been in office, as an honorary distinction. All Privy Counsellors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

The **Lord President of the Council** is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to His Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the granting of **charters of incorporation** to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of **orders in council** of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. **Royal proclamations,** summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the Privy Council before being issued.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The **Board of Trade,** although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The **Board of Education** was a Committee of the Privy Council; and there are still a **Universities Committee,** which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a **Judicial Committee** for appellate business.

The **Privy Council in Ireland,** a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each, with date of appointment, is set out. Estimates, 1915-16, £10,233.

Lord President—Marquess of Crewe.
Aberconway, Lord (Nov. '08).
Aberdeen, Marquess of (Feb. '86).
Abraham, William (Jan. '11).
Acland, Arthur Herbert Dyke (Aug. '92).
Acland, Francis Dyke (June '15).
Allen, Charles Peter (Jan. '12).
Allendale, Viscount (May '07).
Allerton, Lord (June '90).
Alverstone, Viscount (May '00).
Ameer Ali (Syed) (Nov. '09).
Ashcombe, Lord (Mar. '80).
Asquith, Herbert Henry (Aug. '92).
Atkinson, Lord (Dec. '05).
Baker, Harold Trevor (June '15).
Balfour, Arthur James (June '85).
Balfour, Gerald William (Nov. '00).
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord (June '92).
Bankes, Sir John Eldon (Jan. '15).
Barton, Sir Edmund (Jan. '01).
Battenberg, Prince Louis of (Nov. '14).
Beauchamp, Earl (Jan. '06).
Bertie of Thame, Lord (Mar. '03).
Birrell, Augustine (Dec. '05).
Bond, Sir Robert (Aug. '02).
Booth, Charles (June '04).
Borden, Sir Robert Laird (Jan. '12).
Botha, Louis (May '07).
Breadalbane, Marquess of (May '80).
Brownlow, Earl (July '87).
Brunner, Sir John T., Bart. (June '06).
Bryce, Viscount (Aug. '92).
Buchanan, Sir George (Aug. '10).
Buckmaster, Lord (June '15).
Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E. de (Feb. '06).
Burghclere, Lord (Aug. '92).
Burns, John (Dec. '05).
Burt, Thomas (Jan. '06).
Buxton, Viscount (Dec. '05).
Caldwell, James (June '10).
Canterbury, Archbishop of (Feb. '03).
Carson, Sir Edward Henry (Dec. '05).
Cartwright, Sir Fairfax Leighton (Oct. '08).
Cassel, Sir Ernest (Aug. '02).
Cave, Sir George (June '15).
Cavendish, Lord Richard F. (June '12).
Cecil, Lord Robert (June '15)
Chamberlain, Joseph Austen (Aug. '02).
Channell, Sir Arthur Moseley (April '14).
Chaplin, Henry (June '85).
Charles, Sir Arthur (July '03).
Cheetham, John Frederick (Jan. '11).
Chesterfield, Earl of (Apr. '94).
Chilston, Viscount (June '91).
Cholmondeley, Marquess of (July '01).
Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein (Aug. '94).
Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer- (May '07).
Clarke, Sir Edward George (Nov '08).
Colebrooke, Lord (Jan. '14).
Collings, Jesse (Aug. '92).
Compton-Rickett, Sir Joseph (Jan. '11).
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of (May '71).
Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of (June '10).
Cook, Joseph (June '14).
Courtney of Penwith, Lord (Jan. '89).
Coventry, Earl of (Aug. '77).
Cozens-Hardy, Lord (Nov. '01).
Crewe, Marquess of (Aug. '92).
Cromer, Earl of (Sept. '00).
Crossley, Sir Savile B., Bart. (Dec. '02).
Curzon, Earl (June '95).
Dalrymple, Sir Charles, Bart. (Dec. '05).
Dalziel, Sir James Henry (June '12).
Dartmouth, Earl of (June '85).
Denman, Lord (Aug. '07).
Derby, Earl of (Oct. '03).
Desart, Earl of (Jan. '13).
Devonport, Lord (Oct. '09).
Devonshire, Duke of (Dec. '05).
Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett (Jan. '14)
Dickson, Charles Scott (Oct. '03).
Ducie, Earl of (July '59).
Dudley, Earl of (Aug. '02).
Duke, Henry Edward (June '15).
Dunedin, Lord ('06).
Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer (Feb. '01).
Durham, Earl of (Feb. '12).
Dyke, Sir W. Hart, Bart. (April '80).
Eady, Sir Charles Swinfen (June '13).
Edge, Sir John (July '08).
Egerton, Sir Edwin Henry (Jan. 04)
Elgin, Earl of (Feb. '86).
Emmott, Lord (July '08).
Evans, Sir Samuel Thomas (Mar. '10).
Eversley, Lord (Dec. '80).
Farquhar, Lord (Nov. '07).
Farquharson, Robert (June '06)
Fellowes, Sir Ailwyn E. (Mar. '05).
Fenwick, Charles (June '11).
Ferens, Thomas Robinson (Jan. '12).
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne (June '05).
Fisher, Andrew (June '11).
Fisher, William Hayes (June '11).
Fitzmaurice, Lord (April '08).
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles (July '08).
Foljambe, Francis John Savile (Nov. '95).
Forrest, Sir John (July '97).
Fry, Sir Edward (April '83).
Fry, Lewis (Jan. '01).
Gaskell, Charles George Milnes (July '08).
George, David Lloyd (Dec. '05).
Gladstone, Viscount (Mar. '94).
Gordon-Lennox, Lord Walter (Nov. '91).
Gorst, Sir John Eldon (Feb. '90).
Goschen, Sir William Edward (May '05).
Granard, Earl of (Nov. '07).
Greene, Sir William Conyngham ('12).
Grey, Earl (July '08).
Grey, Sir Edward (Aug. '02).
Griffith, Ellis Jones (June '14).
Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker (Jan. '01).
Haldane, Viscount (Aug. '02).
Halsbury, Earl of (June '85).
Halsey, Thomas Frederick (Jan. '01).
Hamilton, Lord George (April '78).
Harcourt, Lewis (Dec. '05).
Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord (Mar. '04).
Hardinge, Sir Arthur Henry ('13).
Hardy, Laurence (June '11).
Haversham, Lord (June '94).
Henderson, Arthur (Jan. '15).
Heneage, Lord (Feb. '86).
Hill, Lord Arthur (June '85).
Hime, Sir Albert Henry (Aug. '02).
Hobhouse, Charles Edward Henry (June '09).
Hobhouse, Henry (Dec. '02).
Hopwood, Sir Francis John Stephens (Jan. '12).
Huntly, Marquess of (Mar. '81).
Islington, Lord (June '11).
Jackson, Frederick Huth (June '11).
Jameson, Sir Leander Starr, Bart. (May '07).
Jones, Sir David Brynmor (June '12).
Jordan, Sir John Newell (June '15).
Kennaway, Sir John Henry, Bart. (Jan. '97).
Kenrick, William (Feb '99).
Kinnear, Lord (June '11).
Kintore, Earl of (Aug. '86).
Kitchener, Earl (Aug. '14).
Knollys, Viscount (June '10).
Lambert, George (Jan. '12).
Lansdowne, Marquess of (July '95).
Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish (April '94).
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid (July '97).
Law, Andrew Bonar (June '11).
Lewis, John Herbert (June '13).
Lincolnshire, Marquess of (July '81).
Lindley, Lord (Dec. '81).
Lockwood, Lieut.-Col. Mark (Dec. '05).

London, Bishop of (May '01).
Long, Walter Hume (July '95).
Loreburn, Earl (Dec. '05).
Lough, Thomas (April '08).
Lowther, James William (July '98).
Lowther, Sir Gerard Augustus (July '08).
Lucas, Lord (Jan. '12).
Macartney, Sir William Grey Ellison (Dec. '00).
Macdonald, Sir John Hay Athole (Aug. '85).
MacDonnell, Lord (Aug. '02).
Macgregor, Sir William (Jan. '15).
McKenna, Reginald (Feb. '07).
Macnamara, Thomas James (June '11).
Mallet, Sir Louis du Pan ('13).
Manchester, Duke of (Feb. '06).
Marchamley, Lord (Dec. '07).
Marlborough, Duke of (Feb. '99).
Massey, Wm. Ferguson (Jan. '14).
Masterman, Charles Frederick Gurney (June '12).
Mather, Sir William (June '10).
Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart. (Aug. '97).
Merriman, John Xavier (July '09).
Mersey, Lord (Feb. '09).
Midleton, Viscount (July '01).
Milner, Viscount (July '01).
Milner, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June '00).
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz, Bart. (June '13).
Montagu, Edwin Samuel (Jan. '15).
Moor, Sir Frederick (May '07).
Morley, Arnold (Aug. '92).
Morley of Blackburn, Viscount (Feb. '86).
Morris, Sir Edward (June '11).
Moulton, Lord (Feb. '06).
Mount Edgcumbe, Earl of (May '79).
Mowatt, Sir Francis (June '06).
Munro, Robert (Dec. '13).
Munro-Ferguson, Sir Ronald Crauford (June '10).
Murray of Elibank, Lord (Jan. '11).
Murray, Sir George Herbert (June '10).
Nicolson, Sir Arthur, Bart. (May '05).
Norfolk, Duke of (July, '95).
Northumberland, Duke of (Mar. '74).
Palles, Christopher (Nov. '92).
Parker, Lord ('13).
Parmoor, Lord (Jan. '14).
Pease, Joseph Albert (Nov. '08).
Pentland, Lord (Dec. '05).
Phillimore, Sir Walter, Bart. (Dec. '13).
Pickford, Sir William (April '14).
Plymouth, Earl of (Feb. '91).
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June '11).
Ponsonby-Fane, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon (Mar. '01).
Portland, Duke of (Aug. '86).
Primrose, Sir Henry (June '12).
Probyn, Sir Dighton MacNaghten (Feb. '01).
Rathmore, Lord (Mar. '80).
Rayleigh, Lord ('05).
Rea, Russell (June '09).
Reading, Lord (June '11).
Reay, Lord (Feb. '06).
Reid, Sir George Houston (July '97).
Revelstoke, Lord (Dec. '02).
Rhys, Sir John (June '11).
Ribblesdale, Lord (Aug. '92).
Robertson, John Mackinnon (June '15).
Robson, Lord (June '10).
Rodd, Sir James Rennell (Nov. '08).
Romer, Sir Robert (March '99).
Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield (Nov. '09).
Rosebery, Earl of (Aug. '81).
Rose-Innes, Sir James (Jan. '15).
Round, James (Aug. '02).
Runciman, Walter (April '08).
Russell, George W. E. (Dec. '07).
St. Aldwyn, Earl (Mar. '74).
St. Audries, Lord (Nov. '04).
St. Davids, Lord (June '14).
Salisbury, Marquess of (Oct. '03).
Samuel, Herbert Louis (Nov. '08).
Sandars, John Satterfield (Dec. '05).
Sandhurst, Lord (Nov. '07).
Satow, Sir Ernest Mason (July '06).
Scoble, Sir Andrew Richard (Dec. '01).
Scott, Sir Charles Stewart (July '98).
Seely, Brig.-Gen. John Edward Bernard (Nov. '09).
Sefton, Earl of (Jan. '06).
Selborne, Earl of (Nov. '00).
Seymour, Adm. Sir Edward Hobart (Nov. '09).
Shaw, Lord (Jan. '06).
Sheffield, Lord (June '10).
Shuttleworth, Lord (April '86).
Simon, Sir John Allsebrook (Jan. '13)
Smith, Sir Cecil Clementi (June '06).
Smith, Sir Frederick Edwin (June '11).
Smith, James Parker (June '04).
Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. (March '74).
Southwark, Lord (Jan. '06).
Spencer, Earl (Aug. '92).
Speyer, Sir Edgar, Bart. (Nov. '09).
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bart. (June '12).
Spring-Rice, Sir Cecil A. ('13).
Stamfordham, Lord (June '10).
Stirling, Sir James (Nov. '00).
Strachie, Lord (June '12).
Strathclyde, Lord (Mar. '09).
Strong, Sir Thomas Vezey (June '11).
Sudeley, Lord (Feb. '86).
Sumner, Lord ('12).
Swann, Sir Charles Ernest, Bart. (Jan. '11).
Taubman-Goldie, Sir George Dashwood (July '98).
Tennant, Harold John (June '14).
Tennyson, Lord (July '05).
Thurlow, Lord (April '86).
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bart. (June '82).
Turner, Sir George (July '97).
Waldegrave, Earl (Feb. '97).
Waleran, Lord (Mar. '99).
Ward, Sir Joseph George, Bart. (May '07).
Warrington, Sir Thomas Rolls (Apr. '15).
Wason, Eugene (July '07).
Way, Sir Samuel James, Bart. (May '97).
West, Sir Algernon (Mar. '94).
Whitley, John Henry (June '11).
Whittaker, Sir Thomas Palmer (July '08).
Williams, Sir Joshua Strange (Oct. '13).
Williams, Sir Roland L. B. Vaughan (Nov. '07).
Wilson, Sir Arthur (March '02).
Wilson, Sir Guy Fleetwood (Jan. '14).
Wilson, John William (June '11).
Wimborne, Lord (Feb. '10).
Wood, Thomas McKinnon (June '11).
Wortley, Charles B. Stuart (Feb. '06).
Wrenbury, Lord (Dec. '06).
Yarborough, Earl of (Nov. '90).
York, Archbishop of (Feb. '09).
Zetland, Marquess of (Nov. '89).

Clerk of the Council—Sir Almeric FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (£1,500); *Private Secs.*, G. Cunningham, C.B. (£300); N. D. Bosworth-Smith.

Deputy Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk—J. C. Ledlie (£800-£900); *Senior Clerk*, C. J. Dalrymple Hay (£600-£800); *Staff Clerk*, A. W. Whittaker (£300-£400).

Office, Whitehall, S.W.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland—The Right Hon. Ivor C. Guest, Baron Wimborne.
Allerton, Lord ('91).
Andrews, Thomas ('03).
Andrews, William Drennan ('97).
Archdale, Edward ('13).
Atkinson, Lord ('92).
Bailey, William Frederick (June '09).
Balfour, Arthur James ('87).
Balfour, Gerald William ('95).
Barrymore, Lord ('96.)
Birrell, Augustine ('07).
Bryce, Viscount ('05).
Campbell, James Henry M. ('05).
Carlisle, Alexander Montgomery ('07).
Carson, Sir Edward Henry ('96).
Castletown, Lord ('08).

Cherry, Richard Robert ('05).
Clonbrock, Lord ('98).
Coll, Sir Patrick ('95).
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of ('00).
Cox, Michael ('11).
Dodd, William Huston ('13).
Dougherty, Sir James Brown ('08).
Dunraven, Earl of ('99).
Dyke, Sir W. Hart ('85).
Fingall, Earl of ('92).
Gibson, John George ('87).
Glendinning, Robert Graham ('11).
Grenfell, Lord ('04).
Harrell, Sir David ('05).
Hogg, Jonathan ('02).
Holmes, Hugh ('85).
Johnson, Sir William Moore, Bart. ('81).
Kenny, William ('02).
Long, Walter Hume ('05).
Lyttelton, Gen. Sir Neville Gerald ('08).
Macdonnell, Lord ('03).
Madden, Dodgson Hamilton ('89).
Matheson, Sir Robert Edwin ('10).
Mayo, Earl of ('00).
Meath, Earl of ('87).
Meredith, Richard Edmund ('07).
Molony, Thomas Francis ('13).
Morley of Blackburn, Viscount ('86)
Nathan, Sir Matthew ('14).
O'Brien, Ignatius John ('12).
O'Connor, Charles Andrew ('11).
Ormonde, Marquess of ('02.)
O'Shaughnessy, Thomas Lopdell ('12).
Paget, Sir Arthur Henry ('12).
Palles, Christopher ('72).
Pirrie, Lord ('97).
Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon ('97).
Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall, Bart. ('83).
Ranfurly, Earl of ('05).
Ridgeway, Col. Sir Joseph West ('89).
Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus ('02).
Ronan, Stephen ('15).
Ross, John ('02).
Russell, Thomas Wallace ('08).
St. Aldwyn, Earl ('74).
Shillington, Thomas ('11).
Starkie, William Joseph Myles ('14).
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bart. ('82).
Waldron, Laurence A. ('11).
Westmeath, Earl of ('02).
Wrench, Frederick Stringer ('03).
Wylie, James Owens ('09).
Young, John ('86).
Young, Robert ('07).
Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council, Edward O'Farrell, C.B., Dublin Castle (£1,350).

KNIGHTHOOD AND OTHER ORDERS.

In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order.

There are over 800 knights not belonging to any of these orders who are termed knights bachelor.

In 1904 King Edward VII. commanded the creation of a **Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood**, and the issue of insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the **Comptroller** of which is Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., St. James's Palace, S.W.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Originally established by King Edward III. in 1348, it is now limited to the Sovereign and such other descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its **insignia** and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the **George**,—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the **Garter**, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list of the members of the Order the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.
1910. H.M. the Queen (Lady of the Order).
1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).
1867. Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.
1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.

1902. Aosta, Duke of.
1914. Belgians, King of the.
1914. Denmark, King of.
1891. Italy, King of.
1912. Japan, Emperor of.
1906. Norway, King of.
1909. Portugal, King Manoel, of.
1893. Russia, Emperor of.
1902. Russia, Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
1866. Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
1902. Spain, King of.
1905. Sweden, King of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS:

1886. Abergavenny, Marquess of.
1914. Beauchamp, Earl.
1902. Bedford, Duke of.
1894. Breadalbane, Marquess of.
1915. Chesterfield, Earl of.
1908. Crewe, Marquess of.
1915. Derby, Earl of.
1909. Durham, Earl of.
1899. Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of.
1883. Grafton, Duke of.
1912. Grey, Sir Edward.
1915. Kitchener, F.M. Earl.
1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
1906. Lincolnshire, Marquess of.
1902. Marlborough, Duke of.
1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
1899. Northumberland, Duke of.
1900. Portland, Duke of.
1905. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
1909. Selborne, Earl of.
1913. Spencer, Earl.
1902. Wellington, Duke of.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Garter King of Arms. The holder of this important office is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he introduces all newly created peers. The present holder of the office is Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O. Office, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Originally established in 1540, remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by a statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the badge, the gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon; motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit.* The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.

D. of Atholl.	E. of Haddington.
D. of Montrose.	M. of Aberdeen.
D. of Roxburghe.	Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
E. of Rosebery.	
E. of Home.	E. of Mar and Kellie.
M. of Zetland.	L. Reay.
L. Balfour of Burleigh.	V. Haldane.
	L. Kinnaird
E. of Erroll.	L. Lovat..

Chancellor, The Duke of Atholl.
Dean, Rt. Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.
Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Earl of Mansfield.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

Established in 1783 by George III. Statutes revised 1905. Consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* The Knights rank amongst themselves in the order in which they have been invested, as given *infra.* The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Earl of Gosford.	Viscount Iveagh.
Earl of Listowel.	Earl of Bandon.
Earl of Dunraven.	Lord Clonbrock.
Lord Monteagle.	Earl of Longford.
Marquess of Ormonde.	Earl of Enniskillen.
	Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Meath.	Earl of Arran.
Lord Castletown.	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Lord Pirrie.	Earl Kitchener.
Earl of Granard.	Earl of Bessborough.

(3 vacancies).

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Chancellor, The Chief Secretary.
Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Capt. Nevile R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.
Secretary, Sir Francis Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.; **Genealogist**, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.
Usher of the Black Rod, Sir John Olphert, C.V.O.
Dublin Herald, Capt. Guillamore O'Grady.
Cork Herald, Capt. R. A. L. Keith.
Athlone Pursuivant, George Dames Burtchaell.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Originally established by King Henry IV. at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

G.C.B. . . . Knight Grand Cross.
K.C.B. . . . Knight Commander.
C.B. . . . . Companion.

The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 57 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 150 for military and 114 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 1,056, of whom 732 may be for military and 324 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

Great Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
Dean, The Dean of Westminster.
Bath King of Arms, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.
Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.
Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.
Gentleman Usher, Col. Sir C. Wyndham Murray, C.B.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members:—

G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.
K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.
C.M.G. . . . Companion.

The ordinary members of the first class are limited to 100, exclusive of princes of the blood, honorary members and additional members. The second class is similarly limited

to 300, and the third class to 725 ordinary members.

The motto of the Order is *Auspicium melioris ævi.*

Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G.

Secretary, The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.).

King of Arms, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Registrar, The Senior Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B.).

Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Sir William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Chancery of the Order, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Established by letters patent in 1861 and enlarged in '66, '75, '76, '97, 1902, and 1911. Its badge is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards; motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:

G.C.S.I. . Knight Grand Commander.
K.C.S.I. . Knight Commander.
C.S.I. . . Companion.

Of the first class there may be 44, of the second class 100, and of the third (or Companions) 200; but extra and honorary members may be, and have been, from time to time appointed.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Instituted Dec. 31st, '77, to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, '87, '92, '97, 1902, and 1911, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Of the first class there may be 40, of the second class 120, while 40 appointments may be made annually to the third class, to which no limit of number is assigned. Extra and honorary members may be, and have been, from time to time appointed. The motto of the order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*; the badge is suspended from a riband of Imperial purple.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Instituted Dec. 31st, 1877, enlarged Jan. 30th, 1900, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India or Commander-in-Chief in India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Royal Victorian Order

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

Knights Grand Cross	G.C.V.O.
Knights Commanders	K.C.V.O.
Commanders	C.V.O.
Members of the Fourth Class .	M.V.O.
Members of the Fifth Class . .	M.V.O.

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class ranks after Knights Bachelors; the fourth class after Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of Knights.

Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

The Order of Merit.

Created by King Edward VII. on June 26th, 1902. It is designed to include British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art and science. It carries with it no special title or order of precedence The badge of the Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. H. Seymour.	Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson.
Lord Rayleigh.	Sir Joseph J. Thomson.
Viscount Morley.	Sir Archibald Geikie.
F.M. Earl Kitchener.	F.M. Sir J. F. French.
Lord Fisher.	Viscount Haldane.
Lord Cromer.	
Viscount Bryce.	*Honorary Members:*
Prof. Henry Jackson.	F.M. the Marquis
Mr. Thomas Hardy.	Yamagata.
Sir William Crookes.	F.M. the Marquis
Sir George Trevelyan.	Oyama.
Sir Edward Elgar.	Admiral Count Togo.

Sec. and Registrar, Col. Hon. Sir Hy. Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.

The Distinguished Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The Royal Warrant promulgating the statutes of the

Order was issued from the War Office on Sept. 6th, '86. **Foreign officers** who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The **badge**, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher G.R. V. is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B., War Office.

The Imperial Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. King Edward VII. in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as Companions, and their number must not exceed 700, 250 for the Home Civil Service, 250 for the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates, and 200 for the Civil Service of India (100 appointments being reserved for Europeans and 100 for natives of India). Appointments to the Order are made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in India 20 and in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." The statutes of the Order were revised in March 1912. Women as well as men are eligible for the Order. Companions of the Order may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names, and take precedence after Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. **Secretary and Registrar**, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office, S.W.

THE KING'S MINISTERS, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, ETC.

From an early period the monarchs of England were advised on public affairs by a **Privy Council**, matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says **Macaulay**, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the **Prime Minister** or **Premier**. He is the **leader of the House** of Parliament of which he is a member. By Royal Warrant dated Dec. 2nd, 1905, the **precedence of the Prime Minister** was definitely settled, and he was given "place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York." Only Princes of the Blood Royal, the Lord High Chancellor, and the two Archbishops, therefore, rank above him. It is he who at the summons of the sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred **Crown livings** are filled; and upon his recommendation that peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter are conferred, and such **high appointments** as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. **When a Ministry resigns** it is the function of the sovereign to call upon some statesman to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The **offices** which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

The **offices** the holders of which may or may not be included in the Cabinet include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board, President of the Board of Education. In 1912 Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, was made a member as a personal distinction, and in the Coalition Government formed in 1915 the holder of the new office of Minister of Munitions was in the Cabinet, as was also Lord Lansdowne, "Minister without Portfolio," and the Attorney-General. The Coalition Cabinet numbered 22 members. A small War Committee of the Cabinet was subsequently formed, as it was felt that the constitution of the Cabinet was too unwieldy for effective control. **Members** of the Cabinet are necessarily **Privy Counsellors**, and their deliberations are confidential. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another, do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the **duration** of a **Ministry** but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be **defeated** upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is defeated upon some question of importance. On July 14th, 1915, for the first time in the history of the British Cabinet, a Prime Minister of the Dominions (Sir R. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada) was present by invitation at its deliberations.

THE TREASURY,

Whitehall, S.W.

The **Lord High Treasurer**, once the **third great officer of State**, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in **collecting** the **revenues** of the Crown, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue.

Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by **Commissioners**, consisting of the **First Lord of the Treasury**, the **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, and from **two to five other Commissioners**, who are usually designated **Junior Lords**. The **First Lord**, if he fill that office only, takes little share in the management of the department; but some special duties,

such as recommending for **Civil List Pensions**, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to '85 the office of **First Lord** was invariably held by the **Prime Minister** of the day. The departmental duties of the junior lords are almost nominal. The **Parliamentary Secretary** to the Treasury is principal Government Whip. The Commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, who is its effective head, aided by the **Financial Secretary** and the permanent staff.

The **Chancellor of the Exchequer** sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his **Budget**. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence in Downing Street.

Estimates, 1915-16, £115,545.

First Lord of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C., M.P. (*Prime Minister*) (£5,000).

Private Secs. (total allowance, £1,500), M. Bonham Carter, D. Davies; Hon. C. H. Lyell, M.P. (*unp.*).

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P. (£5,000).

Private Secs., H. P. Hamilton (£300), Alan Parsons (£100).

Junior Lords, G. H. Roberts, M.P. (£1,000), Hon. G. Howard, M.P. (£1,000), W. C. Bridgeman, M.P. (£1,000); W. R. Rea, M.P. (*unp.*).

Financial Sec., Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. (£2,000).

Private Sec., A. McFadyean (£150).

Joint Parliamentary Secs., J. W. Gulland, M.P., Lord Edmund Talbot (£2,000 each).

Private Secs., R. H. Davies, C.B. (£300), S. A. Sweetman (£100), Godfrey P. Collins, M.P. (*unp.*).

Joint Permanent Secs., Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., F.R.S. (£2,000), Sir John S. Bradbury, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Auditor of the Civil List, Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Private Sec. to Sir T. L. Heath, Viscount Cross (£150).

Private Sec. to Sir J. Bradbury, S. D. Waley (£150).

Assist. Sec., Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Principal Clerks, R. F. Wilkins, C.B., G. L. Barstow, C.B., R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B., L. J. Hewby, C.B., S. Armitage-Smith, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

1st Class Clerks, H. Higgs, C.B., L. C. Bromley, E. W. H. Millar, G. C. Upcott, R. G. Hawtrey, B. P. Blackett, C. L. Stocks, O. E. Niemeyer, F. Phillips, A. W. Hurst, F. W. Leith Ross, R. V. Vernon (£700-£900).

2nd Class Clerks, J. H. McC. Craig, Viscount Cross, S. D. Waley, A. McFadyean, S. H. Wright, G. H. S. Pinsent, A. P. Waterfield, H. P. Hamilton, F. H. Nixon, H. A. Siepmann, S. A. Sydney-Turner, P. J. Grigg, F. M. Morris, T. K. Bewley, B. W. Gilbert, O. H. Brown, W. R. Fraser (£200-£500).

Parliamentary Clerk, E. W. H. Millar.

Assist. to Parliamentary Clerk, A. E. Mitchell (£300-£400).

Treasury Officers of Accounts, R. F. Wilkins, C.B. (*unp.*); A. T. V. Robinson (£850-£1,000).

Accountant, George H. Hunt, I.S.O. (£700-£1,000).

Assist. Accountant, H. T. Holmes (£400-£600).

Auditor of Sheriffs' Accounts, B. J. Bridgeman, G. W. Couch (£200-£450).

Supt. of Registry, A. H. Bradley (£400-£500).

Assist. Supt. of Registry, J. Drake (£300-£400).

Staff Clerk, L. Cuthbertson (£300-£400).

Minor Staff Clerks, T. Chadwick, W. G. Gant, J. A. Jukes, W. H. Sharpe, P. G. Slade.

Second Division Clerks, A. Graham, S. W. Green, A. C. Higgs, G. Ismay, C. H. Lefebure, A. H. May, C. F. Warren.

Assist. Clerks, F. C. Collins, W. B. Greenwood, J. T. Oldfield.

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury.

(Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.)

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.

Private Secretary, A. W. Brown, LL.D.

Assist. Solicitors, A. H. Dennis, C.B.; H. E. F. Comyn, C.B.

Assistants, W. de G. Lamotte and C. Owen.

Chief Clerks and 1st Class Clerk, H. M. Warne, I.S.O.; C. H. E. Fletcher; R. H. Gardner; A. W. Brown, LL.D.; and R. W. Woods.

Staff Clerk, W. F. Addey, I.S.O.

Assist. Chief Clerks, H. A. Weeks; G. C. Crispin; J. H. Crawley.

Professional Clerks, A. E. Wade; A. F. Gilchrist; C. M. Leese; J. C. P. Kinsman; W. L. Morton.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt; **Deputy ditto**, W. J. Hagon.

Clerks, W. J. Smith; E. W. Mounter.

Law Courts Branch.

Principal, A. T. Hare.

Assist. for Chancery and Charity Business, J. Rye.

Assist. for Common Law and Admiralty Business, R. M. Greenwood.

Professional Clerks, E. M. Reid; E. V. Thompson.

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business).

(*Temp. address*, Dane's Inn House, 265, Strand, W.C.).

King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.

Assist. King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick.

Clerks, W. G. Chapman, M. W. Hughes (professional); E. S. Osborne, R. F. Galsworthy.

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir Arthur T. Thring, K.C.B. (£2,500); **Second ditto**, F. F. Liddell, C.B. (£1,800-£2,000).

Clerks, E. Gardiner (£400); T. McLoghlen and W. J. Finch (£100-£350).

Rating of Government Property.

Treasury Valuer and Inspector, F. J. Bacon (£1,000-£1,200).

Assistant, F. C. Ruddle (£600-£800).

Clerk, W. T. Chard (£200-£400).

Second Division Clerks, B. I. Mare, R. W. Peek (£70-£300).

Assistant Clerk, J. F. Martin (£45-£150).

OFFICE.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).
Prime Minister	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.
First Lord of Treasury	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.	
Lord Chancellor	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.	*Sir Robert Reid.
Lord President of the Council	*D. of Devonshire.	*M. of Londonderry.	*Earl of Crewe.
Lord Privy Seal	*Mr. Balfour (unpaid).	*M. of Salisbury.	*Marquess of Ripon.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	*Mr. Asquith.
Home Secretary	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. H. Gladstone.
Foreign Secretary	*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*Sir Edward Grey.
Colonial Secretary	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Alfred Lyttelton	*Earl of Elgin.
Secretary for War	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Arnold-Forster.	*Mr. Haldane.
Secretary for India	*Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. J. Morley.
First Lord of the Adm.	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selborne (4).	*Lord Tweedmouth.
Lord Lieut. of Ireland	E. of Dudley.	E. of Dudley.	Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Chan. of Ireland	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	Lord Justice Walker.
Chief Sec. for Ireland	*Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham (5).	*Mr. Bryce (6).
Secretary for Scotland	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Mr. Graham Murray (7).	*Mr. John Sinclair.
Chan of the Duchy	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir W. Walrond.	*Sir H. Fowler.
President Board of Trade	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	*Mr. G. Balfour (9).	*Mr. Lloyd George.
Pres. of Local Gov. Board	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Walter Long (10).	*Mr. John Burns.
President of Board of Agriculture	*Mr. Hanbury.	*E. of Onslow (11).	*Earl Carrington.
Postmaster-General	E. of Onslow.	*Ld. Stanley.	*Mr. Sydney Buxton.
Pres. Board of Education	*Mr. A. Chamberlain.	*M. of Londonderry.	Mr. A. Birrell (12).
First Com. of Works	*M. of Londonderry.	Ld. Windsor.	Mr. Lewis Harcourt.
Minister without Portfolio	Ld. Windsor.	—	—
Minister of Munitions	—	—	—
Junior Lords of Treasury	Mr. Anstruther.	Ld. Balcarres. [(13)	Mr. J. A. Pease.
	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes	Mr. J. H. Lewis.
	Mr. Forster.	Mr. H. W. Forster.	†Mr. F. Freeman-Thomas.
			Capt. C. W. Norton (unpaid) (14).
Financial Sec. to the Treasury	Mr. Hayes Fisher.	Mr. Victor Cavendish.	Mr. Reginald McKenna (15).
	Hon. Arthur Elliot.		
Parliamentary Sec. to the Treasury	Sir A. Acland Hood.	Sir A. Acland Hood.	Mr. Geo. Whiteley.
Paymaster-General	Sir Savile Crossley.	Sir Savile Crossley.	Mr. R. K. Causton.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B.	Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B.	Adm. of the Fleet Sir J. A. Fisher.
	Adm. Sir J. Fisher, G.C.B.	Rear-Adm. Sir C. C. Drury.	Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. C. Drury.
	Rear-Adm. W. H. May.	Rear-Adm. W. H. May.	Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.
	Rear-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B.	Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.	Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N.
Civil Lord of the Adm.	Mr. Pretyman.	Mr. A. H. Lee.	Mr. George Lambert

* The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*).

† Defeated at General Election Jan. 1906, resigned, and Capt. W. Norton appointed in his place (Feb.).

(1) Lord Wolverhampton succeeded in 1908, and was in turn succeeded by Lords Beauchamp, 1910, and Morley, 1910.

(2) The E. of Crewe succeeded without salary in 1908, and was succeeded in 1911 by Earl Carrington. Lord Crewe now Marquess) returned to the office in 1912.

(3) Succeeded by Mr Churchill, 1910, and Mr. McKenna, 1911.

(4) Succeeded by Earl Cawdor, Mar. 1905.

(5) Succeeded by Mr. Long, Mar. 1905

(6) Succeeded by Mr. A. Birrell, Jan. 1907.

(7) Succeeded by M. of Linlithgow, Feb. 1905.

(8) Succeeded by Lord Fitzmaurice Oct. 1908, who was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Samuel, 1909, Mr. Pease, 1910, and Mr. Hobhouse, 1911.

(9) Succeeded by the Marquess of Salisbury, Mar. 1905.

(10) Succeeded by Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mar. 1905.

(11) Succeeded by Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, Mar. 1905.

FROM 1902 TO 1915.

Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908).	Mr. Asquith's Administration as existing in May 1915.	The Coalition Ministry as existing in Nov. 1915.	OFFICE AND SALARY.
*Mr. Asquith.	*Mr. Asquith.	*Mr. Asquith.	Prime Minister.
*Mr Asquith.	*Mr. Asquith.	*Mr. Asquith.	First Lord of Treasury, £5,000.
*Lord Loreburn.	*Visct. Haldane.	*Lord Buckmaster.	Lord Chancellor, £10,000.
Ld. Tweedmouth (1).	*Lord Beauchamp.	*M. of Crewe.	Lord President of the Council, £2,000.
M. of Ripon (2).	*M. of Crewe.	*Earl Curzon.	Lord Privy Seal, £2,000.
*Mr. Lloyd George.	*Mr. Lloyd George.	*Mr. R. McKenna.	Chancellor of the Exchequer £5,000
*Mr. H. Gladstone (3).	*Mr. R. McKenna.	*Sir J. Simon.	Home Secretary, £5,000.
*Sir Edward Grey.	*Sir Edward Grey.	*Sir E. Grey.	Foreign Secretary, £5,000.
*Earl of Crewe.	*Mr. L. V. Harcourt.	*Mr. Bonar Law.	Colonial Secretary, £5,000.
*Mr. Haldane.	*Earl Kitchener.	*Earl Kitchener.	Secretary for War, £5,000.
*Viscount Morley.	*M. of Crewe.	*Mr. A. Chamberlain.	Secretary for India, £5,000.
*Mr. R. McKenna.	*Mr. W. Churchill.	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.	First Ld. of the Adm., £4,500.
Earl of Aberdeen.	Lord Wimborne.	Lord Wimborne.	Lord-Lieut of Ireland, £20,000.
Sir Samuel Walker.	Mr. I. O'Brien.	Mr. I. O'Brien.	Ld. Chan. of Ireland, £8,000.
*Mr. A. Birrell.	*Mr. A. Birrell.	*Mr. A. Birrell.	Chief Sec. for Ireland, £4,425.
*Mr. John Sinclair (cr. Ld. Pentland).	*Mr. McK. Wood.	*Mr. McK. Wood.	Secretary for Scotland, £2,000.
*V. Wolverh'ton (8).	*Hon. E. S. Montagu.	*Mr. H. Samuel (23).	Chan. of the Duchy, £2,000.
*Mr. W. Churchill.	*Mr. W. Runciman.	*Mr. W. Runciman.	Pres. Bd. of Trade, £5,000.
*Mr. John Burns.	*Mr. H. Samuel.	*Mr. W. Long.	Pres. Local Gov. Bd., £5,000.
*Earl Carrington.	*Lord Lucas.	*E. of Selborne.	President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000.
*Mr. Sydney Buxton	*Mr. C. E. Hobhouse.	*Mr. H. Samuel (24).	Postmaster-General, £2,500.
*Mr. W. Runciman.	*Mr. J. A. Pease.	*Mr. A. Henderson.	Pres. Bd. of Education, £2,000.
*Mr. L. V. Harcourt.	*Lord Emmott.	*Mr. L. V. Harcourt.	First Com. of Works, £2,000.
—	—	*M. of Lansdowne	Minister without Portfolio.
—	—	*Mr. Lloyd George.	Minister of Munitions, £5,000.
Mr. J. A. Pease.	Mr. W. W. Benn.	Mr. G. H. Roberts.	Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each.
Mr. J. H. Lewis.	Mr. Cecil Beck.	Mr. G. Howard.	
Capt. C. W. Norton.	Mr. H. Webb (unpd.)	Mr. W. C. Bridgeman.	
Mr. J. H. Whitley.	Mr. W. R. Rea (unpd.)	Mr. W. R. Rea (unpd.)	
Mr. C. E. Hobhouse (16).	Mr. F. D. Acland.	Hon. E. S. Montagu.	Financial Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000.
Mr. G. Whiteley (17).	Mr. J. W. Gulland.	Mr. J. W. Gulland / Lord E. Talbot (joint)	Parliamentary Secs. to the Treasury, £2,000.
Mr. R. K. Causton (18).	Lord Strachie.	Lord Newton.	Paymaster-General (unpaid).
Adm. of the Fleet Sir J. A. Fisher (19).	Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher.	Admiral Sir Henry Jackson.	Naval Lords of the Admiralty, £1,500 each.
Admiral Sir W. H. May (20).	Vice-Admiral Sir F. T. Hamilton.	Vice-Admiral Sir F. T. Hamilton.	
Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe (21).	Rear-Admiral F. C. T. Tudor.	Rear-Admiral F. C. T. Tudor.	
Vice-Admiral A. L. Winsloe (22).	Captain C. F. Lambert.	Captain C. F. Lambert.	
Mr. Geo. Lambert.	Mr. Geo. Lambert. Sir F. Hopwood (additional).	Duke of Devonshire. Sir F. Hopwood (additional).	Civil Lords of the Admiralty, £1,000.

(12) Succeeded by Mr. R. McKenna, Jan. 1907.
(13) Succeeded by Lord E. Talbot, 1905.
(14) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller (Feb. 1906) as unpaid Junior Lord, and he by Mr. J. H. Whitley, Mar. 1907.
(15) Succeeded by Mr. W. Runciman, Jan. 1907.
(16) Succeeded by Mr. McKinnon Wood, 911. and he by Mr. Masterman, 1912.
(17) Succeeded by Mr. J. A. Pease, 1908, and he by the Master of Elibank, 1910-12, and he by Mr. P. H. Illingworth.
(18) Succeeded by Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, 1910, and Lord Strachie, 1912
(19) Succeeded by Adm. of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson.
(20) Succeeded by Vice-Adm. Sir George Egerton,
(21) Succeeded by Rear-Adm. C. J. Briggs.
(22) Succeeded by Rear-Adm C. E Madden.
(23) Receives salary as Postmaster-General only.
(24) Entered the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy.

OFFICE.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).	Sir . Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).
Sec. to the Admiralty	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Pretyman.	Mr. Edmund Robertson.
Under-Sec. Home	Mr. Cochrane.	Mr. Cochrane.	Mr. Herbt. L. Samuel
Under-Sec. Foreign	Visct. Cranborne.	E. Percy.	Lord Fitzmaurice.
Under-Sec. Colonies	E. of Onslow. D. of Marlborough.	D. of Marlborough.	Mr. Winston Churchill.
Under-Sec. for War	E. of Hardwicke.	E. of Donoughmore.	E. of Portsmouth.
Under-Sec. for India	E. Percy.	E. of Hardwicke (5)	Mr. John E. Ellis (6).
Vice-Pres. of Irish Dept. of Agriculture, etc.	Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Sir Horace Plunkett.	Sir H. Plunkett (8).
Sec. to Board of Trade	Mr. Bonar Law.	Mr. Bonar Law.	Mr. H. E. Kearley.
Sec. to Local Gov. Board	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. W. Runciman (11).
Fin. Sec. to War Office	Ld. Stanley.	Mr. Bromley-Davenport.	Mr. T. R. Buchanan.
Sec. Board of Education	Sir W. Anson.	Sir W. Anson.	Mr. Thomas Lough.
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture	—	—	—
Assist. Postmaster-Gen.	—	—	—
Parl. Sec. Ministry of Munitions	—	—	—
Attorney-General	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir Lawson Walton.
Solicitor-General	Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.	Sir W. S. Robson.
Lord Advocate	Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. Scott Dickson.	Mr. Thos. Shaw.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. D. Dundas (18).	Mr. Alex. Ure.
Attorney-General for Ireland	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. R. R. Cherry.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	Mr. J. H. Campbell.	Mr. J. H. Campbell.	Mr. Redmond J. Barry.

Household Appointments

Lord Steward	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.	Earl of Liverpool (22).
Lord Chamberlain	E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.	Viscount Althorp.
Master of the Horse	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.	Earl of Sefton (24).
Treasurer of the Household	Mr. Victor Cavendish.	M. of Hamilton.	Sir Edward Strachey
Comptroller of the Household	V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.	The Master of Elibank.
Vice-Chamberlain	Ld. Wolverton.	Ld. Wolverton.	Lord Allendale (27).
			Earl Granville.
	E. of Denbigh.	E. of Denbigh.	Earl of Granard (28).
	V. Churchill.	V. Churchill.	Lord Hamilton of
	Earl of Kintore.	E. of Kintore.	Dalzell.
Lords-in-Waiting	Ld. Lawrence.	Ld. Lawrence.	Lord Acton.
	E. Howe.	E. of Erroll.	Lord Denman.
	Ld. Kenyon.	Ld. Kenyon.	Lord Colebrooke.
	Ld. Suffield.	Ld. Suffield.	Lord Herschell.
			Lord Suffield.
Captain of the Yeo. of the Guard	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.	D. of Manchester (29).
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	Ld. Belper.	Ld. Belper.	Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. (30).
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch

(1) Succeeded by Mr. Masterman, 1909, and by Mr. Ellis Griffith, 1912.
(2) Succeeded by Mr. McKinnon Wood, 1908, and by Mr. Acland, 1911. (3) Succeeded by Lord Emmott, 1911.
(4) Succeeded by Colonel Seely, 1911, and by Mr. Tennant, 1912.
(5) Died 1904. Marquess of Bath appointed Jan. 20th, 1905. (6) Succeeded by Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, Jan. 1907.
(7) Succeeded by the Master of Elibank, 1909, and by Mr. Montagu, 1910.
(8) Succeeded by Mr. T. W. Russell, May 1907. (9) Unseated Jan. 1910; re-elected Oct. 1911.
(10) Succeeded by Mr. H. J. Tennant, 1909, and by Mr. Robertson, 1911.
(11) Succeeded by Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Jan. 1907. (12) Succeeded by Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, June 1909.
(13) Succeeded by Mr. Tennant, 1911, and by Mr. H. Baker, 1912.
(14) Succeeded by Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Oct. 1908. (15) Succeeded by Sir Rufus Isaacs, 1910.

Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908).	Mr. Asquith's Administration as existing in May 1915.	Coalition Ministry as existing in Nov. 1915.	OFFICE AND SALARY.
Dr. Macnamara.	Dr. Macnamara.	Dr. Macnamara.	Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000.
Mr. H. Samuel (1).	Mr. C. B. Harmsworth.	Mr. W. Brace.	Under-Sec. Home, £1,500.
Ld. Fitzmaurice (2).	Hon. N. Primrose.	Lord R. Cecil.	Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500.
Col. Seely (3).	Lord Islington.	Mr. Steel Maitland.	Under-Sec. Colonies, £1,500.
Lord Lucas (4).	Mr. H. J. Tennant.	Mr. H. J. Tennant.	Under-Sec. for War, £1,500.
Mr. Buchanan (7).	Mr. C. H. Roberts.	Lord Islington.	Under-Sec. for India, £1,500.
Mr. T. W. Russell.	Mr. T. W. Russell (9).	Mr. T. W. Russell.	Vice-Pres. of Irish Dept. of Agriculture, etc., £1,200, and res. allowance.
Mr. H. Kearley (10).	Mr. J. M. Robertson.	Capt. E. G. Pretyman.	Sec. Board of Trade, £1,200.
Mr. Masterman (12).	Mr. Herbert Lewis.	Mr. W. Hayes Fisher	Sec. to Local Government Board, £1,200.
Mr. F. D. Acland (13).	Mr. H. Baker.	Mr. H. W. Forster.	Fin. Sec. to War Office, £1,500.
Mr. McK. Wood (14).	Dr. C. Addison.	Mr. H. Lewis.	Sec. to Bd. of Education, £1,200.
—	Sir H. Verney.	Mr. F. D. Acland.	Sec. Bd. of Agriculture, £1,200.
—	Capt. C. Norton.	Mr. Pike Pease.	Assist. Postmaster-Gen., £1,200.
—	—	Dr. C. Addison.	Parl. Sec. Ministry of Munitions, £1,200.
Sir W. S. Robson (15).	*Sir J. A. Simon.	*Sir F. E. Smith (31).	Attorney-General, £7,000 (and fees).
Sir S. T. Evans (16).	Sir S. O. Buckmaster.	Sir George Cave.	Solicitor-General, £6,000 (and fees).
Mr. Thos. Shaw, (17).	Mr. R. Munro.	Mr. R. Munro.	Lord Advocate, £5,000.
Mr. Alex. Ure (19).	Mr. T. B. Morison.	Mr. T. B. Morison.	Solicitor-General for Scotland, £2,000.
Mr. R. R. Cherry (20).	Mr. Jonathan Pim.	Mr. John Gordon.	Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000.
Mr. Redmond J. Barry (21).	Mr. James O'Connor.	Mr. James O'Connor.	Solicitor-General for Ireland, £2,000.

from 1902 to 1915.

Earl Beauchamp.	Earl of Chesterfield.	Lord Farquhar.	Lord Steward, £2,000.
Visct. Althorp (23).	Lord Sandhurst.	Lord Sandhurst.	Lord Chamberlain, £2,000.
Earl of Granard.	Earl of Granard.	Earl of Chesterfield.	Master of the Horse, £2,000.
Sir E. Strachey (25).	Hon. F. E. Guest.	Mr. J. Hope.	Treasurer of the Household, £700.
The Master of Elibank (26).	Lord Saye and Sele.	Mr. Chas. Roberts.	Comptroller of the Household, £700.
Mr. J. M. F. Fuller.	Hon. G. Howard.	Mr. A. C. Beck.	Vice-Chamberlain, £700.
Earl Granville.			
Lord O'Hagan.			
Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.	Lord Herschell.	Lord Allendale.	
	Lord Stanmore.	Lord Stanmore.	
Lord Acton.	Lord Ranksborough.	Lord Ranksborough.	
Lord Denman.	Earl Granville.	Lord Valentia.	Lords-in-Waiting, £600 each.
Lord Colebrooke.	Lord Acton.	Lord Hylton.	
Lord Herschell.			
Lord Suffield.			
Lord Allendale.	Earl of Craven.	Lord Suffield.	Captain of the Yeo. of the Guard, £1,200.
Lord Denman.	Lord Colebrooke.	Lord Colebrooke.	Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, £1,000.
Duchess of Buccleuch.	D'ss of Devonshire.	—	Mistress of the Robes, £500.

(16) Succeeded by Sir J. Simon, 1910. (17) Succeeded by Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C., Feb. 1909.
(18) Succeeded by Mr. E. T. Salvesen, Jan. 1905, and he by Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., Oct. 1905.
(19) Succeeded by Mr. Arthur Dewar, K.C., 1909, Mr W. Hunter, 1910, and Mr. A. M. Anderson, 1911.
(20) Succeeded by Mr. C. A. O'Connor, 1911, and by Mr. I. O'Brien, 1912.
(21) Succeeded by Mr. I. O'Brien, 1911, and by Mr. T. F. Moloney, 1912. (22) Succeeded by Earl Beauchamp, 1907.
(23) Succeeded by Lord Sandhurst, 1912 (24) Succeeded by Earl of Granard, Aug. 1907.
(25) Succeeded by Mr. Dudley Ward, 1910, and Captain Guest, 1912.
(26) Succeeded by Lord Liverpool, 1909-12. (27) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, Mar. 1907.
(28) Succeeded by Lord O'Hagan, 1907. (29) Succeeded by Lord Allendale, April 1907.
(30) Succeeded by Lord Denman, 1907. (31) *vice* Sir Edward Carson, resigned.

THE HOME OFFICE,

Whitehall, S.W.

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs, are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary is the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects, and receives Addresses and Petitions. He is responsible for the King's peace, attends to the general administration of criminal justice, police, and prisons, and advises the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. He supervises lunatic asylums, reformatories, and industrial schools; enforces all rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of the life and health of the community generally, more particularly the statutes passed for protecting workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops. Estimates, 1915-16, £267,169.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Simon, M.P. (£5,000).

Private Secs., S. W. Harris; G. G. Whiskard.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B. (£4,000).

Private Sec., G. W. Chrystal.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, William Brace, M.P. (£1,500).

Private Sec., A. Locke.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, E. R. H. Blackwell, C.B., *Legal*; and M. Delevingne, C.B. (£1,200-£1,500).

Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Simpson, C.B., J. Pedder, C.B., G. A. Aitken, M.V.O., A. J. Eagleston, R. R. Bannatyne, and S. W. Harris (£1,000-£1,200).

Senior Clerks, A. L. Dixon, A. Maxwell, J. F. Henderson, J. F. Moylan, G. W. Chrystal, and H. B. Butler (£700-£800).

Junior Clerks, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O. (£600); C. G. Markbreiter, A. Locke, H. R. Scott, G. G. Whiskard, C. D. C. Robinson, E. N. A. Finlay, M. H. Whitelegge, A. L. R. Parsons, A. Crapper, E. W. E. Holderness, F. C. Johnson, W. Sheepshanks, F. Sandon, G. R. A. Buckland, and C. W. G. Eddy (£400-£500).

Clerk of Accounts, S. M. Greenwood, I.S.O. (£650).

Assistant ditto, W. C. Platt (£500).

Clerk for Statistical Returns, W. J. Farrant (£550).

Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Beamer (£500).

Assistant ditto C. A. Bradford (£400).

Library and Warrants Clerk, A. H. Eggett (£450).

Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas (£430).

Clerk for Mining Statistics and Sec. Board for Mining Exams, W. W. Ware (£450).

Second Division Clerk (Higher Grade), A. Williams (£330).

Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W. Peacock (£350).

Clerk to Inspectors of Explosives, C. R. Malcolm (£350).

Clerk to Inspector under the Aliens Act, J. M. M. Dallas (£250-£350).

Second Assistant Superintendent of Registry, A. H. May (£200-£300).

Minor Staff Clerks, E. E. Stringer (£200-£300); G. F. Porter (£190-£250); A. Whitley (£200-£300), and F. V. Edwards (£128-£200).

Official Analysts, W. H. Willcox, M.D., and F. G. Hopkins, M.B., D.Sc.

Factory Department, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir B. A. Whitelegge, K.C.B., M.D. (£1,500)

Deputy Chief Inspectors, H. M. Robinson, I.S.O. (£800-£900), and R. E. Graves (£750-£850).

Superintending Inspectors, G. Bellhouse, **Home Office**; J. H. Walmsley, **Birmingham**; W. Williams, **Glasgow**; J. H. Rogers, **Bristol**; J. Jackson, **Manchester**, and C. F. Wright, **Leeds** (£600-£750).

Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, M.D. (£800), E. L. Collis, M.B., and J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., **Manchester** (£500-£700).

Electrical Inspector, G. S. Ram (£500-£700).

Inspector for Dangerous Trades, W. S. Smith (£500-£600).

Inspectors (Class Ia), J. T. Birtwistle (**Textile Particulars**), **Blackburn** (£600); *J. E. Ashworth, **South London**; *O. A. Shinner, **Bristol**; D. Walmsley, **Oldham**; *H. J. Wilson, **Glasgow**; *W. H. Seal, **Manchester**; *J. E. Harston, **Birmingham**; G. A. Taylor, **Bradford**; *S. Shuter, **Leeds**; E. F. May, **Dublin**; S. Eraut, **Belfast**; T. O. Edwards, **Cardiff**; Joseph Law, **Blackburn**; F. J. Parkes, **North London**; J. Hilditch, **Swansea**; John Law, **Sheffield**; W. Buchan, **Liverpool**; J. H. Crabtree, **Burnley**; T. C. Butler, **East London**; H. Verney, **North-West London**; E. V. Clark, **West London**; A. Wolfe, **Wolverhampton**; W. B. Lauder, **Newcastle-on-Tyne**. (**Class Ib**) J. H. Nicholl, **Northampton**; J. Kellett, **Stockton**; W. J. B. Davis, **Kent**; H. J. Peacock, **Huddersfield**; W. J. Neely, **North-East London**; T. C. Taylor, **Norwich**; A. J. F. Dunolly, **Southampton**; W. D. Kirkwood, **Lanarkshire**; L. P. Evans, **Plymouth**; T. Brown, **Edinburgh**; W. H. Beverley, **South-West London**; T. Owner, **Bolton**; H. E. Brothers, **Warrington**; D. F. Young, **Dundee**; R. Eatock, **Nottingham**; J. H. Warren, **Lincoln**; J. L. Edwards, **Wrexham**; C. F. R. Johnston, **Kilmarnock**; E. F. Boggis-Rolfe, **Preston**; E. A. R. Weiner, **Stoke-on-Trent**; E. L. Allhusen, **Cork**; H. W. Younger, **Halifax**; W. F. E. Seymour, **Leicester**; L. Ward, **Derby**; G. S. Taylor, **Home Office**; W. F. Ireland, **Stockport**; S. R. Bennett, **Londonderry**; G. E. Duckering, **Rochdale**; F. G. Mudford, **Worcester**; G. L. Crampton, **Stirling**; H. H. C. Thomas, **Walsall**; M. E. White, **Gloucester**; C. E. Pringle, **Hull**; W. V. Smith, **Wigan**; R. U. Shaxby, **Yeovil**; A. B. Franklin, **Aberdeen**; W. J. McCaghey, **Keighley**; J. Good, **Coventry**; T. Porteus, **Reading**; D. R. Wilson, **Home Office**; W. K. Beard, **Ipswich**; W. E. Harding, **Bristol**; S. Hird, **Manchester**; H. R. Rogers, **Birmingham**; L. C. McNair, **Inverness**; W. J. Law, **Leeds**; C. W. Price, **Home Office**; G. G. Sumner, **Dundee** (£300-£450; 23 to £550).

Inspectors (Class II.), 57 at £200-£300.

Assistant Inspectors, Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, E. J. Holmes, J. T. Ashton, and T. McC. Birtwistle (£250)

Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, **Home Office** (£550).

Senior Lady Inspectors, *Miss R. E. Squire, **Home Office**; Miss A. Tracey, **Manchester**; Miss E. Sadler, **Leeds**; Miss Martindale, **Birmingham**; Miss M. M. Vines, **Glasgow**; and Miss

* Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

E. J. Slocock, **Belfast**; Miss C. I. S. Smith, **Home Office** (£300-£400).

Lady Inspectors, Miss I. Whitworth, **Home Office**; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, **Home Office**; Miss A. J. Perry, **Glasgow**; Miss H. C. Escreet, **Birmingham**; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, **Birmingham**; Miss F. I. Taylor, **Leeds**; Miss A. M. Ahrons, **Manchester**; Miss D. E. Lindsay, **Leeds**; Miss E. F. Stevenson, **Manchester**; Miss J. E. V. Lennard, **Leeds**; Miss M. H. S. Hall, **Manchester**; Miss A. E. Smith, **Home Office**; Miss I. M. S. Keely, **Home Office**; Mrs. R. H. Tawney (*temp.*); Mrs. H. Rackham (*temp.*) (£200-£300).

Inspectors' Assistants, 29 at £110-£150, and 26 to £200.

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, C.B. (£1,000).

Inspectors, Major T. H. Crozier and Major H. Cuningham (£500-£800); Major R. A. Thomas, R.A. (£500).

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Chief Inspector, Sir R. A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., **Home Office** (£1,500).

Deputy Chief Inspector, W. Walker (£1,000).

Divisional Inspectors, W. N. Atkinson, I.S.O., LL.D., **Cardiff**; H. Johnstone, **Birmingham**; H. Walker, **Edinburgh**; T. H. Mottram, **Doncaster**; J. R. R. Wilson, **Newcastle-on-Tyne**; A. D. Nicholson **Manchester** (£750-£1,000).

Senior Inspectors, R. McLaren, **Glasgow**; W. Saint, **Stafford**; J. D. Lewis, **Swansea**; D. H. F. Mathews, **Chester**; T. G. Davies, **Newport, Mon.**; J. M. Carey, **Bath**; A. Pearson, **Llandaff**; R. G. M. Prichard, **Edinburgh**; H. A. Abbott, **Sheffield**; F. H. Wynne, **Durham**; J. Masterton, **Edinburgh**; J. R. Felton, **Birmingham** (£500-£700).

Electrical Inspector, R. Nelson, **Home Office** (£500-£700).

Junior Inspectors, W. H. Hepplewhite, **Tamworth**; J. Mellors, **Wakefield**; G. B. Harrison, **Manchester**; G. Poole, **Newcastle-on-Tyne**; A. H. Steele, **Glasgow**; W. J. Charlton, **Liverpool**; L. Clive, **Newcastle-under-Lyme**; W. E. T. Hartley, **Stirling**; T. Ashley, **Newcastle-on-Tyne**; J. S. Foot, **Bridgend**; T. Boydell, **Truro**; H. M. Hudspeth, **Doncaster**; E. H. Frazer, **Nottingham**; C. D. Mottram, **Sheffield**; Douglas Hay, **Durham**; H. J. Humphrys, **Dunfermline**; J. A. S. Ritson, **Edinburgh**; F. N. Siddall, **Bolton**; H. Danby, **Doncaster**; H. T. Foster, **Newcastle-on-Tyne**; E. S. Rees, **Cardiff**; P. S. Lea, **Birmingham**; G. Cook, **Whitehaven**; A. L. Flint, **Leeds**; and P. T. Jenkins, **Newport, Mon.**; A. Stoker, **Manchester**; T. L. McBride, **Newport, Mon.**; W. Rees, **Cardiff** (£300-£450).

Senior Inspectors for Metalliferous Mines, G. J. Williams, **Bangor**; W. Leck, **Cleator Moor, Cumberland** (£500-£700).

Junior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, O. R. Jones, **Carnarvon** (£300-£450).

Sub-Inspectors of Mines, 22 at £150-£200

Sub-Inspectors of Quarries, 8 at £150-£200.

Inspectors of Horses, 7 at £125-£175.

Under the Inebriates Act.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D. (£700).

Under the Aliens Act.

Inspector, W. Haldane Porter (£700).

Clerk, J. M. M. Dallas (£250-£350).

Under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Chief Inspector, G. D. Thane, F.R.C.S. (£600).

Inspectors, Sir J. Russell, M.B., LL.D. (£367); W. P. G. Graham, M.B. (£800); G. F. Rogers, M.D. (£800).

Inspectors of Anatomy.

Metropolis, Sir W. H. Bennett, K.C.V.O. (£100).

Provinces, T. P. Pick (£100).

Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Eden (£1,000) and L. Dunning (£750-£850).

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Chief Inspector, C. E. B. Russell (£800-£1,000).

Senior Inspector, J. C. Pearson (£450-£700).

Inspector (Class I.), W. H. Bulley (£450-£700);

Inspectors (Class II.), E. W. Taunton, G. R. B. Loch, and F. S. Scruby (£250-£400).

Woman Inspector, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison (£250-£350).

Medical Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. (£500-£700).

Woman Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B. (£300-£400).

Chief Clerk, T. B. Hildesley (£400-£500).

Staff Clerks, F. B. Falshaw (£400), and W. E. Stephenson (£300-£350).

Minor Staff Clerk, W. A. Hermon (£200-£300).

Prison Commission.

Chairman, Sir E. Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B. (£1,800).

Private Sec., W. Scott Westland.

Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, F. J. Dryhurst, C.B., Capt. C. F. de L. Eardley-Wilmot, M. L. Waller, and Sir H. Smalley, M.D. (**Medical**) (£1,000).

Director of Convict Prisons (*unpaid*), Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D.

Secretary and Inspector, Lt.-Col. J. Winn, R.E. (£700-£800).

Inspectors, Major E. W. Briscoe, J. R. Farewell, N. G. Mitchell-Innes (£700-£800); O. F. N. Treadwell, **Assistant Medical Inspector** (£600); (vacant) **Chaplain Inspector** (£600-£700); Miss Mary L. Gordon, **Lady Inspector** (£300-£400).

Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, E. Brine, I.S.O. (£650-£800).

Assistant Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, A. T. Turpin (£500-£600).

Assistant Secretary, A. J. Wall (£500-£600).

Surveyor, Major H. S. Rogers, R.E. (£700-£900).

Assistant Surveyor, O. P. Schreiber (£400).

First Class Clerks, W. Scott Westland, F. J. Price, W. H. T. Walker, and C. M. Overton (£350-£500).

THE BOARD OF CONTROL (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency).

66, Victoria Street, S.W.

Chairman, Sir William Patrick Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B. (£1,800).

Commissioners (*unpaid*), Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, P.C., M.P.; Mrs. E. F. Pinsent.

Commissioners, Sir Frederick Needham, M.D.; E. Marriott Cooke, M.B.; S. Coupland, M.D.; C. H. Bond, M.D.; L. L. Shadwell; A. H. Trevor; S. J. Fraser Macleod, K.C.,

B. T. Hodgson (each £1,500); A. Rotherham, M.B.; Miss M. Dendy (each £1,200-£1,500).

Secretary, O. E. Dickinson (£800-£1,000).

Assist. ditto, A. J. Comyn (£600-£750).

Inspectors, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D. (£200); A. E. Evans, M.B. (£500-£800); S. E. Gill, M.D. (£400-£600).

Architect, J. Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A. (£600-£800).

Assist. ditto, F. C. Webster, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I. (£250-£350).

Chief Clerk, A. S. Wild (£650).

Accountant, W. E. J. Cardy (£400-£600).

Clerks, J. Bradbury, P. Kirk, A. J. Pearce (£150-£500).

Supt. of Registry, C. H. Eldridge (£350-£450).

Statistical Officer, G. F. Williams (£300-£400).

Staff Clerk, F. J. Caswell (£300-£400).

Second Division Clerk (Higher Grade), A. W. Green (£350).

THE FOREIGN OFFICE,

Downing Street, S.W.

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises despatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the permanent Staff of the Department.

The representatives of the Crown abroad are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomatists undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

The **Diplomatic Service** consists of (*a*) Ambassadors, (*b*) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (*c*) Chargés d'Affaires.

The **Ambassador**, according to historical theory, represents the person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The **Minister** is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The **Chargé d'Affaires**, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

Counsellors and **Secretaries** are attached to the Embassies and Legations, and often **Military and Naval Attachés** and **Commercial Attachés**.

The **Consular Service** consists of (*a*) Consuls general, (*b*) Consuls, (*c*) Vice-Consuls, and (*d*) Consular Agents. A **Consul**, in addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in countries in which ex-territorial jurisdiction is exercised, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned, either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

The salaries are as follows: Consuls-General, £900 to £1,200; Consuls, £600 to £800; Vice-Consuls, £300, rising by £20 to £500.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

Estimates, 1915-16, £70,413.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, K.G., M.P. (£5,000).

Private Sec., Hon. James Eric Drummond, C.B. (£300).

Diplomatic Private Sec., Hon. Theo Russell, C.V.O. (£150); **Assist. ditto**, C. F. J. Dormer (£150).

Permanent Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. (£2,500).

Private Sec., R. H. Campbell (£150).

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. (£1,500).

Private Sec., G. H. Locock (£150).

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Walter Langley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£1,500); Sir Eyre Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£1,200); Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (£1,200); and Algernon Law, C.B. (£1,200).

Chief Clerk, J. A. C. Tilley (£1,000-£1,200).

Legal Adviser, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. (£1,200).

Assistant Legal Advisers, C. J. B. Hurst, C.B., K.C. (£900-£1,000), and H. W. Malkin (£700-£800).

Senior Clerks, Sir W. G. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Beilby F. Alston, C.B.; Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; G. S. Spicer; G. R. Clerk, C.M.G.; R. A. C. Sperling; and V. A. H. Wellesley (each £900-£1,000).

Assistant Clerks, C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O.; Hon. J. E. Drummond, C.B.; Hon. C. H. Tufton; Alwyn Parker, C.M.G.; J. D. Gregory; E. H. J. Leslie; G. H. Villiers; M. W. Lampson, M.V.O.; R. C. Vansittart, M.V.O.; W. A. Stewart (each £700-£800).

Junior Clerks, L. Oliphant; G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby, M.V.O.; C. F. J. Dormer; O. G. Sargent; G. H. Locock; the Earl of Drogheda; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell; H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen; H. J. Seymour; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan; C. W. Orde; R. T. Nugent; E. F. Boothby; F. E. F. Adam; O. St. C. O'Malley; D. J. M. Douglas-Scott; G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Newton; C. H. Smith; E. G. F. Adam; L. Collier; A. D. Cooper; V. C. W. Forbes; M. D. Peterson; and T. M. Snow (each £200-£500).

Assistant Clerk, Chief Clerk's Department, Walter Rea Wallis (£550-£750).

Staff Officers in Chief Clerk's Department, O. V. Blake, W. H. Robinson, H. W. McQuown, and P. C. Rice (£300-£500).

Librarian, E. C. Blech, C.M.G. (£800-£1,000)

Assistants in Library, Hugh Ritchie and E. Parkes (£500-£600).

Staff Officers, G. Badrick, R. C. Dickie, and Frank Gritton (£300-£400).

Staff Officer in Treaty Department, H. S. Martin (£300-£400).

Registrar, W. L. Berrow, I.S.O. (£300-£500).

Staff Officers, J. Gritton, H. A. Slade, D. A. Leak, J. H. Mears, and C. S. Nicholl (£300-£450).

Deputy Marshal of Ceremonies, Robert Follett Synge, C.M.G., M.V.O. (£400).

Oriental Translator, Prof. Charles Wells.

Second Division Clerks, L. G. Brown, W. Weighell, J. W. Field, H. H. Quarmby, A. E. Airey, W. L. M. Dunlop, O. Monk, S. Springer, R. Bloore, J. W. Stafford, E. W. Light, J. F. French, E. G. Adams, O. J. Hubbert, R. C. Thomson, W. T. Harrower, L. R. Sherwood, J. L. Butler, J. S. Grant, W. Ewing, A. F. Orchard, T. J. W. Wilson, H. S. Blank, F. H. Cleobury, D. F. Crawford, S. H. Gellatly, R. C. Cox, F. L. Brookes, W. V. Jenkins, H. A. Hobson, W. J. Uwins, A. L. Willis, F. T. Campion, W. W. Pate, A. K. Helm, P. J. Hornby, A. H. Marlow, F. G. Thompson, H. G. Kelsey, H. W. Gunningham, E. H. Rance, E. H. Oldham, G. R. Butteriss, R. Kemp, H. W. Minshull, and J. Ridler (£70-£300).

King's Foreign Service Messengers, F. E. Raikes (£400); Hon. F. G. Curzon, Major P. W. North, Major A. F. Custance, and Major A. S. M. Porter (each £250).

King's Home Service Messengers, M. Mackenzie (£225); E. W. Newberry, A. E. Morbey, J. C. Veasey, John Wright, Jervis Wright, and M. E. Ling (£130-£209).

Commercial Attachés.—The headquarters of the Commercial Attachés in Europe, except those at Paris and Constantinople, were transferred to London, April 1st, 1907. Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B., France, Belgium, Switzerland (£500); E. Weakley, C.M.G. (temp. employed in Foreign Office), (£800); A. P. Bennett, C.M.G., Italy and Greece (£600-£25-£900); E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G., Japan (£900); H. A. Cooke, Russia (£600-£25-£900); W. P. Ker, China (£1,000); Sir F. Oppenheimer, Denmark, Holland, Norway, and Sweden (£1,200); and Lord Herbert Hervey, Spain, Portugal, and Morocco (£900-£1,000).

THE COLONIAL OFFICE,

Downing Street, S.W.

The authority of the Crown throughout the British Dominions beyond the seas is exercised by the **Secretary of State for the Colonies.**

The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc. In the self-governing Colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern.

As a result of a pledge given by him at the Imperial Conference 1907, Lord Elgin during that year rearranged and reorganised the Office in three branches or divisions.

I. The **Dominions Division**, dealing with the affairs of the self-governing dominions of the Empire, and with those Crown Colonies and Protectorates in the Pacific and in South Africa, which are intimately connected with the self-governing dominions. Emigration questions are dealt with by this department. Linked to it is the **Secretariat of the Imperial Conference.**

II. The **Crown Colonies Division**, dealing with the administration and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

III. The **General Department**, dealing with the general routine business of the Office and various matters common to all the Colonies, especially the Crown Colonies, such as currency, banking, postal and telegraph matters, education, etc. There are Standing Committees in connection with this department, dealing with Patronage and Promotions, Finance, Concessions and Railways, and Pensions.

Estimates, 1915-16, £61,410.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P. (£5,000).

Private Secretaries, F. G. A. Butler, C.M.G., A. C. C. Parkinson, J. C. C. Davidson, and R. Furse.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, A. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P. (£1,500).

Private Secretary, H. F. Batterbee.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Secretary, J. R. W. Robinson.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Dominions Division); Sir George V. Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Crown Colonies Division) (each £1,500).

Chief Clerk, C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (£1,150).

Legal Adviser, J. S. Risley, C.B. (£1,000).

Principal Clerks, G. W. Johnson, C.M.G.; H. J. Read, C.B., C.M.G.; C. Strachey; H. C. M. Lambert, C.B.; A. E. Collins, C.M.G.; W. D. Ellis; G. E. A. Grindle, C.M.G. (£850-£1,000).

Legal Assistant, C. B. L. Tennyson, C.M.G. (£750).

First Class Clerks, J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten; E. H. Marsh, C.M.G.; C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; F. G. A. Butler, C.M.G.; A. Fiddian; E. R. Darnley; W. C. Bottomley; A. J. Harding; H. R. Cowell (£600-£800).

Second Class Clerks, R. H. Griffin, E. J. Harding, H. F. Batterbee, J. R. W. Robinson, D. L. H. Baynes, A. C. C. Parkinson, J. E. W. Flood, O. G. R. Williams, R. A. Wiseman, C. W. Dixon, H. N. Tait, E. G. S. Mächtig, J. A. Calder, H. F. Downie, A. Cooke, W. H. Croome, and H. Beckett (£200-£500).

Accountant, W. H. Eggett (£600-£700).

Assistant Accountant, M. J. Drayson (£300-£450).

Librarian, C. H. Niblett (£500-£600).

Assistant Librarian, E. B. Burley (£250-£350).

Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook (£300-£500).

Superintendent of Printing, E. D. Rockett (£300-£500).

Assistant Superintendent of Printing, A. H. Bridgman (£200-£300).

Clerk for Legal Instruments, W. Scott (£300-£450).

Staff Clerks (First Grade), T. Wilson, W. E. Hobson, C. M. Hatcher, and J. A. Smith (£300-£400).

Minor Staff Officer, E. E. Wilkinson (£250-£350).

Medical Advisers to the Colonial Office, Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., and C. W. Daniels, M.D., F.R.C.P.; **Liverpool,** W. T. Prout, C.M.G., M.B.; **Edinburgh,** Lt.-Col. J. Arnott, M.D.; **Dublin,** Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Colonial Audit Department,

58, Victoria Street, S.W.

Director, A. E. Stephenson, C.M.G. (£850-£1,000).

Assistant Director, J. A. Barnes (£600-£800).

Second Class Clerks, F. B. Montague, H. D. Fisher, W. H. Smith, and P. L. Collisson (£200 £500).

Crown Agents for the Colonies,

Head Office, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are the commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. They are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and act under his control and subject to regulations laid down by him, but they also receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments.

Crown Agents, Sir R. L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£2,000); Major Sir M. A. Cameron, K.C.M.G. (£1,500-£1,800); Sir W. H. Mercer, K.C.M.G. (£1,300-£1,500).

Secretary, P. H. Ezechiel (£600-£1,000).

Chief Accountant and Chief Clerk, E. G. Antrobus; C.M.G. (£700-£950).

Accountant and Deputy Chief Clerk, N. E. O. Willis (£550-700).

Assistant Accountant, R. Paley (£350-£500).

Registrar of Inscribed Stocks, C. F. R. H Urquhart (£550-£700).

Assistants, F. W. Deakin, J. A. Blackwood (£350-£500).

Superintendent of Stock Transfer Office, G. Hodgson (£600).

Chief Cashier, H. M. J. Warde (£550-£700).

Assistants, *W. A. Phillips, H. K. Purcell (£350-£500).

Head of Engineering and Works Department, *Lt.-Col. J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E., M.I.C.E. (£700-£1,000).

Assistants do., W. Eraut, A.M.I.C.E.; G. R. Lock (£400-£550).

Engineering Draughtsman, J. W. Spiller, A.M.I.C.E. (£400-£600).

Head of Engineering Inspection Department, A. M. Heath, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. (£700-£1 000).

Assistants do., *S. E. Williams, M.I.M.E. (£400-£650); *H. E. Wimperis, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E. (£400-£625).

Head of General Stores Department, H. F. Smith (£550-£700).

Assistants do., J. W. Potter, *F. E. Knight (£350-£500).

Supt. of Store, S. C. Elphick (£350 £500).

Head of Insurance and Checking Department, W. E. James (£55 -£700).

Assistant do, A. B. Reade (£350-£500).

Head of Appointments Department and Assistant Secretary, H. Martin (£550-£725).

Assistants do., M. Darroch, H. C. Ransom (£350-£500).

Head of Shipping Office, T. H. Holt (£1,000).

Assistant do., *H. W. L. Naylor (£350-£500).

Inspector of Stamps, G. N. K. Barrow (£350-£500).

Supt. of Records, W. L. Paton (£350-£500).

For INDIA OFFICE, see p. 115. For ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE, see pp. 161 and 173.

* Absent on war service.

THE BOARD OF TRADE,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I. Charles II. instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III., and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. The working of the Department, whose chief offices are at Whitehall Gardens, is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. Estimates, 1915-16, £378,549.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P. (£5,000).

Permanent Sec., Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. (£1,000).

Second Sec., Sir G. Stapylton Barnes, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Parliamentary Sec., E. G. Pretyman, M.P. (£1,500).

Chief Industrial Commissioner, Sir George R. Askwith, K.C.B., K.C. (£2,000).

Assistant Secretaries (£1,000-£1,200): **Railway Dept.,** W. F. Marwood, C.B.; **Harbour Dept.,** Garnham Roper; **Marine Dept.,** E. G. Moggridge; **Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance,** W. H. Beveridge; **Commercial Dept.,** H. Fountain, C.M.G.

Comptroller of Companies Dept., H. A. Payne (£1,000-£1,200).

Accountant-General, Alex. Barnes, I.S.O. (£1,000-£1,200).

Director of the Labour Statistics Dept., F. H. MacLeod (£1,000).

Private Secs. to President, R. W. Matthew, E. R Eddison, A. D. Sanderson, and Sir Harry Verney, Bt., M.P. (*unpaid*).

Private Sec. to Parly. Sec., C. H. Grimshaw.

Private Secs. to Permanent Sec., S. W. Clark and W. Carter.

Private Sec. to Second Sec., F. W. Leggett.

Deputy Assist. Sec. to Marine Dept., C. Hipwood (£900).

Principal Clerks, H. F. Carlill, O. Jones, H. Booth, G. E. Baker, E. W. Rowntree, J. J. Wills, J. A. Webster, C. H. Grimshaw (£700 £900).

Clerks, G. C. L. Maunder, R. W. Matthew, T. Lodge, W. Carter, E. J. Elliot, E. R. Eddison, A. R. Thomson, C. H. Boyd, R. Brinsley Richards, A. S. Hoskin, H. Leak, F. P. Robinson, E. H. S. Marker, C. P. Duff, R. H. Gill, T. St. Q. Hill, T. A. E. Muir, C. W. K. MacMullan, D. Davies, W. A. Lee (£200-£500).

Director of Commercial Intelligence Branch, T. Worthington (£700-£900).

Assist. Industrial Commissioners, I. H. Mitchell (£700-£900), D. C. Cummings (£500-£700).

Principal Staff Officer in Commercial Dept., P. Ashley (£700-£900).

Accountants, E. C. Stoneham and R. J. Sheldon (£650-£800).

Chief Clerk (Companies Dept.), H. M. Winearls (£600-£800).

Supt. for Wrecks and Loss of Life at Sea, C. J. O. Sanders (£500-£650)

Chief Staff Officers, R. Leach, A. A. A. Wotzel, W. J. Glenny (£500-£600).

Staff Clerks, H. C. Honey (£550-£700), D. Todd, S. W. Clark (£400-£600), J. L. Bendall, G. B. Shepherd (£450-£550), C. Wright, H. J. Wilson (£400-£500), H. G. A. Mayhew, W. W. Coombs, W. J. Smith, A. House (£300-£450), R. F. Price, A. C. W. Gay, A. S. Lake, J. Keeling, R. H. Haylett, H. R. Bamford, R. F. G. Heatly, E. C. Ramsbottom, F. W. Emler, A. C. Cruttenden, B.C. Page (£300-£400).

Staff Officers (1st Class), F. Hooper and R. W. Dalton (£400-£500).

Senior Investigator for Women's Industries, Miss C. E. Collett (£450).

Labour Correspondent, J. J. Dent (£450).

Staff Officers 2nd Class), F. W. Perrett, R. Henshall, T. G. Gibson, A. E. Tyler, J. R. Cahill (£300-£400)

Librarian, R. J. Lister, I.S.O. (£350-£600).

Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G. Spencer (£300-£450)

Clerk in Charge of Work under Electric Lighting Acts, M. J. Collins (£300-£400).

Translator, H. Kershaw (£400).

Supt. of Registry and Copying, H. W. Dalmon (£400).

Clerk of Stationery, E. Andrews (£400).

Clerk in Charge of Life-saving Apparatus Work, J. B. Harrold (£300-£400).

Staff Clerk for Trade Board's Work, S. L. Besso (£300-£400).

Minor Staff Officers, F. C. Starling, H. H. Cook (£200-£300), H. J. Hutchinson (£150-£250) O. A. C. Isaac, J. A. Anderson, F. E. Florance (£100-£200), and Miss M. I. M. Pye (£100-£150).

Assist. Staff Officers, G. W. Betts, F. H. Taylor (£200-£350), F. Biggs, W. J. Paddon, S. Robson, H. E. Gibbs (£200-£300)

Assist. Investigating Officer for Women's Industries, Miss D. F. Tait (£200-£300).

Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans, T. Lofthouse (£250-£350)

Assist. Investigator, E. J. Phelan (£200-£300).

Clerk to Senior and Assist. Investigators for Women's Industries, Miss L. R. Monkhouse (£100-£180).

Assist. Clerks (1st Class), Arthur Hill, I.S.O., F. A. Fahy, P. J. Descours, and W. Greig (£400).

Second Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), C. Thornton, W. Stanley, H. Yates, E. J. Dos Santos, R. C. Baigent, W. H. Thomas, H. Cook, T. W. Hodges, P. L. Ellercamp, Wm. Smith, E. Burton, F. P. Holmes, H. Townsend, C. A. Carter, W. E. Wilson, J. U. Smith, J. T. Pratten (£250-£350).

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Sir R. Ellis Cunliffe (£1,500-£1,800).

Assist. Solicitor, E. Potter (£800-£1,000)

Personal Staff of Solicitor—Principal Clerks, E. Gillett, G. C. Vaux.

Bankruptcy Sub-Department.

Solicitor in Charge, H. E. G. Burls.

Professional and Other Officers.

Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Lt.-Col. P. G. Von Donop, R.E. (£1,200-£1,400).

Inspecting Officers of Railways, Col. J. W. Pringle, R.E., Lt.-Col. E. Druitt, R.E. (£800-£1,000).

Assist. Inspecting Officers of Railways, J. P. Scott Main and J. H. Armytage (£500-£700).

Sub-Inspecting Officers of Railways, A. Ford, J. J. Hornby, and C. Campbell (£200-£400).

Professional Member of Marine Dept., Capt. A. H. F. Young (£800-£1,000).

Professional Member of Harbour Dept., Capt. C. E. Monro, R.N. (£1,000).

Electric Adviser, A. P. Trotter (£800-£1,000).

Electrician and Assist. to Electric Adviser, J. Rennie (£300-£450).

Senior Inspector of Life-saving Apparatus, Capt. J. D. Daintree, R.N. (£500).

Inspector of Life saving Apparatus, Capt. H. F. Aplin, R.N. (£350-£400).

Translator, H. Kershaw (£400).

Office of Standard Weights and Measures,

7, Old Palace Yard.

Deputy Warden of Standards, Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S. (£800).

Superintending Clerk, G. W. Sellar (£350-£450).

Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Darling (£300-£400).

Examiner, S. H. McQuown (£300-£400).

Commercial Department.

Trade Commissioners in Self-Governing Dominions

Canada, C. Hamilton Wickes.

Australia, G. T. Milne.

New Zealand, W. G. Wickham.

South Africa, Sir R. Sothern Holland.

Bankruptcy Officers.

Office of the Inspector General.

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.

Inspector-General, J. G. Willis, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane (£700-£900).

Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. A. Clarke (£700-£850).

Chief Auditor, J. R. J. Johnston (£600-£750).

Auditor, J. F. Bird (£500-£600).

Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor (£500-£600).

Senior Clerk, A. Mills (£500-£600).

Examiners, W. C. Taylor, H. C. Watson, W. A. Clark, W. J. Walker, T. S. Hutchinson, J. T. Lennox, F. W. Pote, H. M. Bennell, D. Hughes (£310-£500).

Minor Staff Officers, C. C. G. Stonhouse (£300-£450), E. Carwithen (£250-£350).

Second Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), H. I. R. Audain, F. L. Bamford, N. Stanger, T. J. Dale, A. Rowley (£250-£350).

Receivers: *Birmingham, etc.*, A. S. Cully (£1,100); *Bradford and Halifax*, W. Durrance (£800-£900); *Brighton, etc.*, T. Gourlay (£700-£800); *Bristol*, C. H. King (£800-£1,000); *Cambridge*, H. W. Cox (£500); *Carmarthen*, H. W. Thomas (£500); *Dewsbury and Huddersfield*, E. Johnson (£450-£500); *Hanley, etc.*, F. T. Halcomb (£500); *Hull, etc.*, G. H. Acheson (£500); *Ipswich*, F. Messent (£500); *Liverpool*, E. D. Symond (£800-£1,000); *London and S. Suburban*, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle (£900), *Assist.* J. D. Turner (£400); *London and N. Suburban*, G. W. J. Savill (£1,000), *Assist.* L. A. West (£400); *Manchester*, J. G. Gibson (£800-£1,000); *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, C. Woollett (£600-£650); *Northampton*, A. Ewen (£500-£650); *North Glamorgan*, Ellis Owen (£500-£600); *Nottingham*, E. W. Humphreys (£800-£1,000); *Shrewsbury*, F. Cariss (£425); *Southampton*, T. Easton (£500-£600); *Swansea*, H. Rees (£400-£600).

Office of the Official Receivers in Bankruptcy attached to the High Court.

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street.

Senior Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough (£1,200).

Official Receivers, E. S. Grey, W. P. Bowyer (£800-£1,000).

Senior Assist. Official Receiver, W. G. Williams (£700).

Assist. Official Receivers, D. Williams, J. B. Knight, F. T. Garton (£500-£600).

Senior Examiners, J. W Roberts, C. R. H. Cooper, E. Parke (£250-£350).

Chief Cashier, O. L. Russell (£250-£350).

Office of the Official Receiver for Companies (Winding-Up) attached to the High Court.

33, Carey Street.

Senior Official Receiver, H. De V. Brougham (£1,200).

Official Receiver, Herbert E. Burgess (£800-£1,000).

Senior Assist. Official Receiver, W. J. Warley (£500-£700)

Assist. Official Receiver, E. C. Bliss (£500-£700).

Examiners, A. Russell, G. A. Esden, E. V. Fox (£350-£450).

Chief Cashier, F. J. Keeler (£250-£350).

Chief Accountant and Confidential Clerk, W. E. Flint (£250-£350).

Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Office.

25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, C.B. (£1,500).

Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks, Ralph H. Griffin (£1,000).

Chief Examiner, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. (£900-£1,100).

Chief Clerk, P. G. L. Webb (£850-£1,000).

Principal Clerks, F. W. Hodges, R. P. Chope, Arthur Neeves (£650-£800).

Deputy Principal, F. W Neale (£400-£550).

Clerks, Henry Samuel Freer, J. Stringer, E. H. Knights, J. K. Grebby, F. Newbery, and A. J. Martin (£150-£500).

Librarian, E. W. Hulme (£500-£600).

Assist. Librarian, H. V. Hopwood (£350-£450).

Supt. of Sale Branch, F. Usher (£450-£500).

Staff Clerks, W. S. Snell, A. Holmes, J. Barratt, B. G. Crewe, W. E. F. Walker, S. W. Morrison, W. J. Mitson, T. F. Ordish (£250-£450).

Clerk of Designs Register, R. C. Winyard (£400).

Examiners (Supervising), A. Cliff, W. Martin, A. R. Wright, W. H. D. Clark (£800-£900).

Senior Examiners, H. J. Adams, F. Ogden, W. Groves, J. E. Needham, A. S A. Ormsby, F. M. Sexton, A. Sutton, A. F. Ravenshear, F. Gossling, G. Rutherford, H. F. Lowe, H. O. Minty, T. E. Lones, R. Jenkins, L. Bolton, T. H. Denning (£600-£800).

Examiners, H. Newton, W. A. Stiven, A. Whitwell, J. H. Tomlinson, R. Sandon, W. Martin, C H. Powell, J. Reeves, J. Layzell, F. J. Cheshire, G. Gibbens, C. C. Starling, A. G. Page, I. T. Walls, A. E. Chipperfield, W. Sackfield, H. C. Haycraft, G. F. Hambly, R. Adams, W. S. Jarratt, R. W. Simmonds, F. Fisher, F. W. Dunn, W. A. Taylor, E. A. Gere, R. J. Sowter, F. Charlesworth, A. S. Cox, D. Robinson, R. T. G. French, J. W. Barker, F. P. Johns, M. F. Levey, A. J. Wilson, A. Wilson, F. G. Smith, V. Lough, A. E. Dodridge, T. T. Bedford (£500-£600).

Deputy Examiners, S. A. Willmott, D. Walton, F. Ackroyd (£400-£550).

Index Clerk, C. T. Browne (£300-£350).

Record Keeper, G. B. Pollard (£250-£350).

Trade Marks Registry and Designs Branch, Manchester.

Keeper of Cotton Marks, J. W. Madders (£400-£700).

Clerk in Charge of Designs Register, H. J. E. Easton (£300-£400).

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen.

Tower Hill, E.

Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, C. H. Jones (£700-£900).

Assist. Regr. Genl., G. A. Hooke (£450-£650).

Senior Staff Clerk, C. L. Compton (£350-£450).

Staff Clerks, W. Avery, W. H. Lee, T. Crone, J. C. Randall, E. H. Atkins (£300-£400).

Marine Department.

Consultative Branch.

54, Victoria Street, S.W.

Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief and Inspector of Proving Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables Act, A. Boyle (£600-£800).

Assist. to do., T. Carlton (£420-£500).

Engineer Surveyors, C. W. Roberts, H. G. Dixon, H. J. Vose, J. Cormack (£200-£400).

Principal Ship Surveyor, W. D. Archer (£700-£900).

Deputy Principal Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvill (£600-£700).

Assist. to Principal Ship Surveyor, A. J. Daniel (£420-£500).

Ship Surveyors, A. E. Lavers, T. Smith, F. Barter, J. King, T. W. Revans, J. T. Munden, W. J. Wilton, A. T. Metcalfe (£200-£400).

Principal Surveyor for Tonnage, T. F. Jenkins (£520-£600).

Assist. to do., F. W. Bickle (£200-£450).

Ship Surveyors, C. R. Godfree, T. R. Clark, C. E. Rawbone, H. G. Hogben (£200-£400).

68, Victoria Street, S.W.

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J. M. Harvey (£520-£600).

Assist. to the Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, D. Fulton (£200-£450).

Nautical Surveyor, T. P. Marshall (£200-£400).

79, Mark Lane, E.C.

Chief Examiner of Engineers, W. T. Seaton (£520-£600).

Engineer Surveyor, G. C. Blair (£200-£400).

Marine Survey Staff.

79, Mark Lane, E.C.

Principal Officer for London Dist., R. C. Warden (£600).

Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions, W. L. Service (£500-£650).

Examiners of Masters and Mates.

Dock Street, E.

Examiners, J. W. Saul, E. I. Fletcher, E. W. Freeman (£200-£400).

Mercantile Marine Offices.

Dock Street, E., **Chief Supt.**, W. H. G. Deacon, I.S.O. (£450-£550); *Poplar, East India Dock Rd., E.*, **Supt.**, B. Jacob (£300-£400); *Victoria Docks, Connaught Road, E.*, **Supt.**, J. R. Gilchrist (£300-£400); *Tilbury, Essex*, **Supt.**, J. T. Mosey (£350-£450).

Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Department.

Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

Central Office.

Director, W. H. Beveridge (£1,000-£1,200).
General Manager, C. F. Rey (£1,000).
Principal Officers, F. Davey and S. G. Tallents (£700-£900).
Chiefs of Sections, T. W. Phillips, A. W. Basham, U. Wolff, G. W. Irons, H. Smith, Lt.-Col. H. R. Beddoes, J. S. Nicholson (£500-£750).
Accountant, J. F. G. Price (£500-£600).
Assist. Chiefs of Sections, W. A. Colegate, J. M Glen, P. Y. Blundun, G. M. Hodgson, F. W. Charlton, S. E. Court, C. B. Hawkins, F. Lavington, F. L. Miller (£350-£500).

Trade Boards Office.

Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Chairman, E. Aves (£800-£1,000).
Sec., G. T. Reid (£500-£600).

Census of Production Branch.

68, Victoria Street.

Director, A. W. Flux (£700-£900).
Assist Director, H. W. Macrosty (£500-£600).
Supt. of Staff, J. W. Verdier (£400-£500).
Staff Officer, R. F. Taylor (£300-£400).

Exhibitions Branch.

India House, Kingsway, W.C.

Director, U. F. Wintour, C.M.G. (£700-£900).
Assist. Director, H. R. Corner (£400-£600).
Officer in Charge of Commercial Inquiries, E. C. Wyldbore Smith (£500-£600).

CHEMIST, THE GOVERNMENT.

13, Clement's Inn Passage, W.C., and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.

Estimates, 1915-16, £26,397.

Government Chemist, Prof. Sir J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (£1,200-£1,500).
Deputy ditto, E. Grant Hooper, F.I.C. (£700-£800).
Superintendent Analysts, C. Proctor, F.I.C.; *J. Connah, B.Sc., F.I.C.; J. Woodward, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. Stubbs, F.I.C. (£600-£650).
1st Class Analysts, E. Jones, B.Sc.; J. H. Robbins, B.Sc.; *T. J. Cheater, B.Sc.; C. Simmonds, B.Sc.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; *J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; J. Fox, D.Sc.; R. Rodger, F.C.S.; J. Holmes, F.C.S. £400-£550).
2nd Class ditto, *W. Williamson, F.C.S.; A. E. Middleton, F.C.S.; A. More, A.R.C.S.; T. H. Bowles; *G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.C.S.; P. J. Sageman, F.C.S.; A. G. Francis, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *F. G. H. Tate, F.C.S.; A. H. Gauge, F.C.S.; F. S. Aumonier, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. S. W. Marlow, B.Sc., F.I.C.; F. S. Thurston, B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.I.C.; C. D. Barber, B.Sc.; *A. R. Pearson, B.Sc.; C. A. Adams, B.Sc.; *J. E. Byles, B.Sc.; †F. R. Ennos, B.Sc. (£160-£350).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Burlington Gardens, W.

Estimates, 1915-16, £51,273.

Appointments to the Civil Service were made by nomination until 1855, when qualifying examinations were introduced. In 1870 the principle of open competition was adopted.

* At the Customs Branch.
† At Geological Survey Museum.

1st Commissioner, Stanley M. Leathes, C.B. (£1,500).
Commissioner, Herbert W. Paul (£1,200).
Sec. and Registrar, L. C. H. Weekes (£800-£900).
Assist. Sec., G. G. Mennell (£700-£750).
Senior Clerks, J. H. Brackenberry, T. L. Hadley (£500-£700).
Director of Examinations, D. B. Mair (£700-£900).

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF.

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh (**Lord Warden of the Stannaries**), the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe (**Keeper of Privy Seal**), the Lord Revelstoke (**Receiver-General**), the Lord Clinton, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, Rt. Hon. Sir George Cave, Sir Lesley Charles Probyn (**Auditor**), Walter Peacock (**Sec. and Keeper of Records**).

Officers of the Duchy.

Solicitor, R. E. Tucker; **Assist Sec.**, Bernard K. R. Wilkinson; **Deputy Keeper of the Records**, J. C. Fisher; **Clerk Surveyor**, W. Kirk; **Deputy Receiver**, A. E. Gillett.

DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF.

The County of Durham was under the authority of the bishops of Durham until 1836, when the jurisdiction was transferred to the Crown, but many of the ancient customs were retained.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.; **Attorney-General**, H. F. Manisty, K.C.; **Solicitor-General**, A. W. Bairstow, K.C.; **Registrar of Chancery Court**, A. O. Smith; **Steward and Clerk of Halmotes**, F. A. Manley; **Deputy ditto and Clerk**, G. Aynsley Smith; **Mining Surveyor**, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bt.; **Receivers**, Smiths, Gore & Co.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

Somerset House, W.C.

The registration of births and deaths is credited to Thomas Cromwell, who is said to have introduced it when Vicar-General in 1538. The law relating to England was consolidated by an Act of 1874, and that for Ireland by an Act of 1880. In Scotland registration depends on an Act of 1854, with later amending acts. Expenses, 1915-16, £47,251.

Registrar-General, Bernard Mallet, C.B. (£1,200).
Private Sec., M. S. Birkett.
Sec. and Supt. of Records, A. R. Bellingham (£900); **Supt. of Statistics**, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D. (£800-£900).
Principal Clerks, Archer Bellingham, T. T. S. de Jastrzebski (£700).
Senior Clerks, W. J. Ingoldby, F. Finch (£5 0-£600).
Clerk of Accounts, C. W. Danby (£500-£600).
Inspectors of Registration, F. Page, F. Bendle (£400-£600), J. W. Reading (£400-£500).
Staff Clerks, W. J. McDonnell (£350-£450), C. E. Hampson, C. H. Martin, W. O. D. Jones, R. A. Moad, W. F. Cook, T. A. Saunders, D. Ll. Evans (£300-£400).

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

Central Office, Dean Stanley Street, Westminster, S.W.

A barrister was appointed in 1829 to certify the Rules of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies,

and by the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was constituted. The Central Office exercises important functions under various other Acts. **Estimates**, 1915 16, £22,936

Chief Registrar, G. Stuart Robertson (£1,200-£1,500).

Assist. Registrars, T. Hall Hall, G. Dudley Barlow, John Fox (£620-£800).

Legal Assistant, D. L. F. Koe (£500).

Law Clerks, W Berry, W. J. Day (£200-£400).

Supt. of Rules and Accountant, G. T. Knecht (£400-£500).

Supt of Registers, T. Jordan (£400-£500).

Supt. of Returns and Statistics, H. C. Souter (£400-£500).

Staff Clerks, E. Bennett, G. H. Cooper, R. R. Martin, F. H. Minett (£300-£400).

Minor Staff Clerks, J. P. Clue (£200-£300); T. F. Dunning (£120-£200).

Office Keeper, G. H. Taylor (£120-£150).

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P. (without salary).

Private Secs., E. H. Marsh, C.M.G., L. F. Fergusson.

Vice-Chancellor, Dudley Stewart Smith, K.C.

Attorney-General, R. A. McCall, K.C.

Receiver-General, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Auditor, H. S. Seymour.

Clerk of Council and Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith, C.B.

Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.

Assist. Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.

Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard.

Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.

Chief Clerk, H. E. Mitchell.

Registrar, Preston Dist., T. B. Blackburne.

Ditto, Liverpool Dist., Roger Lawrence, K.C.

Ditto, Manchester Dist., H. Winstanley.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Attorney-General, Sir Fredk. Edwin Smith, K.C. (£7,000 *and fees*).

Solicitor-General, Sir George Cave, K.C. (£6,000 *and fees*).

Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs (£500).

Second ditto, L. C. Bowker (£250-£300).

Third ditto, W. E. Macklin (£150).

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.

3, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

First published in 1767 by the Admiralty.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£650).

Chief Assistant, B. F. Bawtree (£400-£500).

Assistants, J. A. Sprigge, W. F. Doak, M.A., T. C. Hudson, B.A. (£300-£400).

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD.

Old Jewry, E.C.

Established 1817 for the purpose of making advances to local authorities on approved public works. The total amount thus borrowed in 1914-15 amounted to £4,698,602.

Chairman, E. Norman (*unp.*).

Deputy Chairman, Hon. H. C. Gibbs (*unp.*).

Secretary, G. A. Calder (£1,500).

Acting Sec. and Chief Clerk, H. G. H. Barnes (£600-£800).

Solicitor, C. L. Nicholson (£1,200-£1,500).

Chief Clerk to ditto, D. F. Buckley (£400-£700).

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC.

Chancery Lane, W.C.

For the safe custody of the Public Records. Present building completed in 1900. **Estimates**, 1915-16, £25,981.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.

Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. (£1,400).

Assist. Keeper and Sec., R. A. Roberts (£800).

Assist. Keepers, H. Rodney, E. Salisbury, R. H. Brodie, H. Hall, E. G. Atkinson, J. G. Black (£520-£700).

Clerks, C. G. Crump, A. St.-J. Story-Maskelyne, R. C. Fowler, J. V. Lyle, M. S. Giuseppi, C. Johnson, A. E. Stamp, H. E. Headlam, J. B. W. Chapman, C. J. Flower, S. C. Ratcliff, A. E. Bland, M. C. B. Dawes, C. H. Jenkinson, J. J. O'Reilly, O. C. Chapman, J. G. Phillimore, W. R. Cunningham, R. L. Atkinson (£150-£500).

The Search Rooms are open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4·30; Saturdays 10 to 2. The Museum is open Monday to Friday, 2 to 4 p.m. [The number of registered applications for the production of Records, State Papers, etc., in 1914 was: In the Legal Search Room, 49,861; in the Literary Search Room, 64,005: total, 113,866.]

STATIONERY OFFFICE.

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.

Established 1782. Its duties include the supply of books and stationery to Parliament and the various Government offices and departments, and the supervision and control of the printing, etc, required by them. **Expenses**, 1915-16, £1,031,657.

Controller, F. Atterbury, C.B. (£1,200-£1,500).

Private Sec., E. C. Briggs.

Deputy Controller, W. G. Newton, I.S.O. (£700-£1,000).

Supt of Demands, W. R. Codling, M.V.O. (£500-£700).

Accountant, C. H. Balmain (£500-£700).

Supt. of Paper, W. G. Wightman (£500-£700).

Supt. of Stores, I. A. H. Watson (£500-£600).

Supt. of Publications, *A. J. Ellis (£500-£600); A. L. Screech, *acting*.

Supt. Dublin Branch, H. E. Pitman (£450-£600).

Supt. Edinburgh Branch, L. W. Hill (£400-£550).

Supt. of Printing, T. D. Dutton (£500-£700).

Supt. of Binding, J. B. Crane (£500-£600).

Deputy and Assist. Heads of Branches, W. G. Bishop, C. W. Howard, G. F. Whites, G. H. Wright (£300-£450), E. H. Chapman (Dublin), G. D. Rose, J. B. Gotts, A. Hammond, E. W. E. Liddington, G. McIsaac, †A. L. Screech, C. H. Stranger (Edinburgh), H. A. White (£300-£400).

Clerk (Old Establishment), J. Lofts (£300-£400).

Minor Staff Officers, R. J. Palmer, ‡J. P. Stevenson (£200-£300), J. Boyd, P. Brownlow, S. E. Lovatt, J. M. Newnham (£200-£250).

Examiners of Printers' Accounts, E. C. Bateman (£300-£450), A. J. Biggs, G. W. Riley (£275-£375).

Technical Assists. (Paper), H. A. Bromley, A. E. Dawe, E. A. Dawe, E. J. H. Stallybrass (£200-£350).

* Seconded for special duty.

† Receives additional allowance of £100 whilst acting Superintendent of Publications.

‡ Receives additional allowance of £80 whilst acting Deputy Superintendent of Stores.

Technical Assists. (Printing), J. E. H. Wilson (Dublin), (£250-£350), J. Paterson, J. C. Rowden, J. Stone (Edinburgh), J. H. Whitehead (£200-£300).

Receiver of Printing, D. S. Todd (£200-£300).

Examiner of Binders' Accounts, J. E. Penn (£200-£300).

TRUSTEE SAVING BANKS.

Inspection Committee, 9, Serle Street, W.C. [Total amount invested with the Commissioners, 1914, £53,496,996; amount of Government stock standing to the credit of 1,917,944 depositors, £2,696,303.]

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Rollit; **Vice-Chairman**, Thos. A. Welton; **Secretary**, W. S. Cameron.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Storey's Gate, S.W.

Estimates, 1915-16, £159,500.

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt, M.P. (£2,000).

Private Sec., E. H. Bright, M.V.O. (*actg.*).

Other Commissioners, the Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, Lionel Earle, C.B., C.M.G. (£1,500).

Assist. ditto, W. A. Robinson, C.B. (£1,100).

Principal Clerks, E. H. Bright, M.V.O., J. Eggar, H. Bird (£700-£900).

First-Class Clerks, A. R. Arnot, C. N. Knight, W. F. Scholfield (£550-£650).

Second Class ditto, A. I. Prichard, E. M. Mair, A. H. S. White, F. J. E. Raby, M. Connolly, J. G. Gibson, T. B. Stowell (£200-£500).

Supt. of Registry, E. W. Horton (£350-£500).

Staff Clerks, B. R. Seagrave, A. G. Barnett (£300-£400).

Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, C. R. Peers (£600-£800).

Senior Measuring Surveyor, J. Barrett, F.S.I. (£550-£650).

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan (£700-£900).

Deputy Comptroller of Accounts, A. C. E. Hughes (£550-£650).

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Locke (£550-£650).

Senior Clerk, H. E. Steed (£420-£550).

Senior Examining Surveyor, R. M. Kearns, F.S.I. (£550-£700).

Staff Clerks, J. W. Alcock (£400-£500); E. T. Blakey, W. L. Wharin, A. J. Whitby, H. L. Findley, S. A. Bryant, J. Richards, C. F. Crosland (£300-£400).

Architects' Division.

Principal Architects, W Pott, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; R. J. Allison, A.R.I.B.A., and F. Baines, M.V.O. (£800-£1,000); C. J. W. Simpson (Edinburgh) (£550-£750 with allowance of £100).

Architects, H. A. Collins, A.R.I.B.A. (£800-£900); E. Cropper; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; A. R. Myers, F.S.I.; C. P. Wilkinson; H. Ashmead; A. I. Pitcher; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A. (£550-£750).

Engineering Division.

Chief Engineer, H. A. McFerran (£800-£1,000).

Deputy ditto, H. Baines (£550-£600).

Supplies Division.

Controller of Supplies, A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. (£800-£1,000).

Deputy ditto, J. W. Curry (£550-£650).

Staff Clerks, S. M. Fane (£400-£500), H. E. M. Bradley, H. B. Allum (£300-£400).

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, Major W. C. Hussey (£650-£800).

Assist. ditto, Major E. D. Haggitt (£300-£400).

St. Peter's Chapel.

Vere Street, Marylebone.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. F. S. Webster (Rector of All Souls').

Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

CEREMONIAL OFFICES.

THE COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF ARMS.

College of Arms or Heralds' College.

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

In 1483 the Royal Offices of Arms were, by a charter of Richard III., erected into a Corporation and given a house by the river—near where the College of Arms now stands—as their headquarters. In a charter dated in 1555 Queen Mary confirmed their powers and privileges, and this Queen also gave them for their office Derby House, the old town house of the Earls of Derby. This was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the present building was erected on its site, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Corporation consists of three **Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants.** The general duties of the members are to attend the Sovereign on all full State occasions; to publish certain royal proclamations, and to marshal certain royal solemnities, such as coronations, funerals, etc.; to arrange for changes of name and Arms by Royal Licence, Grants of Arms and of Supporters, by Warrant of the **Earl Marshal** (the Duke of Norfolk); to prepare and record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry; and it is the duty of the Heralds and Pursuivants to attend in the Public Office of the College, between the hours of 10 and 4, one of each rank in monthly rotation.

Earl Marshal: His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Kings of Arms.—*Garter Principal King of Arms:* Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O. *Clarenceux King of Arms:* William H. Weldon, C.V.O. *Norroy King of Arms:* H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.

Heralds.—*Lancaster:* Edward Bellasis. *Richmond:* Charles H. Athill, M.V.O. *Windsor:* W. A. Lindsay, K.C. *York:* G. Ambrose Lee. *Somerset:* Everard Green. *Chester:* A. W. Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O.

Pursuivants.—*Rouge Croix:* A. G. B. Russell. *Bluemantle:* G. W. Wollason, M.V.O. *Rouge Dragon:* A. H. S. Howard. *Portcullis:* K. W. Murray.

Registrar: C. H. Athill, M.V.O.

Earl Marshal's Secretary, G. Ambrose Lee.

Public Office: College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Lyon Office, Scotland.

The Court of the Lord Lyon is the department regulating the bearing of coats of arms in Scotland. Differing from the College of Arms

in England, it is a Government Office, and all the fees exigible by it are paid over to His Majesty's Treasury.

Lyon King of Arms: Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D.

Heralds. — *Ross:* A. Ross. *Rothesay (and Lyon Clerk)*: F. J. Grant. *Albany:* W. R. Macdonald.

Pursuivants.—*March:* Capt. G. S. C. Swinton. *Unicorn:* J. H. Stevenson. *Carrick:* Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bt., C.V.O.

Office: H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Office of Arms, Ireland.

In Ireland, Ulster King of Arms has the sole heraldic jurisdiction, and has the same duties in Ireland as the Earl Marshal has in England. Like the Lyon Office, however, it is a Government Department. Ulster is *ex-officio* Registrar and Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick and executive officer of this Order. He furnishes each year to the House of Lords "**Ulster's Roll**" of the Peers of Ireland. The titles of **Ulster King of Arms** and **Athlone Pursuivant** were created in 1552; the Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick were created on the institution of that order in 1783; but the office itself, under the designation of "Ireland King of Arms," had its origin in 1382.

Ulster King of Arms: Captain Nevile R. Wilkinson, C.V.O.

Athlone Pursuivant and Deputy Ulster: George Dames Burtchaell; **Registrar**, Thos. Ulick Sadleir.

Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick: *Dublin Herald*, Capt. Guillamore O'Grady; *Cork Herald*, Capt. R. A. L. Keith.

Office: Dublin Castle.

The Earl Marshal is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms. The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

Lord Chamberlain. The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. The **Examiners of Stage Plays** (an office which was established under the Licensing Act 1737, and confirmed by the Theatre Regulation Bill 1842, which brought all London theatres under the control of the Lord Chamberlain's office) are Ernest Alfred Bendall and G. S. Street.

Lord Great Chamberlain. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the Palace of Westminster when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person. The office, which is hereditary, has descended through the two sisters and co-heiresses of the 4th Duke of Ancaster, who *d.* in 1779, to its present holders, the Earl of Ancaster, the Marquess of Cholmondeley and the Marquess of Lincolnshire, who act in rotation, Lord Lincolnshire performing the duties during the present reign.

Office, Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. **Sec.**, Capt. T. D. Butler, C.V.O. (£200). **Clerk**, W. B. Paley (£100). **Resident Supt., House of Lords**, T. Whitehead (£300).

THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Parliament is composed of **the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm**, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists five years from the date on which it was first to meet. The **demise of the Crown** does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The peerage collectively may be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scottish and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the **Committee for Privileges** of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the **lords spiritual and temporal**. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with

the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see. The bishops at present **without seats**, who will succeed in the order named, as vacancies occur, are: Norwich, Lincoln, Southwark, Birmingham, Salisbury, Ripon, Truro, Lichfield, Chelmsford, St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, Sheffield, Bristol, and Newcastle.

The **temporal lords** may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the **Scottish peers** send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The **Irish peers** elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The **Lords of Appeal**, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life.

The **lords temporal** are divided into dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scottish or Irish title (by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank.

The House of Lords has both **legislative and judicial powers.** Previously to 1911 it had power to alter or reject any Bill sent up from the House of Commons. The **Parliament Act** of that year provides that if a Money Bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is not passed by that House without amendment within a month, it may become an Act on the royal assent being signified. If any Public Bill (other than a Money Bill or a Bill containing any provision to extend the maximum duration of Parliament beyond five years) is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions (whether of the same Parliament or not), and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is rejected or unacceptably amended by the House of Lords in each of those sessions, that Bill may receive the royal assent, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first of the three sessions and the final reading in the third. The full text of the Parliament Act was given in the 1912 ANNUAL.

The House of Lords is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom. It may in certain cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage.

The following is the **present composition of the House of Lords**: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 21; Marquesses, 25; Earls, 126; Viscounts, 47; Bishops, 24; Barons, 364; Scottish Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28: total, 656.

The **Lord High Chancellor**, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy counsellor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but princes of the blood royal and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5,000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Buckmaster.

The **Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords** is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; the Earl of Morley '89-1905; the late Earl of Onslow 1905-11; and the Earl of Donoughmore since May 1911. **The Chairman of Committees** and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. **The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod** is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

Clerk of the Parliaments.

The **Clerk of the Parliaments** is the chief officer of the House of Lords, and Registrar of the House in its judicial capacity. By him, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses.

Alphabetical List of Peers and Bishops.

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scottish, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, **those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed.**

It also includes the diocesan bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials **S.P.** and **I.P.** are used to signify that the lord is a Scottish or Irish peer, representative Scottish and Irish peers having a † prefixed.

The abbreviations *H.*, *n.*, *s.*, *bro.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, *g.s.*, etc., will be readily understood to mean heir, nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, grandson, etc.

Methods of Address.

Archbishops.—The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop, or, Your Grace.

Dukes.—His Grace the Duke of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Duke, or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and daughters are styled Lord Arthur, Lady Mary, etc.

Marquesses.—The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess.

Earls.—The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title; the younger sons are styled "the Hon.," and the daughters, Lady ——.

Viscounts.—The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The sons and daughters of Viscounts and Barons are styled, without distinction, "the Hon."

Bishops.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. Addressed as, My Lord.

Barons.—The Right Hon. Lord ——. Addressed as, My Lord.

Aberconway, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., 1st Baron (cr. 1911). B. 1850. *H.*, Hon. H. D. McL., *s.*, *b.* '79.

Abercorn, Jas. Hamilton, 3rd D. of (cr. 1868). B. 1869, s. 1913. *H.*, M. of Hamilton, *s.*, *b.* '04.

Abercromby, Geo Ralph C. Abercromby, 4th B. (cr. 1801). B. 1838, s. 1852. *H.*, Hon. John A., *bro.*, *b.* '41.

Aberdare, Hy. Campbell Bruce, 2nd B. (cr. 1873) B. 1851, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Clarence N. B., *s.*, *b.* '85.

Aberdeen, John Campbell Gordon, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 1st. M. of (cr. 1915) and 7th E. of (cr. 1682). (U.K. Vct. Gordon, cr. 1814.) B. 1847, s. 1870. *H.*, Lord Haddo, *s.*, *b.* '79.

Abergavenny, Wm. Nevill, K.G., 1st M. of (cr. 1876). B. 1826. *H.*, E. of Lewes, *s.*, *b.* '53.

Abingdon, Montagu Arthur Bertie, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). B. 1836, s. 1884. *H.*, Lord Norreys, *s.*, *b.* '60.

Abinger, Shelley Leopold L. Scarlett, 5th B. (cr. 1835). B. 1872, s. 1903. *H.*, Hon. Robert S., *bro.*, *b.* '76.

Acton, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, M.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1870, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. John D.-A., *s.*, *b.* '07.

Addington, John Gellibrand Hubbard, 3rd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1883, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Raymond E. H., *bro.*, *b.* '84.

Ailesbury, Geo. W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., 6th M. of (cr. 1821). B. 1873, s. 1911. *H.*, E. of Cardigan, *s.*, *b.* '04.

Ailsa, Archibald Kennedy, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). B. 1847, s. 1870. *H.*, E. of Cassillis, *s.*, *b.* '72.

Airedale, Albert Ernest Kitson, 2nd B. (cr. 1907). B. 1863, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Jas. C. K., *bro.*, *b.* '64.

***Airlie,** David L. G. W. Ogilvy, 7th E. of (cr. 1639). S.P. B. 1893, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Bruce O., *bro.*, *b.* '95.

Albany, H.R.H. Leopold C. E. G. A., 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. *H.*, Prince Johann, *s.*, *b.* '06.

Albemarle, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., 8th E. of (cr. 1696). B. 1858, s. 1894. *H.*, Vct. Bury, *s.*, *b.* '82.

Aldenham, Alban G. H. Gibbs, 2nd B. (cr. 1896). B. 1846, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Gerald G. *s.*, *b.* '79.

Alington, Humphrey N. Sturt, K.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1859, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Gerard S., *s.*, *b.* '93.

Allendale, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1860. *H.*, Hon. Wentworth B., *s.*, *b.* '90.

Allerton, Wm. Lawies Jackson, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1840. *H.*, Hon. George H. J., *s.*, *b.* '67.

Alverstone, Richard E. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st V. (cr. 1913). B. 1842. *H.*, none.

Amherst, Hugh Amherst, 4th E. (cr. 1826). B. 1856, s. 1910. *H.*, Vct. Holmesdale, *s.*, *b.* '96.

***Amherst of Hackney,** Mary Rothes Cecil, Baroness (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1909. *H.*, Wm. A. E. Cecil, *g.s.*, *b.* '12.

Ampthill, Arthur Oliver V. Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 2nd B. (cr. 1881). B. 1869, s. 1884. *H.*, Hon. John H. R., *s.*, *b.* '96.

Ancaster, Gilbert H.-D.-Willoughby, 2nd E. of (cr. 1892). B. 1867, s. 1910. *H.*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *s.*, *b.* '07.

Anglesey, Chas. H. A. Paget, 6th M. of (cr. 1815). B. 1885, s. 1905. *H.*, Lord Victor W. Paget, *bro.*, *b.* '89.

Annaly, Luke White, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1863). B. 1857, s. 1888. *H.*, Hon. Luke W., *s.*, *b.* '85.

***Annesley,** Walter Beresford Annesley, 7th E. (cr. 1789). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Beresford C. B. A., *s.*, *b.* '94.

***Antrim,** Wm. Randal M'Donnell, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1869. *H.*, Vct. Dunluce, *s.*, *b.* '78.

***Arbuthnott,** William Arbuthnott, 12th V. (cr. 1641). S.P. B. 1849, s. 1914. *H.*, Walter C. W. A., *c.*, *b.* '47.

Argyll, Niall Diarmaid Campbell, 10th D. of (cr. 1701, U.K. 1892). B. 1872, s. 1914. *H.*, Douglas W. C., *c.*, *b.* '77.

Armitstead, Geo. Armitstead, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1824. *H.*, none.

Armstrong, Wm. H. A. F. Armstrong, 1st B. (cr. 1903). B. 1863. *H.*, Wm. J. M. A., *s.*, *b.* '92.

Arran, Arthur J. C. Gore, K.P., 6th E. of (cr. 1762). (U.K. Baron Sudley, 1884.) B. 1868, s. 1901. *H.*, Vct. Sudley, *s.*, *b.* '03.

Arundell of Wardour, Edgar C. Arundell, 14th B. (cr. 1605). B. 1859, s. 1907. *H.*, Gerald A., *bro.*, *b.* '61.

Ashbourne, Wm., 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1868, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Edward A., *bro.*, *b.* '73.

***Ashbrook**, Robert T. Flower, 8th V. (cr. 1751). I.P. B. 1836, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Llowarch F., *s.*, *b.* '70.

Ashburnham, Thomas Ashburnham, 6th E. of (cr. 1730). B. 1855, s. 1913. *H.*, none.

Ashburton, Francis D E. Baring, 5th B. (cr. 1835). B. 1866, s. 1889. *H.*, Hon. Alex. B., *s.*, *b.* '98.

Ashby St. Ledgers, B. (See Wimborne, B.)

Ashcombe, Geo. Cubitt, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. *H.*, Hon. Hy. C., *s.*, *b.* '67.

Ashton, Jas. Williamson, 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1842. *H.*, none.

Ashton of Hyde, Thos. Gair Ashton, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1855. *H.*, Hon. Thos. R. A., *s.*, *b.* '01.

†**Ashtown**, Fredk. O. Trench, 3rd B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1880. *H.*, Hon. Fredk. T., *s.*, *b.* '94.

Athlumney, Jas. H. G. M. Somerville, 2nd B. (cr. 1863). (U.K. Baron Meredyth, 1866.) B. 1865, s. 1873. *H.*, none to Barony.

Atholl, John J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, K.T., 7th D. of (cr. 1703). (G.B. Earl Strange, 1786.) B. 1840, s. 1864. *H.*, M. of Tullibardine, *s.*, *b.* '71.

Atkinson, John Atkinson, B. (cr. 1905). B. 1844. Life peerage.

Auckland, Wm. M. Eden, 5th B. (cr. 1789). B. 1859, s. 1890. *H.*, Hon. Wm. E., *s.*, *b.* '92.

Avebury, John B. Lubbock, 2nd B. (cr. 1900). B. 1858, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Norman L., *bro.*, *b.* '61.

Aylesford, Chas. W. Finch, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). B. 1851, s. 1885. *H.*, Ld. Guernsey, *g.s.*, *b.* '08.

***Aylmer**, Matthew Aylmer, 8th B. (cr. 1718). I.P. B. 1842, s. 1901. *H.*, Hon. John A., *s.*, *b.* '80.

Bagot, Wm. Bagot, 4th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1857, s. 1887. *H.*, Hon. Walter B., *bro.*, *b.* '64.

†**Balfour of Burleigh**, Alex. H. Bruce, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., 6th B. (cr. 1607). S.P. B. 1849, s. 1869. *H.*, Master of Burleigh, *s.*, *b.* '83.

Balinhard, B. (See Southesk, E. of.)

†**Bandon**, Jas. F. Bernard, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1850, s. 1877. *H.*, Percy B., *c.*, *b.* '44.

Bangor, Watkin H. Williams, 72nd Bp. of. App. 1899. B. 1845.

†**Bangor**, Maxwell R. C. Ward, 6th V. (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Edward W., *s.*, *b.* '05.

Barnard, Hy. de Vere Vane, 9th B. (cr. 1698). B. 1854, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Hy. V., *s.*, *b.* '82.

Barrington, Walter B. Barrington, 9th V. (cr. 1770). (U.K. Baron Shute, 1880.) B. 1848, s. 1901. *H.*, Hon. W. Shute B., *s.*, *b.* '73.

Barrymore, Arthur H. Smith-Barry, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1843. *H.*, none.

Basing, Geo. L. Sclater-Booth, C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1860, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. John S.-B., *s.*, *b.* '90.

Bateman, Wm. S. Bateman-Hanbury, 3rd B. (cr. 1837). B. 1856, s. 1901. *H.* Hon. Chas. B.-H., *s.*, *b.* '77.

Bath, Thos. Hy. Thynne, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). B. 1862, s. 1896. *H.*, Vct. Weymouth, *s.*, *b.* '95

Bath and Wells, Geo. Wyndham Kennion, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. B. 1845.

Bathurst, Seymour Hy. Bathurst, C.M.G., 7th E. (cr. 1772). B. 1864, s. 1892. *H.*, Ld. Apsley, *s*, *b.* '95.

Beauchamp, Wm. Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., 7th E. (cr. 1815). B. 1872, s. 1891. *H.*, Vct. Elmley, *s.*, *b.* '03.

Beaufort, Hy. A. W. F. Somerset, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). B. 1847, s. 1899. *H.*, M. of Worcester, *s.*, *b.* 1900.

***Beaumont**, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton-Howard, Baroness (cr. 1309). B. 1894, s. 1896. *H.*, Hon. Miles F. H., *s.*, *b.* '15.

Bedford, Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). B. 1858, s. 1893. *H.*, M. of Tavistock, *s.*, *b.* '88.

†**Belhaven and Stenton**, Alex. C. Hamilton, 10th B. (cr. 1647). S.P. B. 1840, s. 1893. *H.*, Master of Belhaven, *s.*, *b.* '83.

†**Bellew**, Geo. L. Bryan, 4th B. (cr. 1848) I.P. B. 1857, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Richard B., *bro.*, *b.* '58.

***Belmore**, Armar Lowry-Corry, 5th E. of (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1870, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Cecil L.-C., *bro.*, *b.* '73.

Belper, Algernon Hy. Strutt, 3rd B. (cr. 1856). B. 1883, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Alex. R. G. S., *s.*, *b.* '12.

***Berkeley**, Eva Mary F. Foley, Baroness (cr 1421). B. 1875, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. Mary L. F., *d.*, *b.* '05.

Berkeley, Randal M. T. Berkeley, 8th E. of (cr. 1679). B. 1865, s. 1888. *H.*, none.

***Berners**, Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Baroness (cr. 1455). B. 1835, s. 1871. *H.*, Sir Raymond R. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Bart., *s.*, *b.* '55.

Bertie of Thame, Francis Leveson Bertie, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1844. *H.*, Hon. Vere F. B., *s.*, *b.* '78.

Berwick, Thos. H. Noel-Hill, 8th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1877, s. 1897. *H.*, Charles N.-H., *c.*, *b.* '97.

Bessborough, Edward Ponsonby, K.P., C.V.O., C.B., 8th E. of (cr. 1739). (G.B. Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, 1749.) B. 1851, s. 1906. *H.*, Vct. Duncannon, *s.*, *b.* '80.

Biddulph, Michael Biddulph, 1st B. (cr. 1903). B. 1834. *H.*, Hon. John M. B., *s.*, *b.* '69.

***Birmingham**, Hy. Russell Wakefield, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1854.

Blyth, Jas. Blyth, 1st B. (cr. 1907). B. 1841. *H.*, Hon. Herbert W. B., *s.*, *b.* '68.

Blythswood, Rev. Sholto D. Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1839, *s.* 1908. *H.*, Barrington Campbell-Douglas, *bro.*, *b.* '45.

Bolingbroke and St. John, Vernon H. St. John, 6th V. (cr. 1712). B. 1896, s. 1899. *H.*, Rev. Maurice St. J., *c.*, *b.* '27.

Bolton, Wm. T. Orde-Powlett, 4th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1845, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Wm. A. Algar O.-P., *s.*, *b.* '69.

Boston, Geo. F. Irby, 6th B. (cr. 1761). B. 1860, s. 1877. *H.*, Hon. Cecil I., *bro.*, *b.* '62.

Botreaux, B. (See Loudoun, E. of.)

Bowes, B. (See Strathmore and Kinghorne, E. of.)

Boyle, L. (See Cork and Orrery, E. of.)

Boyne, Gustavus Wm. Hamilton-Russell, 9th V. (cr. 1717). (U.K. Baron Brancepeth, 1866.) B. 1864, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Gustavus H.-R., *s.*, *b.* '07.

Brabourne, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, 4th B. (cr. 1880). B. 1863, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Michael K.-H., *s.*, *b.* '95.

Bradford, Orlando Bridgeman, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1873, s. 1915. *H.*, Vct. Newport, *s.*, *b.* '11.

Brancepeth, B. (See Boyne, V.)

Brandon, D. of. (See Hamilton and Brandon, D. of.)

Brassey, Thos. Brassey, G.C.B., 1st E. (cr. 1911). B. 1836. *H.*, Vct. Hythe, *s.*, *b.* '63.

Braybrooke, Hy. Neville, 7th B. (cr. 1788). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Grey N., *bro.*, *b.* '57.

Braye, Alfred T. T. Verney-Cave, 5th B. (cr. 1529). B. 1849, s. 1879. *H.*, Hon. Adrian V.-C., *s.*, *b.* '74.

Breadalbane, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C., 1st M. of (cr. 1885). B. 1851. *H.*, Hon. Ivan C., *bro.*, *b.* '59 (to Scottish earldom only).

Bridport, Arthur W. A. Nelson Hood, C.B., 2nd V. (cr. 1868). B. 1839, s. 1904. *H.*, Rowland A. H. N. H., *g.s.*, *b.* '11.

Bristol, Fredk. W. F. Hervey, M.V.O., 4th M. of (cr. 1826). B. 1863, s. 1907. *H.*, Ld. Walter H., *bro.*, *b.* '65.

***Bristol**, George Nickson, 49th Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1864.

Brodrick, B. (See Midleton, V.)

Brougham and Vaux, Hy. C. Brougham, K.C.V.O. 3rd B. (cr. 1830). B. 1836, s. 1886. *H.*, Hon. Hy. B., *s.*, *b.* '87.

Brownlow, Adelbert W. B. Cust, P.C., 3rd E. (cr. 1815). B. 1844, s. 1867. *H.*, Hy. Jno C., *c.*, *b.* '61 (to Barony).

Bryce, James Bryce, O.M., P.C., 1st Vct. (cr. 1914). B. 1838. *H.*, none.

Buccleuch and Queensberry, John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 7th D. of B. and 9th D. of Q. (cr. 1663). (Eng. E. Doncaster, 1662.) B. 1864, s. 1914. *H.*, E. of Dalkeith, *s.*, *b.* '94.

***Buchan**, Shipley G. S. Erskine, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). S.P. B. 1850, s. 1898. *H.*, Ld. Cardross, *s.*, *b.* '78.

Buckinghamshire, Sidney C. Hobart-Hampden, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). B. 1860, s. 1885. *H.*, Ld. Hobart, *s.*, *b.* '06.

Buckmaster, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1861. *H.*, none.

Burghclere, Herbert C. Gardner, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1846. *H.*, none.

Burnham, Edward Lawson, K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1903). B. 1833. *H.*, Hon. Harry L. W. L., *s.*, *b.* '62.

***Burton**, Nellie L. Baillie, Baroness (cr. 1897). B. 1873, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Geo. E. M. B., *s.*, *b.* '94.

Bute, John Crichton-Stuart, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). B. 1881, s. 1900. *H.*, E. of Dumfries, *s.*, *b.* '07.

Butler, B. (See Carrick, E. of.)

Buxton, Sydney Charles, G.C.M.G., 1st Vct. (cr. 1914). B. 1853. *H.*, Hon. Denis B., *s.*, *b.* '97.

Byron, Geo. F. W. Byron, 9th B. (cr. 1643). B. 1855, s. 1870. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Fredk. B., *bro.*, *b.* '61.

Cadogan, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, 6th E. (cr. 1800). B. 1869, s. 1915. *H.*, Vct. Chelsea, *s.*, *b.* '14.

Cairns, Wilfrid D. Cairns, C.M.G., 4th E. (cr. 1878). B. 1865, s. 1905. *H.*, Vct. Garmoyle, *s.*, *b.* '07.

***Caithness**, Norman M. Buchan, 18th E. of (cr. 1455). S.P. B. 1862, s. 1914. *H.*, Rev. Hon. C. A. Sinclair, *bro.*, *b.* '65.

***Caledon**, Erik J. D. Alexander, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Herbrand A., *bro.*, *b.* '88.

Calthorpe, Somerset F. Gough-Calthorpe, 8th B. (cr. 1796). B. 1862, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Fredk. G.-C., *s.*, *b.* '92.

Camden, John Chas. Pratt, 4th M. (cr. 1812). B. 1872, s. 1872. *H.*, E. of Brecknock, *s.*, *b.* '99.

Camoys, Ralph F. J. Stonor, 5th B. (cr. 1264). B. 1884, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Ralph R. W. S., *s.*, *b.* 1913.

Camperdown, Robert A. H. P. Haldane-Duncan, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1841, s. 1867. *H.*, Hon. Geo. H.-D., *bro.*, *b.* '45.

Canterbury, Randall Thos. Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., 94th Archbp. of. App. 1903. B. 1848.

Canterbury, Hy. F. W. Manners-Sutton, 5th V. (cr. 1835). B. 1879, s. 1914. *H.*, Francis H. A. M.-S., *c.*, *b.* '69.

***Carbery**, John Evans-Freke, 10th B. (cr. 1715). I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Ralfe E.-F., *bro.*, *b.* '97.

Carew, Robert S. G. J. Carew, 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1860, s. 1881. *H.*, Hon. Geo. C., *bro.*, *b.* '63.

Carleton, B. (See Shannon, E. of.)

Carlisle, Geo. J. L'E. Howard, 11th E. of (cr. 1661). B. 1895, s. 1912. *H.*, Hubert H., *c.*, *b.* '01.

Carlisle, John Wm. Diggle, 60th Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1847.

Carmichael, Thos. D. Gibson-Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1859. *H.*, none to Barony.

Carnarvon, Geo. E. S. M. Herbert, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). B. 1866, s. 1890. *H.*, Ld. Porchester, *s.*, *b.* '98.

***Carnwath**, Ronald A. Dalzell, 16th E. of (cr. 1639). S.P. B. 1883, s. 1910. *H.*, Hon. Arthur D., *un.*, *b.* '51.

Carrick, Chas. E. A. F. S. Butler, 7th E. of (cr. 1748). (U.K. Baron Butler, 1912.) B. 1873, s. 1909. *H.*, Vct. Ikerrin, *s.*, *b.* '03.

†**Castlemaine**, Albert E. Handcock, 5th B. (cr. 1812). I.P. B. 1863, s. 1892. *H.*, Hon. Robert H., *bro.*, *b.* '64.

***Castle Stewart**, Andrew John Stuart, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1841, s. 1914. *H.*, Vct. Stuart, *s.*, *b.* '86.

Castletown, Bernard Edward B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1848, s. 1883. *H.*, none.

Cathcart, Geo. Cathcart, 5th E. (cr. 1814) and 14th B. (cr. 1447). B. 1862, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Archibald C., *bro.*, *b.* '73.

†**Cavan**, Fredk. R. Lambart, C.B., M.V.O., 10th E. of (cr. 1647). I.P. B. 1865, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Lionel L., *bro.*, *b.* '73.

Cawdor, John D. V. Campbell, 5th E. (cr. 1827). B. 1900, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Andrew C. C., *bro.*, *b.* '07.

Channing, Francis A. Channing, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1841. *H.*, none.

***Charlemont**, Jas. Edward Caulfeild, 8th V. (cr. 1665). I.P. B. 1880, s. 1913. *H.*, Chas. C., *c.*, *b.* '87.

Charnwood, Godfrey R. Benson, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1864. *H.*, Hon. John R. B., *s.*, *b.* '01.

Chaworth, L. (See Meath, E. of.)

***Chelmsford**, John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, 1st Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1868.

Chelmsford, Fredc. J. N. Thesiger, G.C.M.G., 3rd B. (cr. 1858). B. 1868, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Fredc. T., *s.*, *b.* '96.

Chesham, John C. Cavendish, 4th B. (cr. 1858). B. 1894, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Wm. E. C., *un.*, *b.* '62.

Chester, Francis John Jayne, 33rd Bp. of. App. 1889. B. 1845.

Chesterfield, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., G.C.V.O., 10th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1854, s. 1887. *H.*, Hon. Henry S.-S., *bro.*, *b.* '55.

*Chetwynd, Godfrey John B. Chetwynd, 8th V. (cr. 1717). I.P. B. 1863, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Adam C., *s.*, *b.* '04.

Cheylesmore, Herbert F. Eaton, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1848, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Francis O. H. E., *s.*, *b.* '93.

Chichester, Chas. John Ridgeway, 95th Bp. of. App. 1908. B. 1841.

Chichester, Jocelyn B. Pelham, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1871, s. 1905. *H.*, Ld. Pelham, *s.*, *b.* '05.

Chilston, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1851. *H.*, Hon. Aretas A.-D., *s.*, *b.* '76.

Cholmondeley, Geo. H. H. Cholmondeley, P.C., 4th M. of (cr. 1815). B. 1858, s. 1884. *H.*, E. of Rocksavage, *s.*, *b.* '83.

Churchill, Victor A. F. C. Spencer, G.C.V.O., 1st V. (cr. 1902). B. 1864, s. 1886 (to Barony). *H.*, Hon. Victor A. S., *s.*, *b.* '90.

Churston, John R. L. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1858). B. 1873, s. 1910. *H.*, Hon. Richard Y.-B., *s.*, *b.* '10.

Clancarty, Wm. F. Le Poer Trench, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). B. 1868, s. 1891. *H.*, Ld. Kilconnel, *s.*, *b.* '91.

*Clanmorris, John G. B. Bingham, 5th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1852, s. 1876. *H.*, Hon. Arthur B., *s.*, *b.* '79.

Clanricarde, Hubert G. de Burgh-Canning, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). (U.K. Baron Somerhill, 1826.) B. 1832, s. 1874. *H.*, M. of Sligo (to Ir. earldom).

Clanwilliam, Arthur Vesey Meade, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). B. 1873, s. 1907. *H.*, Lord Gillford, *s.*, *b.* '14.

Clarendon, Geo. H. Hyde Villiers, 6th E. of (cr. 1776). B. 1877, s. 1914. *H.*, Ld. Hyde, *s.*, *b.* '06.

*Clarina, Lionel E. Massey, 5th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1837, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Eyre M., *s.*, *b.* '80.

Clements, B. (See Leitrim, E. of.)

Clifden, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes, 6th V. (cr. 1781). B. 1844, s. father as B. Robartes, 1882, and kinsman as B. Mendip (U.K.) and V. Clifden (I.), '99. *H.*, Hon. Francis G. A.-R., *s.*, *b.* '83.

Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis H. H. Clifford, 9th B. (cr. 1672). B. 1851, s. 1880. *H.*, Hon. Wm. C., *bro.*, *b.* '58.

*Clifton, Elizabeth A. M. Bligh, Baroness (cr. 1608). B. 1900, s. 1900. *H.*, E. of Darnley (*q.v.*).

Clinton, Chas. J. R. H.-S.-F.-Trefusis, 21st B. (cr. 1299). B. 1863, s. 1904. *H.*, Two co-heiresses.

†Clonbrock, Luke G. Dillon, K.P., P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1790). I.P. B. 1834, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Robert E. D., *s.*, *b.* '69.

Cloncurry, Valentine F. Lawless, 4th B. (cr. 1789). B. 1840, s. 1869. *H.*, Hon. Edward L., *bro.*, *b.* '41.

*Clonmell, Rupert Chas. Scott, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Dudley S., *un.*, *b.* '53.

Cobham, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton, 8th V. (cr. 1718). B. 1842, s. 1876. *H.*, Hon. John L., *s.*, *b.* '81.

Colchester, Reginald C. E. Abbot, 3rd B. (cr. 1817). B. 1842, s. 1867. *H.*, none.

Colebrooke, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1861. *H.*, Hon. Guy C., *s.*, *b.* '93.

Coleridge, Bernard J. S. Coleridge, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). B. 1851, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. Geof. C., *s.*, *b.* '77.

Colville of Culross, Chas. R. W. Colville, 2nd Vct. (cr. 1902). B. 1854, s. 1903 as 12th B. (cr. 1604). *H.*, Master of Colville, *s.*, *b.* '88.

Combermere, Francis L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, 4th Vct. (cr. 1826). B. 1887, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Richard S.-C., *un.*, *b.* '49.

Congleton, John B. M. Parnell, 6th B. (cr. 1841). B. 1892, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Wm. A. D. P., *bro.*, *b.* '94.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Duke of. (See p. 2.)

*Conyers, Marcia A. M. Pelham, Countess of Yarborough, Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863, s. father as 13th B. 1892. *H.*, Lord Worsley, *s.*, *b.* '88.

Conyngham, Victor G. H. F. Conyngham, 5th M. (cr. 1816). B. 1883, s. 1897. (U.K. B. Minster, cr. 1821.) *H.*, Ld. Fredk. C., *bro.*, *b.* '90.

Cork and Orrery, Chas. S. C. Boyle, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). (U.K. Baron Boyle, cr. 1711.) B. 1861, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Robert B., *bro.*, *b.* '64.

Cottenham, Kenelm Chas. E. Pepys, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). B. 1874, s. 1881. *H.*, Vct. Crowhurst, *s.*, *b.* '01.

Cottesloe, Thos. F. Fremantle, 2nd B. (cr. 1874). B. 1830, s. 1890. *H.*, Hon. Thos. F., *s.*, *b.* '62.

Courtney of Penwith, Leonard H. Courtney, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1832. *H.* none.

Courtown, Jas. W. M. Stopford, 6th E. of (cr. 1762). (Br. B. Saltersford, cr. 1794.) B. 1853, s. 1914. *H.*, Vct. Stopford, *s.*, *b.* '77.

Coventry, Geo. W. Coventry, P.C., 9th E. of (cr. 1697). B. 1838, s. 1843. *H.*, Vct. Deerhurst, *s.*, *b.* '65.

Cowdray, Weetman D. Pearson, 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1856. *H.*, Hon. Weetman H. P., *s.*, *b.* '82.

Cowley, Henry A. M. Wellesley, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). B. 1866, s. 1895. *H.*, Vct. Dangan, *s.*, *b.* '90.

Cozens-Hardy, Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1838. *H.*, Hon. Wm. H. C.-H., *s.*, *b.* '63.

Cranbrook, Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, 3rd E. of (cr. 1892). B. 1870, s. 1911. *H.*, Ld. Medway, *s.*, *b.* '00.

Cranworth, Bertram F. Gurdon, 2nd B. (cr. 1899). B. 1877, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Robert G., *s.*, *b.* '04.

Craven, Wm. G. R. Craven, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1868, s. 1883. *H.*, Vct. Uffington, *s.*, *b.* '97.

Crawford, David Alex. E. Lindsay, 27th E. of (cr. 1398). (U.K. Baron Wigan, cr. 1826.) B. 1871, s. 1913. *H.*, Ld. Balniel, *s.*, *b.* '00.

Crawshaw, Wm. Brooks, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1853, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. Gerald B., *s.*, *b.* '84.

Crewe, Robert O. A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C.-1st M. of (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H.*, E. of Madeley, *s.*, *b.* '11.

*Crofton, Arthur E. L. Crofton, 4th B. (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1866, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Edward C., *s.*, *b.* '96.

*Cromartie, Sibell L. Blunt-Mackenzie, Countess of (cr. 1861). B. 1878, s. 1895. *H.*, Vct. Tarbat, *s.*, *b.* '04.

Cromer, Evelyn Baring, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1st E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1841. *H.*, Vct. Errington, *s.*, *b.* '77.

Cross, Richard A. Cross, 2nd V. (cr. 1886). B. 1882, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. John E. C., *un.*, *b.* '58.

Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest A. W. A. G. F., 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. *H.*, Duke of Brunswick, *s.*, *b.* '87.

Cunliffe, Walter Cunliffe, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1854. *H.*, Hon. Rolf C., *s.*, *b.* '99.

†**Curzon of Kedleston**, Geo. Nat. Curzon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1st E. (cr. 1911). (Irish Baron, Curzon of Kedleston, cr. 1898.) B. 1859. *H.*, none to earldom; special remainder of viscounty to father, Baron Scarsdale; special remainder of barony (Ravensdale) to daughter.

D'Abernon, Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1857. *H.*, none.

Dalhousie, Arthur G. M. Ramsay, 14th E. of (cr. 1633). (U.K. Baron Ramsay, cr. 1875.) B. 1878, s. 1887. *H.*, Ld. Ramsay, *s.*, *b.* '04.

***Darcy de Knayth**, Violet (Countess of Powis), Baroness (cr. 1332). B. 1865. *H.*, Vct. Clive, *s.*, *b.* '92.

†**Darnley**, Ivo F. Bligh, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). I.P. B. 1859, s. 1900. *H.*, Ld. Clifton, *s.*, *b.* '86.

Dartmouth, Wm. H. Legge, P.C., 6th E. of (cr. 1711). B. 1851, s. 1891. *H.*, Vct. Lewisham, *s.*, *b.* '81.

Dartrey, Vesey Dawson, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). B. 1842, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Edward D., *bro.*, *b.* '43.

***de Blaquière**, Wm. de Blaquière, 6th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1856, s. 1889. *H.*, Hon. Alan de B., *s.*, *b.* '95.

†**Decies**, John G. H. De la Poer Beresford, D.S.O., 5th B. (cr. 1812). I.P. B. 1866, s. 1910. *H.*, Hon. Arthur M. G. De la P. B., *s.*, *b.* '15.

De Clifford, Edward S. Russell, 26th B. (cr. 1299). B. 1907, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Diana R., *sis.*, *b.* '09.

De Freyne, Francis Charles French, 6th B. (cr. 1851). B. 1884, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Wm. Joseph F., *bro.*, *b.* '85.

Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, 3rd B. (cr. 1821). B. 1870, s. 1887. *H.*, Hon. Thos. C., *s.*, *b.* '00.

De La Warr, Gilbert G. R. Sackville, 8th E. (cr. 1761). B. 1869, s. 1896. *H.*, Ld. Buckhurst, *s.*, *b.* '00.

De l'Isle and Dudley, Philip Sidney, 3rd B. (cr. 1835). B. 1853, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Algernon S., *bro.*, *b.* '54.

De Mauley, Wm. A. W. Ponsonby, 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1843, s. 1896. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Maurice P., *bro.*, *b.* '46.

Denbigh, Rudolph R. B. A. A. Feilding, C.V.O., 9th E. of (cr. 1622). B. 1859, s. 1892. *H.*, Vct. Feilding, *s.*, *b.* '85.

Denman, Thos. Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1834). B. 1874, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon Thos. D., *s.*, *b.* '05.

Deramore, Robert W. de Yarburgh-Bateson, 3rd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1865, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Geo. de Y.-B., *bro.*, *b.* '70.

De Ramsey, Wm. H. Fellowes, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1848, s. 1887. *H.*, Ailwyn E. F., *g.s.*, *b.* '10.

Derby, Edward G. V. Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., 17th E. of (cr. 1485). B. 1865, s. 1908. *H.*, Ld. Stanley, *s.*, *b.* '94.

***De Ros**, Mary Frances Dawson, Baroness (cr. 1264). B. 1854, s. 1907. *H.*, Three coheiresses.

Derwent, Harcourt V.-B.-Johnstone, 1st B. (cr. 1881). B. 1829. *H.*, Hon. Francis J., *s.*, *b.* '51.

Desart, Hamilton J. A. Cuffe, P.C., K.C.B., 5th E. of (cr. 1793). B. 1848, s. 1898. *H.*, none.

De Saumarez, James St. V. Saumarez, 4th B. (cr. 1831). B. 1843, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Jas. S., *s.*, *b.* '89.

Desborough, Wm. H. Grenfell, K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1855. *H.*, Hon. Ivo Geo. Wm. G., *s.*, *b.* '98.

†**De Vesci**, Ivo R. Vesey, 5th V. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1881, s. 1903. *H.*, Hon. Osbert V., *bro.*, *b.* '84.

De Villiers, Chas. P. De Villiers, 2nd B. (cr. 1910). B. 1871, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Arthur P. De V., *s.*, *b.* '11.

Devon, Chas. P. Courtenay, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). B. 1870, s. 1904. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Hy. H. C., *bro.*, *b.* '72.

Devonport, Hudson E. Kearley, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1856. *H.*, Hon. Gerald K., *s.*, *b.* '90.

Devonshire, Victor C. W. Cavendish, P.C., G.C.V.O., 9th D. of (cr. 1694). B. 1868, s. 1908. *H.*, M. of Hartington, *s.*, *b.* '95.

Digby, Edward H. T. Digby, 10th B. (cr. 1620). B. 1846, s. 1889. *H.*, Hon. Edward D., *s.*, *b.* '94.

***Dillon**, Harold A. Lee-Dillon, 17th V. (cr. 1622). I.P. B. 1844, s. 1892. *H.*, Hon. Harry L.-D., *s.*, *b.* '74.

Dinevor. (See Dynevor.)

Doncaster, E. of. (See Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. of.)

Donegall, Edward A. D. St. G. H. Chichester, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). (Brit. Baron Fisherwick, cr. 1790.) B. 1903, s. 1904. *H.*, Ld. Hy. Fitzwarrine C., *un.*, *b.* '34.

***Doneraile**, Edward St. Leger, 6th V. (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1866, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Hugh St. L., *bro.*, *b.* '69.

Donoughmore, Richard W. J. Hely-Hutchinson, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Vct. Hutchinson, cr. 1821.) B. 1875, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Suirdale, *s.*, *b.* '02.

***Dorchester**, Henrietta Anne Carleton, Baroness (cr. 1786). B. 1846. *H.*, Hon. Dudley C., *s.*, *b.* '76.

Dormer, Roland J. Dormer, 13th B. (cr. 1615). B. 1862, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Chas. D., *bro.*, *b.* '64.

Douglas, B. (See Home, E. of.)

Downe, Hugh R. Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E., 8th V. (cr. 1680). B. 1844, s. 1857. *H.*, Hon. John D., *s.*, *b.* '72.

Downshire, Arthur W. J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). (Brit. E. Hillsborough, cr. 1772.) B. 1871, s. 1874. *H.*, E. of Hillsborough, *s.*, *b.* '94.

†**Drogheda**, Hy. Chas. P. Moore, 10th E. of (cr. 1661). I.P. B. 1884, s. 1908. *H.*, Vct. Moore, *s.*, *b.* '10.

Ducie, Henry J. Reynolds-Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1827, s. 1853. *H.*, Ld. Moreton, *s.*, *b.* '57.

Dudley, Wm. H. Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). B. 1867, s. 1885. *H.*, Vct. Ednam, *s.*, *b.* '94.

Dufferin and Ava, Terence T. H.-T.-Blackwood, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). B. 1866, s. 1902. *H.*, Ld. Basil B., *bro.*, *b.* '70.

†**Dunalley**, Hy. O'C. Prittie, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1885. *H.*, Hon. Henry P., *s.*, *b.* '77.

***Dunboyne**, Fitzwalter G. Probyn Butler, 17th B. (cr. 1324). I.P. B. 1874, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Lesley B., *bro.*, *b.* '76.

†**Dundonald**, Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 12th E. of (cr. 1669). S.P. B. 1852, s. 1885. *H.*, Ld. Cochrane, *s.*, *b.* '86.

Dunedin, Andrew G. Graham-Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1849. *H.*, Hon. Ronald G.-M., *s.*, *b.* '75.

Dunleath, Henry L. Mulholland, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1854, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Chas. H. G. M., *s.*, *b.* '86.

Dunmore, Alex. E. Murray, *V.C.*, M.V.O., 8th E. of (cr. 1686). B. 1871, s. 1907. *H.*, Vct. Fincastle, *s.*, *b.* '08.

Dunning, L. (See Rollo, L.)

Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham T. Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., 4th E. of (cr. 1822). (U.K. Baron Kenry, cr. 1866.) B. 1841, s. 1871. *H.*, Windham W.-Q., *c.*, *b.* '57.

***Dunsany**, Edward J. M. D. Plunkett, 18th B. (cr. 1439). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. Randal P., *s* , *b.* '06

Durham, Handley C. G. Moule, 85th Bp. of. App. 1901. B. 1841.

Durham, John G. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). B. 1855, s. 1879. *H.*, Hon. Fredk. L., *bro.*, *b.* '55.

Dynevor, Walter F. Rice, 7th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1873, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Chas. R., *s.*, *b.* '99.

***Dysart**, Wm. J. M. Tollemache, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). S.P. B. 1859, s. 1878. *H.*, Wenefryde Scott, *niece*, *b.* '89.

Ebury, Robert W. Grosvenor, 2nd B. (cr. 1857). B. 1834, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Robert G., *s.*, *b.* '68.

Effingham, Hy. A. G. Howard, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1866, s. 1898. *H.*, Gordon H., *c.*, *b.* 73.

Egerton of Tatton, Alan de T. Egerton, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1845, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Maurice E., *s.*, *b.* '74.

Eglinton and Winton, Geo. A. Montgomerie, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). (U.K. Earl Winton, cr. 1859.) B. 1848, s. 1892. *H.*, Ld. Montgomerie, *s.*, *b.* '80.

Egmont, Chas. J. Perceval, 9th E. of (cr. 1733). (Brit. Baron Lovel and Holland, cr. 1762.) B. 1858, s. 1910. *H.*, Geo. D. I. P., *c.*, *b.* '47.

Eldon, John Scott, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). B. 1845, s. 1854. *H.*, Vct. Encombe, *g.s.*, *b.* '99.

Elgin and Kincardine, Victor A. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 9th E. of (cr. 1633). (U.K. Baron Elgin, cr. 1849.) B. 1849, s. 1863. *H.*, Ld. Bruce, *s.*, *b.* '81.

Elibank, Montolieu F. Oliphant-Murray, 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1840, s. 1871 as 10th B. *H.*, Ld. Murray of Elibank, *s.*, *b.* '70 (*q.v.*).

Ellenborough, Edward D. Law, 5th B. (cr. 1802). B. 1841, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Cecil L., *bro.*, *b.* '49.

Ellesmere, John F. G. S. Egerton, M.V.O., 4th E. of (cr. 1846). B. 1872, s. 1914. *H.*, Vct. Brackley, *s.*, *b.* '15.

Elphinstone, Sidney H. B.-F.-Elphinstone, 16th B. (cr. 1509). B. 1869, s. 1893. *H.*, Mountstuart E., *bro.*, *b.* '71.

Ely, Fredc. Hy. Chase, 51st Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1853.

Ely, John Hy. Loftus, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Loftus, cr. 1801.) B. 1851, s. 1889. *H.*, Lord Geo. L., *bro.*, *b.* '54.

Emly, Gaston Thos. W. G. Monsell, 2nd B. (cr. 1874). B. 1858, s. 1894. *H.*, none.

Emmott, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H.*, none.

Enniskillen, Lowry E. Cole, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1789). (U.K. Baron Grinstead, cr. 1815.) B. 1845, s. 1886. *H.*, Vct. Cole, *s.*, *b.* '76.

Erne, Henry Wm. Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1789). (U.K. Baron Fermanagh, cr. 1876.) B. 1872, s. 1914. *H.*, Vct. Crichton, *s.*, *b.* '07.

Erroll, Chas. G. Hay, K.T., C.B., 19th E. of (cr. 1452). (U.K. Baron Kilmarnock, cr. 1831.) B. 1852, s. 1891. *H.*, Ld. Kilmarnock, *s.*, *b.* '76.

Erskine, Montagu Erskine, 6th B. (cr. 1806). B. 1865, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Donald F. C. E., *s.*, *b.* '99.

Esher, Reginald B. Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 2nd V. (cr. 1897). B. 1852, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. Oliver B., *s.*, *b.* '81.

Essex, Geo. D. de V. Capell, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). B. 1857, s. 1892. *H.*, Vct. Malden, *s.*, *b.* '84.

Ettrick, B. (See Napier, B.)

Eversley, Geo. J. Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1832. *H.*, none.

Exeter, Archibald Robertson, 64th Bp. of. App. 1903. B. 1853.

Exeter, Wm. T. B. Cecil, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). B. 1876, s. 1898. *H.*, Ld. Burghley, *s.*, *b.* '05.

Exmouth, Edward A. H. Pellew, 5th V. (cr. 1816). B. 1890, s. 1899. *H.*, Hy. P., *c.*, *b.* '28.

Faber, Edmund B. Faber, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1847. *H.*, none.

***Fairfax**, Albert K. Fairfax, 12th B. (cr. 1627). S.P. B. 1870, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Chas. F., *bro.*, *b.* '76.

Fairlie, B. (See Glasgow, E. of.)

†**Falkland**, Byron P. Cary, 12th V. (cr. 1620). S.P. B. 1845, s. 1886. *H.*, Master of Falkland, *s.*, *b.* '80.

Falmouth, Evelyn E. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1720). B. 1847, s. 1889. *H.*, Hon. Evelyn B., *s.*, *b.* '87.

†**Farnham**, Arthur K. Maxwell, 11th B. (cr. 1756). I.P. B. 1879, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Somerset M., *s.*, *b.* '05.

Farquhar, Horace B. Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1898). B. 1844. *H.*, none.

Farrer, Thos. C. Farrer, 2nd B. (cr. 1893). B. 1859, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. Cecil F., *s.*, *b.* '93.

Fauconberg, Baroness. (See Conyers, B.)

Fermanagh, B. (See Erne, E. of)

***Fermoy**, Edward F. B. Roche, 2nd B. (cr. 1856). I.P. B. 1850, s. 1874. *H.*, Hon. Jas. R., *bro.*, *b.* '52.

Ferrers, Walter K. Shirley, 11th E. (cr. 1711). B. 1864, s. 1912. *H.*, Vct. Tamworth, *s.*, *b.* '94.

Feversham, Chas. Wm. R. Duncombe, 2nd E. of (cr. 1868). B. 1879, s. 1915. *H.*, Vct. Helmsley, *s.*, *b.* '06.

***ffrench**, Chas. A. T. R. J. J. ffrench, 6th B. (cr. 1798). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. John ff., *bro.*, *b.* '72.

***Fife**, H.H. Princess Alexandra (Princess Arthur of Connaught), Duchess of (cr. 1889). B. 1891, s. 1912. *H.*, H.H. Prince Alastair Arthur, *s.*, *b.* '14.

Fingall, Arthur J. Plunkett, P.C., 11th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1859, s. 1881. *H.*, Ld. Killeen, *s.*, *b.* '96.

Fisher, John A. Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1909). B. 1841. *H.*, Cecil F., *s.*, *b.* '68.

Fisherwick, L. (See Donegall, M. of.)

Fitzhardinge, Chas. P. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, 3rd B. (cr. 1861). B. 1830, s. 1896. *H.*, none.

Fitzmaurice, Edmond G. P. Fitzmaurice, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1846. *H.*, none.

Fitzwilliam, Wm. Chas. De M. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., 7th E. (cr. 1746). B. 1872, s. 1902. *H.*, Vct. Milton, *s.*, *b.* '10.

Foley, Fitzalan C. J. Foley, 6th B. (cr. 1776). B. 1852, s. 1905. *H.*, Gerald F., *c.*, *b.* '98.

***Forbes**, Atholl M. Forbes, 21st B. (cr. 1442). S.P. B. 1841, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Atholl L. C. F., *s.*, *b.* '82.

Forester, Cecil T. Weld-Forester, 5th B. (cr. 1821). B. 1842, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. George W.-F., *s.*, *b.* '67.

Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., 4th E. (cr. 1789). B. 1854, s. 1905. *H.*, Vct. Ebrington, *s.*, *b.* '88.

Foxford, L. (See Limerick, E. of.)

***Frankfort de Montmorency**, W. J. H. de Montmorency, 4th V. (cr. 1816). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1902. *H.*, none.

Furness, Marmaduke Furness, 2nd B. (cr. 1910). B. 1883, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Christopher F., *s.*, *b.* '12.

***Furnival**, Mary F. K. Petre, Baroness (cr. 1295). B. 1900. Claim estab. 1912.

Gage, Hy. R. Gage, 6th V. (cr. 1720). B. 1895, s. 1912. *H.*, Wm. G., *c.*, *b.* '80.

Gainsborough, Chas. Wm. F. Noel, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). B. 1850, s. 1881. *H.*, Vct. Campden, *s.*, *b.* '84.

Galloway, Randolph H. Stewart, 11th E. of (cr. 1623). (Brit. Baron Stewart of Garlies, cr. 1796.) B. 1836, s. 1901. *H.*, Ld. Garlies, *s.*, *b.* '92.

Galway, Geo. E. M. Monckton-Arundell, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1727). (U.K. Baron Monckton, cr. 1887.) B. 1844, s. 1876. *H.*, Hon. George M.-A., *s.*, *b.* '82.

Gardner, B. (cr. 1806). Title claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner.

***Garvagh**, Leopold E. S. G. Canning, 4th B. (cr. 1818). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Conway S. G. C., *un.*, *b.* '54.

Gerard, Frederic J. Gerard, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1883, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Robert G.-D., *un.*, *b.* '57.

Gifford, Edgar B. Gifford, 4th B. (cr. 1824). B. 1857, s. 1911. *H.*, Charles G., *n.*, *b.* '99.

Gladstone, Herbert J. Gladstone, G.C.M.G., P.C., G.C.B., 1st V. (cr. 1910). B. 1854. *H.*, none.

Glanusk, Joseph H. R. Bailey, C.B., D.S.O., and B. (cr. 1899). B. 1864, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Wilfrid B., *s.*, *b.* '91.

Glasgow, David Boyle, G.C.M.G., 7th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Baron Fairlie, cr. 1897.) B. 1833, s. 1890. *H.*, Vct. Kelburn, D.S.O., *s.*, *b.* '74.

Glenconner, Edward P. Tennant, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1859. *H.*, Hon. Edward W. T., *s.*, *b.* '97.

Gloucester, Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, 32nd Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1848.

Gordon, V. (See Aberdeen, E. of.)

Gorell, Hy. G. Barnes, 2nd B. (cr. 1909). B. 1882, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Ronald B., *bro.*, *b.* '84.

Gormanston, Jenico E. J. Preston, 15th Vct. (cr. 1478). (U.K. Baron, 1868.) B. 1879, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Jenico Wm. R., *s.*, *b.* '14.

***Gort**, John S. S. P. Vereker, M.V.O., 6th V. (cr. 1816). I.P. B. 1886, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Chas. V., *s.*, *b.* '12.

Goschen, George J. Goschen, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). B. 1866, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Geo. G., *s.*, *b.* '93.

Gosford, Archibald B. S. Acheson, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1806). (U.K. Baron Worlingham, cr. 1835.) B. 1841, s. 1864. *H.*, Vct. Acheson, *s.*, *b.* '77.

Gough, Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., 3rd V. (cr. 1849). B. 1849, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Hugh W. G., *s.*, *b.* '92.

Grafton, Augustus C. L. Fitzroy, K.G., C.B., 7th D. of (cr. 1675). B. 1821, s. 1882. *H.*, E. of Euston, *s.*, *b.* '50.

Graham, E. (See Montrose, D. of.)

Granard, Bernard A. W. P. H. Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., 8th E. of (cr. 1684). B. 1874, s. 1889. *H.*, Vct. Forbes, *s.*, *b.* '15.

Grantley, John R. B. Norton, 5th B. (cr. 1782). B. 1855, s. 1877. *H.*, Hon. Richard N., *s.*, *b.* '92.

Granville, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., 3rd E. (cr. 1833). B. 1872, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Wm. L.-G., *bro.*, *b.* '80.

***Graves**, Clarence P. R. Graves, 6th B. (cr. 1794). I.P. B. 1871, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Algernon S. G. G., *un.*, *b.* '52.

***Gray**, Eveleen Smith-Gray, Baroness (cr. 1445). B. 1841, *s.* 1895. *H.*, Master of Gray, *s.* '64.

Grenfell, Francis W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1841. *H.*, Hon. Pascoe G., *s.*, *b.* '05.

Greville, Chas. B. F. Greville, 3rd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1871, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. R. G., *s.*, *b.* '12.

Grey, Albert H. G. Grey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1806). B. 1851, s. 1894. *H.*, Vct. Howick, *s.*, *b.* '79.

Grey de Ruthyn, Cecil T. Clifton, 24th B. (cr. 1324). B. 1862, s. 1912. *H.*, John L. W. Butler-Bowden, *c.*, *b.* '83.

Grimthorpe, Ernest W. Beckett, 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1856, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Ralph B., *s.*, *b.* '91.

Grinstead, B. (See Enniskillen, E. of.)

Guilford, Fredk. G. North, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). B. 1876, s. 1885. *H.*, Ld. North, *s.*, *b.* '02.

***Guillamore**, Hardress S. O'Grady, 5th V. (cr. 1831). I.P. B. 1841, s. 1877. *H.*, Hon. Fredk. O'G., *bro.*, *b.* '47.

†**Haddington**, Geo. A.-B.-Hamilton, K.T., 11th E. of (cr. 1619). S.P. B. 1827, s. 1870. *H.*, Ld. Binning, *s.*, *b.* '56.

Haldane, Richard B. Haldane, P.C., O.M., K.T., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1856. *H.*, none.

Haldon, Lawrence W. Palk, 3rd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1869, s. 1903. *H.*, Hon. Lawrence P., *s.*, *b.* '96.

Halifax, Chas. L. Wood, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). B. 1839, s. 1885. *H.*, Hon. Edward W., *s.*, *b.* '81.

Halsbury, Hardinge S. Giffard, P.C., 1st E. of (cr. 1898). B. 1825. *H.*, Vct. Tiverton, *s.*, *b.* '80.

Hambleden, Wm. Fred. Danvers Smith, 2nd V. (cr. 1891). B. 1868, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. W. H. S., *s.*, *b.* '03.

Hamilton and Brandon, Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). (Brit. Duke of Brandon, cr. 1711.) B. 1862, s. 1895. *H.*, M. of Douglas and Clydesdale, *s.*, *b.* '03.

Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin G. Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1872, s. 1900. *H.*, John H., *n.*, *b.* '11.

Hampden, Thos. W. Brand, 3rd V. (cr. 1884). B. 1869, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Thos. B., *s.*, *b.* '00.

Hampton, Herbert S. Pakington, 4th B. (cr. 1874). B. 1883, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Humphrey P., *bro.*, *b.* '88.

***Harberton**, Ernest A. G. Pomeroy, 7th V. (cr. 1791). I.P. B. 1867, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Ralph L. P., *bro.*, *b.* '69.

Hardinge, Hy. Chas. Hardinge, C.B., 3rd V. (cr. 1846). B. 1857, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. Caryl H., *s.*, *b.* '05.

Hardinge of Penshurst, Chas. Hardinge, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1858. *H.*, Hon. Alex. H. L. H., *s.*, *b.* '94.

Hardwicke, Chas. A. Yorke, 8th E. of (cr. 1754). B. 1869, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Alfred Y., *bro.*, *b.* '71.

Hare, B. (See Listowell, E. of.)

Harewood, Hy. U. Lascelles, K.C.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1812). B. 1846, s. 1892. *H.*, Vct. Lascelles, *s.*, *b.* '82.

Harlech, Geo. R. C. Ormsby-Gore, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Wm. O.-G., *s.*, *b.* '85.

Harrington, Chas. A. Stanhope, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). B. 1844, s. 1881. *H.*, Hon. Fitzroy S., *bro.*, *b.* '45.

Harris, Geo. R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 4th B. (cr. 1815). B. 1851, s. 1872. *H.*, Hon. Geo. H., *s.*, *b.* '89.

Harrowby, John H. D. Ryder, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). B. 1864, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Sandon, *s.*, *b.* '92.

Hartismere, B. (See Henniker, B.)

Hastings, Albert E. D. Astley, 21st B. (cr. 1290). B. 1882, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Edward A., *s.*, *b.* '12.

Hatherton, Edward G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., 3rd B. (cr. 1835). B. 1842, s. 1888. *H.*, Edward L., *s.*, *b.* '68.

Haversham, Arthur D. Hayter, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1835. *H.*, none.

***Hawarden**, Eustace W. Maude, 7th Vct. (cr. 1791). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1914. *H.*, Thos. R. M., *c.*, *b.* '98.

Hawke, Martin B. Hawke, 7th B. (cr. 1776). B. 1860, s. 1887. *H.*, Hon. Stanhope H., *bro.*, *b.* '63.

Hay, B. (See Kinnoul, E. of.)

Headfort, Geoffrey T. Taylour, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Kenlis, cr. 1831.) B. 1878, s. 1894. *H.*, E. of Bective, *s.*, *b.* '02.

***Headley**, Rowland G. Allanson-Winn, 5th B. (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1855, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Rowland P. A.-W., *s.*, *b.* '01.

Hemphill, Stanhope C. J. Hemphill, 2nd B. (cr. 1906). B. 1853, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. Fitzroy H., *bro.*, *b.* '60.

Heneage, Edward Heneage, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1896). B. 1840. *H.*, Hon. Geo. H., *s.*, *b.* '66.

Henley, Fredc. Henley, 4th B. (cr. 1799). (U.K. Baron Northington, cr. 1885.) B. 1849, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Anthony H., *bro.*, *b.* '58.

Henniker, Chas. H. C. Henniker-Major, 6th B. (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Hartismere, cr. 1866.) B. 1872, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Gerald H.-M., *bro.*, *b.* '72.

Hereford, John Percival, 94th Bp. of. App. 1895. B. 1834.

Hereford, Robert Devereux, 16th Vct. (cr. 1549). B. 1843, s. 1855. *H.*, Hon. Robert D., *s.*, *b.* '65.

***Herries**, Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), Baroness, cr. 1491. B. 1877, s. 1908. *H.*, E. of Arundel and Surrey, *s.*, *b.* '08.

Herschell, Richard F. Herschell, M.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1878, s. 1899. *H.*, none.

Hertford, Geo. F. A. Seymour, 7th M. of (cr. 1793). B. 1871, s. 1912. *H.*, Ld. Henry S., *bro.*, *b.* '78.

Heytesbury, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, 4th B. (cr. 1828). B. 1863, s. 1903. *H.*, Hon. Wm. H.-a'C., *s.*, *b.* '06.

Hill, Rowland R. Clegg-Hill, 4th V. (cr. 1842). B. 1863, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Francis C.-H., *bro.*, *b.* '66.

Hillingdon, Chas. Wm. Mills, 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1855, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Arthur R. M., *s.*, *b.* '91.

Hillsborough, E. of. (See Downshire, M. of.)

Hindlip, Chas. Allsopp, 3rd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1877, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Chas. A., *s.*, *b.* '06.

Holden, Ernest I. Holden, 2nd B. (cr. 1908). B. 1867, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Angus H., *s.*, *b.* '98.

Hollenden, Samuel H. Morley, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1845. *H.*, Hon. Geoffrey M., *s.*, *b.* '85.

Holm Patrick, Hans W. Hamilton, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). B. 1886, s. 1898. *H.*, none.

Home, Chas. A. Douglas-Home, K.T., 12th E. of (cr. 1604). (U.K. Baron Douglas, cr. 1875.) B. 1834, s. 1881. *H.*, Ld. Dunglass, *s.*, *b.* '73.

Hood, Grosvenor A. A. Hood, 5th V. (cr. 1796). B. 1868, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Horace H., *bro.*, *b.* '70.

***Hotham**, Fredk. W. Hotham, 6th B. (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1863, s. 1907. *H.*, Henry H., *c.*, *b.* '99.

Hothfield, Hy. J. Tufton, 1st B. (cr. 1881). B. 1844. *H.*, Hon. John T., *s.*, *b.* '73.

Howard de Walden, Thos. E. Ellis, 8th B. (cr. 1597). B. 1880, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. John O. E., *s.*, *b.* '12.

Howard of Glossop, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1859, s. 1883. *H.*, Hon. Bernard F.-H., *s.*, *b.* '85.

Howe, Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1821). B. 1861, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Curzon, *s.*, *b.* '84.

Huntingdon, Warner F. J. P. Hastings, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). B. 1868, s. 1885. *H.*, Vct. Hastings, *s.*, *b.* '01.

***Huntingfield**, Wm. C. A. Vanneck, 5th B. (cr. 1796). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Gerard C. A. V., *s.*, *b.* '15.

Huntly, Chas. Gordon, P.C., 11th M. of (cr. 1599). (U.K. Baron Meldrum, cr. 1815.) B. 1847, s. 1863. *H.*, G. C. Douglas G., *n.*, *b.* '83.

Hutchinson, V. (See Donoughmore, E. of.)

Hylton, Hylton G. H. Jolliffe, 3rd B. (cr. 1866). B. 1862, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. Wm. J., *s.*, *b.* '98.

Iddesleigh, Walter S. Northcote, C.B., 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). B. 1845, s. 1887. *H.*, Vct. St. Cyres, *s.*, *b.* '69.

Ilchester, Giles S. H. F. Fox-Strangways, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). B. 1874, s. 1905. *H.*, Ld. Stavordale, *s.*, *b.* '05.

Ilkeston, B. Stephen S. Foster, 2nd B. (cr. 1910). B. 1867, s. 1913. *H.*, none.

Inchcape, Jas. L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1st. B. (cr. 1911). B. 1852. *H.*, Hon. Kenneth M., *s.*, *b.* '87.

†**Inchiquin**, Lucius W. O'Brien, 15th B. (cr. 1543). I.P. B. 1864, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Donough O'B., *s.*, *b.* '97.

Innes, E. (See Roxburghe, D. of.)

Inverclyde, James C. Burns, 3rd B. (cr. 1897). B. 1864, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. J. Alan B., *s.*, *b.* '97.

Islington, John P. Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1866. *H.*, none.

Iveagh, Edward C. Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., 1st Vct. (cr. 1905). B. 1847. *H.*, Hon. Rupert G., *s.*, *b.* '74.

Jersey, Geo. Hy. R. Child-Villiers, 8th E. of (cr 1697). B. 1873, s. 1915. *H.*, Vct. Villiers, *s.*, *b.* '10.

Joicey, James Joicey, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1846. *H.*, Hon. Arthur J., *s.*, *b.* '80.

Kenlis, B. (See Headfort, M. of.)

Kenmare, Valentine C. Browne, C.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1800). B. 1860, s. 1905. *H.*, Vct. Castlerosse, *s.*, *b.* '91.

Kenry, B. (See Dunraven, E. of.)

Kensington, Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O., 6th B. (cr. 1776). B. 1873, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Wm. E., *s.*, *b.* '04.

Kenyon, Lloyd T. Kenyon, K.C.V.O., 4th B. (cr. 1788). B. 1864, s. 1869. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Wm. K., *un.*, *b.* '47.

Ker, B. (See Lothian, M. of.)

Kilbracken, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1909) B. 1847. *H.*, Hon. Hugh G., *s.*, *b.* '77.

Killanin, Martin H. F. Morris, 2nd B. (cr. 1900) B. 1867. s. 1901. *H.*, none.

†**Kilmaine**, John E. D. Browne, 5th B. (cr. 1789). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. John B., *s.*, *b.* '02.

Kilmarnock, B. (See Erroll, Earl of.)

***Kilmorey**, Francis C. A. H. Needham, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Francis Edwd. N., *bro.*, *b.* '86.

Kimberley, John Wodehouse, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). B. 1848, s. 1902. *H.*, Ld. Wodehouse, *s.*, *b.* '83.

***Kingsale**, Michael C. de Courcy, 33rd B. (cr. 1181). I.P. B. 1855, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Michael de C., *s.*, *b.* '82.

***Kingston**, Henry E. King-Tenison, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). I.P. B. 1874, s. 1896. *H.*, Vct. Kingsborough, *s.*, *b.* '97.

***Kinloss**, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Baroness (cr. 1602). B. 1852, s. 1889. *H.*, Master of Kinloss, *s.*, *b.* '89.

Kinnaird, Arthur F. Kinnaird, K.T., 11th B. (cr. 1682). B. 1847, s. 1887. *H.*, Master of Kinnaird, *s.*, *b.* '80.

Kinnear, Alex. S. Kinnear, 1st B. (cr. 1897). B. 1833. *H.*, none.

Kinnoull, Archibald F. G. Hay, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). (Brit. Baron Hay, cr. 1711.) B. 1855, s. 1897. *H.*, Ld. Hay of Kinfauns, *g s.*, *b.* '02.

Kinross, Patrick Balfour, 2nd B. (cr. 1902). B. 1870, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. John B., *s.*, *b.* '04.

Kintore, Algernon H. T. Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G., 9th E. of (cr. 1677). B. 1852, s. 1880. *H.*, Ld. Falconer, *s.*, *b.* '79.

Kitchener of Khartoum, Horatio H. Kitchener, K.G., P.C., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 1st E. (cr. 1914). B. 1850. *H.*, Col. Hy. K., *bro.*, *b.* '46.

Knaresborough, Hy. M. Meysey-Thompson, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1845. *H.*, none.

Knollys, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1837. *H.*, Hon. Edward K., *s.*, *b.* '95.

Knutsford, Sydney G. Holland, 2nd V. (cr. 1895). B. 1855, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. A. H. Holland-Hibbert, *bro.*, *b.* '55.

Lamington, Chas. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 2nd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1860, s. 1890. *H*, Hon. Victor C.-B., *s.*, *b.* '96.

†**Lanesborough**, Chas. J. B. Butler, M.V.O., 7th E. of (cr. 1756). I.P. B. 1865, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Almeric B., *bro.*, *b.* '72.

†**Langford**, Hercules E. Rowley, K.C.V.O., 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1848, s. 1854. *H.*, Hon. John R, *s.*, *b.* '94.

Lansdowne, Hy. C. K. FitzMaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 5th M. of (cr. 1784). B. 1845, s. 1866. *H.*, E. of Kerry, *s.*, *b.* '72.

Lathom, Edward W. Bootle-Wilbraham, 3rd E. of (cr. 1880). B. 1895, s. 1910. *H.*, Arthur G. W., *c.*, *b.* '76 (to barony of Skelmersdale).

Latymer, Francis B. T. Coutts-Nevill, 5th B (cr. 1431). B. 1852. Estab. claim 1912. *H.*, Hon. Hugh C.-N., *s.*, *b.* '76.

†**Lauderdale**, Fredk. H. Maitland, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). S.P. B. 1840, s. 1884. *H.*, Vct. Maitland, *s.*, *b.* '68.

Lawrence, Alex. G. Lawrence, 3rd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1878, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. J. A. E. L., *s.*, *b.* '08.

Leconfield, Chas. H. Wyndham, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1872, s. 1901. *H.*, Hon. Hugh W., *bro.*, *b.* '77.

Leeds, Geo. G. Osborne, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). B. 1862, s. 1895. *H.*, M. of Carmarthen, *s.*, *b.* '01.

Leicester, Thos. W. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1848, s. 1909. *H.*, Vct. Coke, *s.*, *b.* '80.

Leigh, Francis D. Leigh, 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1855, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Rupert L., *bro.*, *b.* '56.

Leinster, Maurice FitzGerald, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). B. 1887, s. 1893. *H.*, Ld. Desmond F., *bro.*, *b.* '88.

Leith of Fyvie, Alex. J. Forbes-Leith, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1847. *H.*, none.

Leitrim, Chas. Clements, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). (U.K. Baron Clements, cr. 1831.) B. 1879, s. 1892. *H.*, Hon. Francis C., *bro.*, *b.* '85.

***Leven and Melville**, Archibald A. Leslie-Melville, 15th E. of (cr. 1641). S.P. B. 1890, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. David L.-M., *bro.*, *b.* '92.

***Lichfield**, John Augustine Kempthorne, 93rd Bp. of. App. 1913. B. 1864.

Lichfield, Thos. F. Anson, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s. 1892. *H.*, Vct. Anson, *s.*, *b.* '83.

***Lifford**, Archibald R. Hewitt, 6th V. (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1844, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Evelyn H., *s.*, *b.* '80.

Lilford, John Powys, 5th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1863, s. 1896. *H.*, Hon. Stephen P., *bro.*, *b.* '69.

Limerick, W. H. E. de V. S. Pery, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). (U.K. Baron Foxford, cr. 1815.) B. 1863, s. 1896. *H.*, Vct. Glentworth, *s.*, *b.* '94.

***Lincoln**, Edward Lee Hicks, 89th Bp. of. App. 1910. B. 1843.

Lincolnshire, Chas. R. Wynn-Carrington, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., 1st M. of (cr. 1912). B. 1843. *H.*, Hon. Rupert C., *bro.*, *b.* '52 (to barony).

Lindley, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., Baron (cr. 1900). B. 1828. Life peerage.

***Lindsay**, David C. Bethune, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). S.P. B. 1832, s. 1894. *H.*, Vct. Garnock, *s.*, *b.* '67.

Lindsey, Montagu P. A. Bertie, 12th E. of (cr. 1626). B. 1861, s. 1899. *H.*, E. of Abingdon (*q.v.*).

Linlithgow, Victor A. J. Hope, 2nd M. of (cr. 1902). B. 1887, s. 1908. *H.*, E. of Hopetoun, *s.*, *b.* '12.

***Lisburne**, Ernest E. H. M. Vaughan, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1892, s. 1899. *H.*, George V., *c.*, *b.* '33.

***Lisle**, Geo. W. J. Lysaght, 6th B. (cr. 1758). I.P. B. 1840, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Horace L., *s.*, *b.* '73.

Listowel, Wm. Hare, K.P., 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). (U.K. Baron Hare, cr. 1869.) B. 1833, s. 1856. *H.*, Vct. Ennismore, *s.*, *b.* '66.

Liverpool, Arthur W. de B. S. Foljambe, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1786). B. 1870, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon Gerald F., *h.-bro.*, *b.* '78.

Liverpool, Francis Jas. Chavasse, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1900. B. 1846.

Llandaff, Joshua Pritchard Hughes, 95th Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1847.

Llangattock, John M. Rolls, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1870, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Hy. R., *bro.*, *b.* '71.

Loch, Edward D. Loch, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1895). B. 1873, s. 1900. *H.*, none.

Loftus, B. (See Ely, M. of.)

Londesborough, Wm. F. H. Denison, K.C.V.O., 2nd E. of (cr. 1887). B. 1864, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Raincliffe, *s.*, *b.* '92.

London, Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., 110th Bp. of. App. 1901. B. 1858.

Londonderry, Chas. S. H. V.-T.-Stewart, M.V.O., 7th M. of (cr. 1816). (U.K. Earl Vane, cr. 1823.) B. 1878, s. 1915. *H.*, Vct. Castlereagh, *s.*, *b.* '02.

Longford, Thos. Pakenham, K.P., M.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1785). (U.K. Baron Silchester, cr. 1821.) B. 1864, s. 1887. *H.*, Ld. Silchester, *s.*, *b.* '02.

Lonsdale, Hugh C. Lowther, 5th E. of (cr. 1807). B. 1857, s. 1882. *H.*, Hon. Lancelot L., *bro.*, *b.* '67.

Loreburn, Robert T. Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st E. (cr. 1911). B. 1846. *H.*, none.

Lothian, Robert S. Kerr, 10th M. of (cr. 1701). (U.K. Baron Ker, cr. 1821.) B. 1874, s. 1900. *H.*, Ld. Ralph K., *un.*, *b.* '37.

Loudoun, Chas. E. H. Abney-Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). (Eng. Baron Botreaux, cr. 1368.) B. 1855, s. 1874. *H.*, Hon. Gilbert C.-H.-C., *bro.*, *b.* '59.

***Louth,** Randal P. R. Plunkett, 14th B. (cr. 1541). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1883. *H.*, Hon. Otway P., *s.*, *b.* '92.

Lovat, Simon J. Fraser, K.T., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., 16th B. (cr. 1464). B. 1871, s. 1887. *H.*, Master of Lovat, *s.*, *b.* '11.

Lovel and Holland, B. (See Egmont, E. of.)

Lovelace, Lionel F. King, 3rd E. of (cr. 1838). B. 1865, s. 1906. *H.*, Vct. Ockham, *s.*, *b.* '05.

***Lucan,** George Charles Bingham, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). I.P. B. 1860, s. 1914. *H.*, Ld. Bingham, *s.*, *b.* '98.

Lucas, Auberon T. Herbert, P.C., 8th B. (cr. 1663). B. 1876, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Nan H., *sis.*, *b.* '80.

Ludlow, Hy. Lopes, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). B. 1865, s. 1899. *H.*, none.

Lurgan, Wm. Brownlow, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1858, s. 1882. *H.*, Hon. Wm. B., *s.*, *b.* '02.

Lyell, Leonard Lyell, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1850. *H.*, Hon. Charles H. L., *s.*, *b.* '75.

Lytton, Victor A. G. R. Lytton, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). B. 1876, s. 1891. *H.*, Vct. Knebworth, *s.*, *b.* '03.

Lyveden, Courtenay R. P. Vernon, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1857, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Robert V., *s.*, *b.* '92.

Macclesfield, Geo. L. W. H. Parker, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). B. 1888, s. 1896. *H.*, Hon. Cecil P., *un.*, *b.* '45.

***Macdonald,** Ronald A. Macdonald, 6th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1853, s. 1874. *H.*, Alex. G. M., *g.s.*, *b.* '09.

***Macdonald of Earnscliffe,** Susan Agnes Macdonald, Baroness (cr. 1891). B. 1836. *H.*, none.

MacDonnell, Antony P. MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1908). B. 1844. *H.*, none.

Magheramore, Dudley S. M'Garel-Hogg, 3rd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1863, s. 1903. *H.*, Hon. Ronald M'G.-H., *bro.*, *b.* '65.

Malmesbury, James E. Harris, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). B. 1872, s. 1899. *H.*, Vct. FitzHarris, *s.*, *b.* '07.

Manchester, Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, 4th Bp. of. App. 1903. B. 1847.

Manchester, Wm. A. D. Montagu, P.C., 9th D. of (cr. 1719). B. 1877, s. 1892. *H.*, Vct. Mandeville, *s.*, *b.* '02.

Manners, John T. Manners, 3rd B. (cr. 1807). B. 1852, s. 1864. *H.*, Hon. Francis H. M., *s.*, *b.* '97.

Mansfield, Alan D. Murray, 6th E. of (cr. 1776 and 1792). B. 1864, s. 1906. *H.*, Lord Scone, *s.*, *b.* '00.

Manvers, Chas. W. S. Pierrepont, 4th E. (cr. 1806). B. 1854, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Newark, *s.*, *b.* '88.

†**Mar,** John F. E. Goodeve-Erskine, 34th E. of (cr. *ante* 1404). S.P. B. 1836, s. 1866. *H.*, Ld. Garioch. *s.*, *b.* '68.

†**Mar and Kellie,** Walter J. F. Erskine, K.T., 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565 and 1619). S.P. B. 1865, s. 1888. *H.*, Ld. Erskine, *s.*, *b.* '95.

Marchamley, Geo. Whiteley, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1908) B. 1855. *H.*, Hon. Wm. W., *s.*, *b.* '86.

Marlborough, Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., 9th D. of (cr. 1702). B. 1871, s. 1892. *H.*, M. of Blandford, *s.*, *b.* '97.

Masham, Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, 2nd B. (cr. 1891). B. 1857, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. John C.-L., *bro.*, *b.* '67.

Massereene and Ferrard, Algernon W. J. C. Skeffington, D.S.O., 12th V. (cr. 1660). B. 1873, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Nigel S., *s.*, *b.* '14.

†**Massy,** John T. W. Massy, 6th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1835, s. 1874. *H.*, Hon. Hugh M., *s.*, *b* '64.

†**Mayo,** Dermot R. W. Bourke, P.C., K.P., 7th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1872. *H.*, Hon. Algernon B., *bro.*, *b.* '54.

Meath, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P., 12th E. of (cr. 1627). (U.K. Baron Chaworth, cr. 1831.) B. 1841, s. 1887. *H.* Ld. Ardee, C.B., *s.*, *b.* '69.

Meldrum, B. (See Huntly, M. of.)

Melville, Chas. S. Dundas, I.S.O., 6th V. (cr. 1802). B. 1843, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Hy. D., *s.*, *b.* '73.

Mendip, B. (See Clifden, V.)

Meredyth, B. (See Athlumney, B.)

Mersey, John C. Bigham, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1840. *H.*, Hon. Clive B., *s.*, *b.* '72.

Merthyr, Herbert C. Lewis, 2nd B. (cr. 1911). B. 1866, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Wm. B. C. L., *s.*, *b.* '01.

Methuen, Paul S. Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1845, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Paul M., *s.*, *b.* '86.

***Mexborough,** John H. Savile, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). I.P. B. 1843, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. John S., *h.-bro.*, *b.* '68.

Michelham, Herbert Stern, K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1851. *H.*, Hon. Hermon S., *s.*, *b.* '99.

Middleton, Digby W. B. Willoughby, 9th B. (cr. 1711). B. 1844, s. 1877. *H.*, Hon. Godfrey W., *bro.*, *b.* '47.

Midleton, Wm. St. J. F. Brodrick, P.C., 9th V. (cr. 1717). (Brit. Baron Brodrick, cr. 1706.) B. 1856, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Geo. B., *s.*, *b.* '88.

Midlothian, E. of. (See Rosebery, E. of.)

Milner, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st V. (cr. 1902). B. 1854. *H*, none.

Minster, B. (See Conyngham, M.)

Minto, Victor G. L. G. M.-K.-Elliot, 5th E. of (cr. 1813). B. 1891, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Gavin M.-K.-E., *bro.*, *b.* '95.

***Molesworth,** Geo. B. Molesworth, 9th V. (cr. 1716). I.P. B. 1867, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Chas. W., *s.*, *b.* '97.

Monck, Hy. P. C. S. Monck, 5th V. (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron, 1866.) B. 1849, s. 1894. *H.*, Hy. W. S. M., *g.s.*, *b.* '05.

Monckton, B. (See Galway, V.)

Moncreiff, James A. F. H. Moncreiff, 4th B. (cr. 1874). B. 1872, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Harry R. W. M., *s.*, *b.* '15.

Monk Bretton, John W. Dodson, C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1884). B. 1869, s. 1897. *H.*, none.

Monkswell, Robert A. H. Collier, 3rd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1875, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Gerard C., *bro.*, *b.* '78.

Monson, Augustus D. J. Monson, 9th B. (cr. 1728). B. 1868, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. John M., *s.*, *b.* '07.

Montagu of Beaulieu, John W. E. D.-S.-Montagu, 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1866, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Robert D.-S.-M., *bro.*, *b.* '67.

Monteagle, B. (See Sligo, M. of.)

Monteagle of Brandon, Thos. Spring Rice, K.P., 2nd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1849, s. 1866. *H.*, Hon. Thos. R., *s.*, *b.* '83.

Montrose, Douglas B. M. R. Graham, K.T., 5th D. of (cr. 1707). (Brit. Earl Graham, cr. 1722.) B. 1852, s. 1874. *H.*, M. of Graham, *s.*, *b.* '78.

Moray, Morton G. Stuart, 17th E. of (cr. 1561). (Brit. Baron Stuart of Castle Stuart, cr. 1796.) B. 1855, s. 1909. *H.*, Ld. Doune, *s.*, *b.* '92.

Morley of Blackburn, John Morley, P.C., O.M., 1st Vct. (cr. 1908). B. 1838. *H.*, none.

Morley, Edmund R. Parker, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1877, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Montagu P., *bro.*, *b.* '78.

†**Morton**, Sholto G. W. Douglas, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). S.P. B. 1844, s. 1884. *H.*, Ld. Aberdour, *g.s.*, *b.* '07.

Mostyn, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, 3rd B. (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s 1884. *H.*, Hon. Edwd. Ll.-M., *s.*, *b.* '85.

Moulton, John F. Moulton, P.C., K.C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1844. Life peerage.

Mount Edgcumbe, Wm. H. Edgcumbe, P.C., G.C.V.O., 4th E. of (cr. 1789). B. 1832, s. 1861. *H.*, Vct. Valletort, *s.*, *b.* '65.

Mountgarret, Edmund S. Butler, 15th Vct. (cr. 1550). B. 1875, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Piers B., *h.-bro.*, *b.* '03.

***Mountmorres**, Rev. Wm. G. B. de Montmorency, 6th V. (cr. 1763). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1880. *H.*, Rev. Hervé B. de M., *c.*, *b.* '79.

Mount Stephen, Geo. Stephen, G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1891). B. 1829. *H.*, none.

Mowbray, Chas. B. J. Stourton, 24th B. (cr. 1283). 24th B. Segrave; 21st B. Stourton (cr. 1448). B. 1867, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Wm. S., *s.*, *b.* '95.

Muir-Mackenzie, Kenneth Augustus, 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1845. *H.*, none.

Muncaster, Josslyn F. Pennington, 5th B. (cr. 1783). B. 1834, s. 1862. *H.*, none.

Munster, Aubrey Fitz-Clarence, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1862, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Harold F., *bro.*, *b.* '70.

Murray of Elibank, Alex. W. C. O. Murray, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1870. *H.*, none.

†**Muskerry**, Hamilton M. F.-D.-Morgan, 4th B. (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1854, s. 1868. *H.*, Hon. Robt. F.-D.-M., *s.*, *b.* '74.

Napier and Ettrick, Francis E. B. Napier, 12th B. (cr. 1627). (U.K. Baron Ettrick, cr. 1872.) B. 1876, s. 1913. *H.*, Master of Napier, *s.*, *b.* '04.

Napier of Magdala, Robert W. Napier, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1845, s. 1890. *H.*, Hon. Geo. N., *bro.*, *b.* '45.

Nelson, Thos. Horatio, 4th E. (cr. 1805). B. 1857, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Edward N., *bro.*, *b.* '60.

***Newborough**, Wm. C. Wynn, 4th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1873, s. 1888. *H.*, Hon. Thos. W., *bro.*, *b.* '78.

***Newburgh**, Chas. Giustiniani-Bandini, 9th E. of (cr. 1660). S.P. B. 1862, s. 1908. *H.*, Vct. Kynnaird, *s.*, *b.* '86.

***Newcastle**, Herbert Louis Wild, 5th Bp. of. App. 1915. B. 1866.

Newcastle, Hy. P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). B. 1864, s. 1879. *H.*, Ld. Francis P.-C.-Hope, *bro.*, *b.* '66.

Newlands, Jas. H. C. Hozier, 2nd B. (cr. 1898). B. 1851, s. 1906. *H.*, none.

Newton, Thos. W. Legh, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon Richard L., *s.*, *b.* '88.

Nicholson, W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1845. *H.*, none.

***Norbury**, Wm. B. L. Graham-Toler, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). I.P. B. 1862, s. 1873. *H.*, Otway G.-T., *c.*, *b.* '86.

Norfolk, Hy. Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 15th D. of (cr. 1483). B. 1847, s. 1860. *H.*, E. of Arundel and Surrey, *s.*, *b.* '08.

Normanby, Rev. Constantine C. H. Phipps, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). B. 1846, s. 1890. *H.*, E. of Mulgrave *s.*, *b.* '12.

Normanton, Sidney J. Agar, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). (U.K. Baron Somerton, cr. 1873.) B. 1865, s. 1896. *H.*, Vct. Somerton, *s.*, *b.* '10.

North, Wm. H. J. North, 11th B. (cr. 1554). B. 1836, s. 1884. *H.*, Hon. Wm. N., *s.*, *b.* '60.

Northampton, Wm. B. Compton, 6th M. of (cr. 1812). B. 1885, s. 1913. *H.*, Edwd. R. F. C., *c.*, *b.* '91.

Northbourne, Walter H. James, 2nd B. (cr. 1884). B. 1846, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Walter J., *s.*, *b.* '69.

Northbrook, Francis G. Baring, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). B. 1850, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Francis B., *un.*, *b.* '50 (to barony).

Northcliffe, Alfred C. W. Harmsworth, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1865. *H.*, none.

†**Northesk**, David J. Carnegie, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). S.P. B. 1865, s. 1891. *H.*, Ld. Rosehill, *s.*, *b.* '01.

Northington, B. (See Henley, B.)

Northumberland, Hy. G. Percy, K.G., P.C., 7th D. of (cr. 1766). B. 1846, s. 1899. *H.*, E. Percy, *s.*, *b.* '80.

Norton, Chas. L. Adderley, 2nd B. (cr. 1878). B. 1846, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Ralph A., *s.*, *b.* '72.

***Norwich**, Bertram Pollock, C.V.O., 67th Bp. of. App. 1910. B. 1863.

Nunburnholme, Chas. H. W. Wilson, D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1906). B. 1875, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Chas. W., *s.*, *b.* '04.

O'Hagan, Maurice H. T. T.-O'Hagan, 3rd B. (cr. 1870). B. 1882, s. 1900. *H.*, none.

O'Neill, Edward O'Neill, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1839, s. 1883. *H.*, Shane E. R. O'N., *g.s.*, *b.* '07.

Onslow, Richard W. A. Onslow, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1876, s. 1911. *H.*, Vct. Cranley, *s.*, *b.* '13.

†**Oranmore and Browne**, Geoffrey H. Browne, 3rd B. (cr. 1836). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Dominick B., *s.*, *b.* '01.

Orford, Robert H. Walpole, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). B. 1854, s. 1894. *H.*, Thos. H. B. V.-W., *c.*, *b.* '79 (to barony only).

Oriel, B. (See Masscreene, V.)

***Orkney**, Edmund W. Fitzmaurice, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). S.P. B. 1867, s. 1889. *H.*, Lady Mary F., *d.*, *b.* '03.

Ormathwaite, Arthur Walsh, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1827, s. 1881. *H.*, Hon. Sir Arthur W., *s.*, *b.* '59.

Ormonde, James E. W. T. Butler, P.C., K.P., 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). B. 1844, s. 1854. *H.*, Ld. Arthur B., *bro.*, *b.* '49.

Oxenfoord, B. (See Stair, E. of.)

Oxford, Chas. Gore, 34th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1853.

Parker of Waddington, Robert J. Parker, P.C., Baron (cr. 1913). B. 1857. Life peerage.

Parmoor, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1852. *H.*, Hon. Alfred H. S. C., *s.*, *b.* '82.

Peckover, Alexander Peckover, 1st B. (cr. 1907). B. 1830. *H.*, none.

Peel, Wm. R. W. Peel, 2nd V. (cr. 1895). B. 1867, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Arthur P., *s.*, *b.* '01.

Pembroke and Montgomery, Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., 15th E. of (cr. 1551). B. 1880, s. 1913. *H.*, Ld. Herbert, *s.*, *b.* '06.

Penrhyn, Edward S. Douglas-Pennant, 3rd B. (cr. 1866). B. 1864, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Hugh N. D.-P., *s.*, *b.* '94.

Pentland, John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1909). B. 1860. *H.*, Hon. Hy. S., *s.*, *b.* '07.

***Perth**, Wm. H. Drummond, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). S.P. B. 1871, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Eric D., *h.-bro.*, *b.* '76.

Peterborough, Edward Carr Glyn, 28th Bp. of. App. 1896. B. 1843.

Petre, Joseph Wm. Lionel Petre, 17th B. (cr. 1603). B. 1914, s. 1915. *H.*, Francis Wm. P., *c.*, *b.* '47.

Pirrie, Wm. J. Pirrie, P.C., K.P., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1847. *H.*, none.

Playfair, Geo. J. Playfair, C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1849, s. 1898. *H.*, none.

Plunket, Wm. L. Plunket, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 5th B. (cr. 1827). B. 1864, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Terence P., *s.*, *b.* '99.

Plymouth, Robert G. Windsor-Clive, P.C., C.B., 1st E. of (cr. 1905). B. 1857, s. 1869 (as 14th B. Windsor, cr. 1529). *H.*, Vct. Windsor, *s.*, *b.* '89.

Poltimore, Coplestone R. G. W. Bampfylde, 3rd B. (cr. 1831). B. 1859, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. Geo. B., *s.*, *b.* '82.

***Polwarth**, Walter H. Hepburne-Scott, 8th B. (cr. 1690). S.P. B. 1838, s. 1867. *H.*, Master of Polwarth, *s.*, *b.* '64.

Ponsonby, B. (See Bessborough, E. of.)

Pontypridd, Alfred Thomas, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1840. *H.*, none.

***Portarlington**, Lionel A. H. S. Dawson-Damer, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Carlow, *s.*, *b.* '07.

Portland, Wm. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 6th D. of (cr. 1716). B. 1857, s. 1879. *H.*, M. of Titchfield, *s.*, *b.* '93.

Portman, Wm. H. B. Portman, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). B. 1829, s. 1888. *H.*, Hon. Hy. P., *s.*, *b.* '60.

Portsmouth, Newton Wallop, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). B. 1856, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. J. W., *bro.*, *b.* '59.

Poulett, Wm. J. L. Poulett, 7th E. (cr. 1706). B. 1883, s. 1899 (claim admitted 1903). *H.*, Vct. Hinton, *s.*, *b.* '09.

Powerscourt, Mervyn R. Wingfield, M.V.O., 8th V. (cr. 1743). B. 1880, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Mervyn W., *s.*, *b.* '05.

Powis, Geo. C. Herbert, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). B. 1862, s. 1891. *H.*, Vct. Clive, *s.*, *b.* '92.

***Queensberry**, Percy S. Douglas, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). S.P. B. 1868, s. 1900. *H.*, Ld. Douglas of Hawick, *s.*, *b.* '96.

Radnor, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, 6th E. of (cr. 1765). B. 1868, *s.* 1900. *H.*, Vct. Folkestone, *s.*, *b.* '95.

***Radstock**, Granville G. Waldegrave, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1859, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Montagu W., *bro.*, *b.* '67.

Raglan, Geo. F. H. Somerset, C.B., 3rd B. (cr. 1852). B. 1857, s. 1884. *H.*, Hon. FitzRoy S., *s.*, *b.* '85.

Ramsay, L. (See Dalhousie, E. of.)

Ranfurly, Uchter J. M. Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G., 5th E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s. 1875. *H.*, Vct. Northland, *g.s.*, *b.* '13.

Ranksborough, John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1852. *H.*, none.

†**Rathdonnell**, Thos. K. McClintock-Bunbury, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). I.P. B. 1848, s. 1879. *H.* Hon. Thos McC.-B., *s.*, *b.* '81.

Rathmore, David R. Plunkett, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1838. *H.*, none.

Ravensworth, Arthur T. Liddell, 5th B. (cr. 1821). B. 1837, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Gerald L., *s.*, *b.* '69.

Rayleigh, John W. Strutt, P.C., O.M., F.R.S., 3rd B. (cr. 1821). B. 1842, s. 1873. *H.*, Hon. Robert S., *s.*, *b.* '75.

Reading, Rufus Isaacs, P.C., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1860. *H.*, Hon. Gerald I., *s.*, *b.* '89.

Reay, Donald J. Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 11th B. (cr. 1628). B. 1839, s. 1876. *H.*, Baron Eric M., *c.*, *b.* '70 (to Scot. barony).

Redesdale, Algernon B. Freeman-Mitford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1837. *H.*, Hon. David F.-M., *s.*, *b.* '78.

***Rendlesham**, Fredk. A. C. Thellusson, 6th B. (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Percy T., *bro.*, *b.* '74.

Revelstoke, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1863, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Cecil B., *bro.*, *b.* '64.

Ribblesdale, Thos. Lister, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1854, s. 1876. *H.*, none.

Richmond and Gordon, Chas. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., 7th D. of (cr. 1675). B. 1845, s. 1903. *H.*, E. of March, *s.*, *b.* '70.

Ridley, Matthew W. Ridley, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). B. 1874, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Matthew R., *s.*, *b.* '03.

Ripon, Fredk. O. Robinson, G.C.V.O., 2nd M. of (cr. 1871). B. 1852, s. 1909. *H.*, none.

***Ripon**, Thos. Wortley Drury, 4th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1847.

Ritchie, Chas. Ritchie, 2nd B. (cr. 1905). B. 1866, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Philip R., *s.*, *b.* '99.

***Roberts**, Aileen Mary Roberts, Countess (cr. 1901). B. 1870, s. 1914. *H.*, Lady (Ada) Edwina Stewart Lewin, *sis.*, *b.* '75.

Robson, Wm. S. Robson, P.C., G.C.M.G., Baron (cr. 1910). B. 1852. Life peerage.

Rochdale, George Kemp, 1st B. (cr. 1913). B. 1866. *H*, Hon. John D. K., *s.*, *b.* '06.

Rochester, John Reginald Harmer, 101st Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1857.

***Roden**, Robert J. O. Jocelyn, 7th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. B. 1845, s. 1910. *H.*, Vct. Jocelyn, *s.*, *b.* '83.

Rodney, Geo. B. H. G. Rodney, 8th B. (cr. 1782). B. 1891, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. James R., *bro.*, *b.* '93.

Rollo, John R. Rollo, 10th B. (cr. 1651). (U.K. Baron Dunning, cr. 1869.) B. 1835, s. 1852. *H.*, Master of Rollo, *s.*, *b.* '60.

Romilly, Wm. G. G. Romilly, 4th B. (cr. 1866). B. 1899, s. 1905. *H.*, none.

Romney, Chas. Marsham, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1864, s. 1905. *H.*, Vct. Marsham, *s.*, *b.* '92.

Rosebery, Archibald P. Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., 5th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Earl Midlothian, cr. 1911.) B. 1847, s. 1868. *H.*, Ld. Dalmeny, *s.*, *b.* '82

Rosmead, Hercules A. T. Robinson, 2nd B. (cr. 1896). B. 1866, s. 1897. *H.*, none.

†**Rosse**, Wm. E. Parsons, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1873, s. 1908. *H.*, Ld. Oxmantown, *s.*, *b.* '06.

Rosslyn, James F. H. St. Clair-Erskine, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1869, s. 1890. *H.*, Ld. Loughborough, *s.*, *b.* '92.

Rossmore, Derrick W. W. Westenra, 5th B. (cr. 1796). B. 1853, s. 1874. *H.*, Hon. Wm. W., *s.*, *b* '92.

Rotherham, Wm. H. Holland, 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1849. *H.*, Hon. Stuart H., *s.*, *b.* 76.

Rothermere, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1868. *H.*, Hon. Harold A. V. H., *s.*, *b.* '94.

†**Rothes**, Norman E. Leslie, 19th E. of (cr. 1457). S.P. B. 1877, s. 1893. *H.*, Ld. Leslie, *s.*, *b.* '02.

Rothschild, Lionel Walter Rothschild, 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1868, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Nathaniel C. R., *bro.*, *b.* '77.

Rowallan, Archibald C. Corbett, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1856. *H.*, Hon. Godfrey C., *s.*, *b.* '95.

Roxburghe, Hy. J. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O., 8th D. of (cr. 1707). (U.K. Earl Innes, cr. 1837.) B. 1876, s. 1892. *H.*, Marquess of Bowmont, *s.*, *b.* '13.

Russell, John F. S. Russell, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). B. 1865, s. 1878. *H.*, Hon. Bertrand R., *bro.*, *b.* '72.

***Ruthven**, Walter J. Hore-Ruthven, 8th B. (cr. 1651). S.P. B. 1838, s. 1864. *H.*, Master of Ruthven, C.M.G., D.S.O., *s.*, *b.* '70.

Rutland, Hy. J. B. Manners, 8th D. of (cr. 1703). B. 1852, s. 1906. *H.*, M. of Granby, *s.*, *b* '86

Sackville, Lionel E. Sackville-West, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1867, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. Chas. S.-W., C.M.G., *bro.*, *b.* '70.

St. Albans, Edgar Jacob, 3rd Bp. of. App. 1903 B. 1844.

St. Albans, Chas. V. A A. de V. Beauclerk, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). B. 1870, s. 1898. *H.*, Ld. Osborne B., *h-bro.*, *b.* '74.

St. Aldwyn. Michael E. Hicks-Beach, P.C., 1st E. (cr. 1915). B. 1837. *H.*, Vct. Quenington, *s.*, *b.* '75.

St. Asaph, Alfred Geo. Edwards, 71st Bp. of. App. 1889 B. 1848.

St. Audries, Alex F.-A.-Hood, P.C., 1st B. (cr 1911). B. 1853. *H.*, Hon. Alex. F. A.-H., *s.*, *b.* '93.

St. Davids, John Owen, 120th Bp. of. App. 1897. B. 1854.

St. Davids, John W. Philipps, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1908). B 1860. *H.*, Hon. Roland P., *s.*, *b.* '90.

***St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich**, Henry Bernard Hodgson, 1st Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1856.

St. Germans, John G. C. Eliot, 6th E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1890, s. 1911. *H.*, Granville E., *c.*, *b.* '67.

St. John of Bletsoe, Hy. B. O. St. John, 17th B. (cr. 1558). B. 1876, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Moubray St. J., *bro.*, *b.* '77.

St. Leonards, Frank E. Sugden, 3rd B. (cr. 1852). B. 1890, s. 1908. *H.*, Frank S., *c.*, *b.* '52.

St. Levan, John T. St. Aubyn, C.V.O., C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1857, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. Edward St. A., *bro.*, *b.* '58.

St. Oswald, Rowland Winn, 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1857, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Rowland W., *s.*, *b.* '93.

St. Vincent, Ronald C. Jervis, 6th V. (cr. 1801). B. 1859, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. John J., *s.*, *b.* '98.

***Salisbury**, Fredc. Edward Ridgeway, 94th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1848.

Salisbury, Jas. E. H. Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1789). B. 1861, s. 1903. *H.*, Vct. Cranborne, *s.*, *b.* '93.

Saltersford, B. (See Courtown, E. of.)

†**Saltoun**, Alex. W. F. Fraser, 18th B. (cr. 1445). S.P. B. 1851, s. 1886. *H.*, Master of Saltoun, *s.*, *b.* '86.

Sanderson, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1841. *H.*, none.

Sandhurst, Wm. Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 2nd B. (cr. 1871). B. 1855, s. 1876. *H.*, Hon. John M., *bro.*, *b.* '57.

Sandwich, Edward G. H. Montagu, K.C.V.O., 8th E. of (cr. 1660). B. 1839, s. 1884. *H.*, Geo. C. M., *n.*, *b.* '74.

Sandys, Michael E. M. Sandys, 5th B. (cr. 1802). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Edmund S., *bro.*, *b.* '60.

Savile, John Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1888). B. 1854, s. 1896. *H.*, none.

Saye and Sele, Geoffrey C. T.-W.-Fiennes, 15th B. (cr. 1447, 1603). B. 1858, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Geoff. T.-W.-F., *s.*, *b.* '84.

Scarbrough, Aldred F. G. B. Lumley, K.C.B., 10th E. of (cr. 1690). B. 1857, s. 1884. *H.*, Hon. Osbert L., *bro.*, *b.* '62.

Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred N. H. Curzon, 4th B. (cr. 1761). B. 1831, s. 1856. *H.*, Earl Curzon of Kedleston (*q.v.*).

***Seafield**, Nina C. O.-Grant, Countess of (cr. 1701). (U.K. Baron Strathspey, cr. 1884.) B. 1906, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Trevor O.-G., *un.*, *b.* '79 (to Barony).

Seaton, John R. U. Colborne, 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1854, s. 1888. *H.*, Hon. Francis C., *bro.*, *b.* '55.

Sefton, Osbert C. M. Molyneux, P.C., 6th E of (cr. 1771). B. 1871, s. 1901. *H.*, Vct. Molyneux, *s.*, *b.* '98.

Selborne, William W. Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., 2nd E. of (cr. 1882). B. 1859, s. 1895. *H.*, Vct. Wolmer, *s.*, *b.* '87.

Selby, Jas. W. H. Gully, 2nd Vct. (cr. 1905). B. 1867, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Thos. G., *s.*, *b.* '11.

†**Sempill**, John Forbes-Sempill, 18th B. (cr. 1489). S.P. B. 1863, s. 1905. *H.*, Master of Sempill, *s.*, *b.* '93

Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., 9th E. of (cr. 1672). B. 1869, s. 1886. *H.*, Ld. Ashley, *s.*, *b.* '00.

Shannon, Richard B. Boyle, 7th E. of (cr. 1756). (Brit. Baron Carleton, cr. 1786.) B. 1897, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Robert B, *bro.*, *b.* '00.

Shaw, Thomas Shaw, P.C., Baron (cr. 1909). B. 1850. Life peerage.

***Sheffield**, Leonard Hedley Burrows, 1st Bp. of. App. 1914 B. 1857.

Sheffield, Lyulph Stanley, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1783). (U.K. Baron Stanley of Alderley, cr. 1839.) B. 1839, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. A. Lyulph S., *s.*, *b.* '75.

*Sherard, Philip H. Sherard, 11th B. (cr. 1627). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1902. *H.*, Ralph W., *bro.*, *b.* '60.

Sherborne, Edward L. Dutton, 4th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1831, s. 1883. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Fredk. D., *bro.*, *b.* '40.

Shrewsbury and Talbot, Chas. H. J. Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O., 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). B. 1860, s. 1877. *H.*, Vct. Ingestre, *g. s.*, *b.* '15.

Shute, B. (See Barrington, V.)

Shuttleworth, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1844. *H.*, Hon. Lawrence U. K.-S., *s.*, *b.* '87.

Sidmouth, Gerald Wm. Addington, 5th V. (cr. 1805). B. 1882, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Raymond A. A., *bro.*, *b.* '87.

Silchester, B. (See Longford, E. of.)

†Sinclair, Chas. W. St. Clair, 15th B. (cr. 1449). S.P. B. 1831, s. 1880. *H.*, Master of Sinclair, *s.*, *b.* '75.

Sligo, Geo. U. Browne, 6th M. of (cr. 1800), (U.K. Baron Monteagle, cr. 1806). B. 1856 s. 1913. *H.*, E. of Altamont, *s.*, *b.* '98.

*Sodor and Man, Jas. Denton Thompson, 71st Bp. of. App. 1912. B. 1856.

Somerhill, B. (See Clanricarde, M. of.)

Somers, Arthur H. T. Cocks, 6th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1887, s. 1899. *H.*, Rev. Henry C., *un.*, *b.* '62.

Somerset, Algernon St. Maur, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). B. 1846, s. 1894. *H.*, Ld. Ernest St. Maur, *bro.*, *b.* '47.

Somerton, B. (See Normanton, E. of.)

Sondes, Lewis A. Milles, 3rd E. (cr. 1880). B. 1866, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Hy. Milles-Lade, *bro.*, *b.* '67.

Southampton, Chas. H. Fitzroy, 4th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1867, s. 1872. *H.*, Hon. Chas. F., *s.*, *b.* '04.

Southesk, Chas. N. Carnegie, 10th E. of (cr. 1633). (U.K. Baron Balinhard, cr. 1869.) B. 1854, s. 1905. *H.*, Ld. Carnegie, *s.*, *b.* '93.

*Southwark, Hubert Murray Burge, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1911. B 1862.

Southwark, Richard K. Causton, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1843. *H.*, none.

*Southwell, Arthur R P. Southwell, 5th V. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1878. *H.*, Hon. Robert S., *s.*, *b.* '98.

Southwell, Edwyn Hoskyns, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1904. B. 1851.

Spencer, Chas. R. Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 6th E. (cr. 1765). B. 1857, s. 1910. *H.*, Vct. Althorp, *s.*, *b.* '92.

Stafford, Francis E. Fitzherbert, D.S.O., 12th B. (cr. 1640). B. 1859, s. 1913. *H.*, Basil J. F., *bro.*, *b.* '61.

Stair, John Jas. Dalrymple, 12th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Baron Oxenfoord, cr. 1841.) B. 1879, s. 1914 *H.*, Vct. Dalrymple, *s.*, *b.* '06.

Stalbridge, Hugh Grosvenor, 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1880, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Hugh G., *s.*, *b.* '04.

Stamford, Roger Grey, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1896, s. 1910. *H.*, none.

Stamfordham, Arthur J. Bigge, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1911) B. 1849. *H.*, none

Stanhope, James R. Stanhope, 7th E. (cr. 1718). B. 1880, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Richard S., *bro.*, *b.* '85.

Stanley of Alderley, B. (See Sheffield, B.)

Stanmore, George A. M. Hamilton-Gordon, 2nd B. (cr 1893). B. 1871, s. 1912. *H.*, none.

Stewart of Garlies, B. (See Galloway, Earl of.)

Strachie, Edward Strachey, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H.*, Hon. Edward S., *s.*, *b.* '82.

Stradbroke, George E. J. M. Rous, C.B., C.V.O., 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). B. 1862, s. 1886. *H.*, Vct. Dunwich, *s.*, *b.* '03.

Strafford, Rev. Francis E. C. Byng, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). B. 1835, s. 1899. *H.*, Vct. Enfield, *s.*, *b.* '62.

Strange, E. (See Atholl, D. of.)

Strathclyde, Alexander Ure, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B 1853. *H.*, none.

*Strathcona and Mount Royal, Margaret C. Howard, Baroness (cr. 1897), s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Donald S. P. H., *s.*, *b.* '91.

Stratheden and Campbell, Hallyburton G. Campbell, 3rd B. (cr. 1836, 1841). B. 1829, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. John C., D.S.O., *s.*, *b.* '66.

Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude G. Bowes-Lyon, 14th E. of (cr. 1606). (U.K. Baron Bowes, cr. 1887.) B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.*, Ld. Glamis, *s.*, *b.* '84.

Strathspey, B. (See Seafield, E. of.)

Stuart of Castle Stuart, B. (See Moray, E. of.)

Sudeley, Chas. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1838). B. 1840, s. 1877. *H.*, Hon. Chas H.-T., *s.*, *b.* '70.

Sudley, B. (See Arran, E. of.)

Suffield, Chas. Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., 6th B. (cr. 1786). B. 1855, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Victor A. C. H., *s.*, *b.* '97

Suffolk and Berkshire, Hy. M. P. Howard, 19th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). B. 1877, s. 1898. *H.*, Vct. Andover, *s.*, *b.* '06.

Sumner, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., B. (cr. 1913). B. 1859. Life peerage.

Sutherland, Geo. S.-Leveson-Gower, 5th D. of (cr 1833). B. 1888, s. 1913. *H.*, Ld. Alistair S.-L.-G., *bro.*, *b.* '90.

Swansea, Ernest A. Vivian, 2nd B. (cr. 1893). B. 1848, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. Odo V., *h.-bro.*, *b.* '75.

Swaythling, Louis S. Montagu, 2nd B. (cr. 1907). B. 1869, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Stuart M., *s.*, *b.* '98.

Sydenham of Coombe, Geo. S. Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., 1st B. (cr. 1913). B. 1848. *H.*, none.

*Taaffe, Hy. Taaffe, 12th V. (cr. 1628). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Edward T., *s.*, *b.* '98.

Talbot de Malahide, Richard W. Talbot, 5th B. (cr. 1831). B. 1846, s. 1883. *H.*, Hon. James T., *s.*, *b.* '74.

Tankerville, Geo. M. Bennet, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). B. 1852, s. 1899. *H.*, Ld. Ossulston, *s.*, *b.* '97.

*Teignmouth, Fredk. Wm. J Shore, 4th B. (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1844, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Henry N. S., *bro.*, *b.* '47.

Temple, Algernon W. S. Temple-Gore-Langton, 5th E. (cr. 1822). B. 1871, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Chandos T.-G.-L., *bro.*, *b.* '73.

Templemore, Arthur H. Chichester, 3rd B. (cr. 1831) B. 1854, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Arthur C., *s.*, *b.* '80.

†Templetown, Hy. E. M. D. C. Upton, 4th V. (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1853, s. 1890. *H.*, Hon. Henry U., *s.*, *b.* '94.

Tennyson, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., 2nd B. (cr. 1884). B. 1852, s. 1892. *H.*, Hon. Lionel T., *s.*, *b.* '89.

Tenterden, Chas. S. H. Abbott, 4th B. (cr. 1827). B. 1865, s. 1882. *H.*, Hon. Chas. A., *s.*, *b.* '09.

Teynham, Hy. J P. S. Roper-Curzon, 18th B. (cr. 1616). B. 1867, s. 1892. *H.*, Hon. Chris. R.-C., *s.*, *b.* '96.

Thurlow, Thos. J. H.-T.-Cumming-Bruce, P.C., 5th B. (cr. 1792). B. 1838, s. 1874. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Chas. H.-T.-C.-B., *s.*, *b.* '69.

Tollemache, Bentley L. Tollemache, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1883, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Denis T., *bro.*, *b.* '84.

***Torphichen**, John Gordon Sandilands, 13th B. (cr. 1564). S.P. B. 1886, s. 1915. *H.*, Hon. Walter A. S., *bro.*, *b.* '88.

Torrington, Geo. M. Byng, 9th V. (cr. 1721). B. 1886, s. 1889. *H.*, Hon. Sydney B., *un.*, *b.* '44.

Townshend, John J. D. S. Townshend, 6th M. (cr. 1786). B. 1866, s. 1899. *H.*, Chas. T., *c.*, *b.* '61.

Tredegar, Courtenay C. E. Morgan, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1867, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Evan M., *s.*, *b.* '93.

Trevor, Arthur W. Hill-Trevor, 2nd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1852, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. G. H.-T., *h.-bro.*, *b.* '59.

***Trimlestown**, Chas. A. B. Barnewall, 18th B. (cr. 1461). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Reg. B., *s.*, *b.* '97.

***Truro**, Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, 5th Bp. of. App. 1912. B. 1858.

Tweeddale, Wm. G. M. Hay, 11th M. of (cr. 1694). (U.K. Baron, 1880.) B. 1884, s. 1911. *H.*, Ld. Edward H., *bro.*, *b.* '88.

Tweedmouth, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1881). B. 1874, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Coutts M., *un.*, *b.* '60.

Tyrone, B. (See Waterford, M. of.)

***Valentia**, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., 11th V. (cr. 1622). I.P. B. 1843, s. 1863. *H.*, Hon. Caryl A. J. A., *s.*, *b.* '83.

Vane, E. (See Londonderry, M. of.)

Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert G. C. Mostyn, 7th B. (cr. 1523). B. 1860, s. 1883. *H.*, Three co-heiresses.

***Ventry**, Fredk. R. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, 5th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Arthur E.-de-M., *bro.*, *b.* '64.

Vernon, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, 9th B. (cr. 1762). B. 1889, s. 1915. *H.*, Richard H. V.-V., *c.*, *b.* '85.

Verulam, Jas. W. Grimston, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1852, s. 1895. *H.*, Vct. Grimston, *s.*, *b.* '80.

Vivian, Geo. C. B. Vivian, 4th B. (cr. 1841). B. 1878, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Anthony V., *s.*, *b.* '06.

Wakefield, Geo. Rodney Eden, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1897. B. 1853.

Waldegrave, Wm. F. Waldegrave, P.C., 9th E. (cr. 1729). B. 1851, s. 1859. *H.*, Vct. Chewton, *s.*, *b.* '82.

Waleran, Wm. H. Walrond, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1849. *H.*, Wm. Geo. H. W., *g.s.*, *b.* '05.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (See p. 2.)

***Wallscourt**, Erroll A. J. H. Blake, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1841, s. 1849. *H.*, Hon. Chas. B., *s.*, *b.* '75.

Walsingham, Thos. de Grey, 6th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1843, s. 1870. *H.*, Hon. John de G., *h.-bro.*, *b.* '49.

Warwick, Francis R. C. Greville, 5th E. of (cr. 1759). B. 1853, s. 1893. *H.*, Ld. Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O., *s.*, *b.* '82.

Waterford, John C. De la P. Beresford, 7th M. of (cr. 1789). (Brit. Baron Tyrone, cr. 1786.) B. 1901, s. 1911. *H.*, Ld. Wm. B., *bro.*, *b.* '05.

***Waterpark**, Chas. F. Cavendish, 5th B. (cr. 1792). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1912. *H.*, Hy. C., *c.*, *b.* '76.

Weardale, Philip J. Stanhope, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1847. *H.*, none.

Wellington, Arthur C. Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O., 4th D. of (cr. 1814). B. 1849, s. 1900. *H.*, Marquess Douro, *s.*, *b.* '76.

Wemyss and March, Hugo R. Charteris, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). B. 1857, s. 1914. *H.*, Ld. Elcho, *s.*, *b.* '84.

Wenlock, Richard T. Lawley, C.B., 4th B. (cr. 1839). B. 1856, s. 1912. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Algernon L., *bro.*, *b.* '57.

***Wentworth**, Ada M. Milbanke, Baroness (cr. 1529). B. 1871, s. 1906. *H.*, Lady Anne Blunt, *aunt. b.* '37.

Westbury, Richard L. P. Bethell, 3rd B. (cr. 1861). B. 1852, s. 1875. *H.*, Hon. Richard B., *s.*, *b.* '83.

†**Westmeath**, Anthony F. Nugent, P.C., 11th E. of (cr. 1621). I.P. B. 1870, s. 1883. *H.*, Hon. Gilbert C. N., *bro.*, *b.* '80.

Westminster, Hugh R. A. Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). B. 1879, s. 1899. *H.*, Ld. Arthur G., *un.*, *b.* '60.

Westmorland, Anthony M. J. Fane, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). B. 1859, s. 1891. *H.*, Ld. Burghersh, *s.*, *b.* '93.

Wharncliffe, Francis J. M.-S.-Wortley, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). B. 1856, s. 1899. *H.*, Vct. Carlton, *s.*, *b.* '92.

Whitburgh, Thos. B. Borthwick, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1874. *H.*, Hon. James B., *bro.*, *b.* '76.

†**Wicklow**, Ralph F. Howard, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1891. *H.*, Ld. Clonmore, *s.*, *b.* '02.

Wigan, B. (See Crawford, E. of.)

Willingdon, Freeman Freeman - Thomas, G.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1866. *H.*, Hon. Inigo B. F.-T., *s.*, *b.* '99.

Willoughby de Broke, Richard G. Verney, 19th B. (cr. 1491). B. 1869, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. John V., *s.*, *b.* '96.

Wilton, Seymour E. F. Egerton, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1896, s. 1815. *H.*, Hon. Geo. Arthur E., *bro.*, *b.* '98.

Wimborne, Ivor C. Guest, 2nd B. (cr. 1880). (Also B. Ashby St. Ledgers, cr. 1910.) B. 1873, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Ivor G., *s.*, *b.* '03.

Winchester, Edward Stuart Talbot, 88th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1844.

Winchester, Hy. W. M Paulet, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). B. 1862, s. 1899. *H.*, Chas. P., *c.*, *b.* '73.

Winchilsea and Nottingham, Hy. S. Finch-Hatton, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1852, s. 1898. *H.*, Vct. Maidstone, *s.*, *b.* '85.

***Winterton**, Edward Turnour, 6th E. (cr. 1766). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Keith T.-Fetherstonhaugh, *un.*, *b.* '48.

***Wolseley**, Frances G. Wolseley, Viscountess (cr. 1885). B. 1872, s. 1913. *H.*, none.

Wolverhampton, Hy. E. Fowler, 2nd V. (cr. 1908). B. 1870, s. 1911. *H.*, none.

Wolverton, Fredc. Glyn, 4th B. (cr. 1869). B. 1864, s. 1888. *H.*, Hon. Geo. G., *s.*, *b.* '96.

Worcester, Huyshe W. Yeatman-Biggs, 105th Bp. of. App. 1904. B. 1845.

Worlingham, B. (See Gosford, E. of.)

Wrenbury, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1845. *H.*, Hon. Bryan B. B., *s.*, *b.* '90.

Wrottesley, Victor A. Wrottesley, 4th B. (cr. 1838). B. 1873, s. 1910. *H.*, Hon. Walter W., *bro.*, *b.* '77.

Wynford, Philip G. Best, 6th B. (cr. 1829). B. 1871, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Samuel B., *bro.*, *b.* '74.

Yarborough, Charles A. W. Pelham, P.C., 4th E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1859, s. 1875. *H.*, Ld. Worsley, *s.*, *b.* '88.

York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., 89th Archbp. of. App. 1909. B. 1864.

Zetland, Lawrence Dundas, P.C., K.T., 1st M. of (cr. 1892). B. 1844. *H.*, E. of Ronaldshay, *s.*, *b.* '76.

***Zouche of Haryngworth**, Darea Curzon, Baroness (cr. 1308). B. 1860, *s.* 1914. *H.*, Lady Mary C. Frankland, *c.*, *b.* '75.

Principal Officers of House of Lords.

Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore (£2,500).

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Clerk Assistant, Hon. Sir Edward P. Thesiger, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Outdoor Committees, E. H. Alderson (£1,200).

Counsel to Chairman of Committees, Albert Gray, K.C. (£1,800).

Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers, C. L. Anstruther (£1,200).

Senior Clerks: W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, *Clerk of the Journals* (£1,000); Hon. A. McDonnell, *Principal Clerk of Private Committees* (£1,000); A. H. Robinson, *Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing Officer for Private Bills* (£1,200); H. P. St. John, *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)* (£1,100); V. M. Biddulph (£700).

Other Clerks: Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam, *Clerk of Public Bills;* J. B. Hotham, E. C. Vigors, G. D. Luard, G. Proby; W. G. G. Leveson-Gower, *Clerk Attending the Table;* R. O. W. Pemberton and A. W. G. Hinchliffe (£100-£600).

Accountant and Receiver of Fees, T. Ambrey Court (£500-£650).

Librarian, A. H. M. Butler (£1,000).

Assistant Librarian, C. T. Clay (£300).

Examiners for Standing Orders, Hon. E. Gully, C.B., and J. F. Symons-Jeune.

Clerk for Standing Orders, H. S. Green.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (£1,000).

Yeoman-Usher and Sec. to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. (£500).

Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N. (£1,000).

Deputy Serjeant, R. Muir Mackenzie (£350).

Resident Superintendent, T. Whitehead (£300).

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. **The Redistribution Act** did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scottish peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scottish, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. By the resolution moved by Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer on August 10, 1911, and carried by 256 votes against 158, provision is made "for the payment of a salary at the rate of four hundred pounds a year to every Member of the House, excluding any Member who is for the time being in receipt of a salary as an officer of the House, or as a Minister, or as an officer of his Majesty's Household."

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ————, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." An affirmation to the same effect as the oath is permitted.

A seat in the House is vacated on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. The principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election*; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." By obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, or the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. During the recess the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be

* In June, 1915, on the formation of a Coalition Government, a Special Act was passed, rendering unnecessary the re-election of members of the House of Commons during the months of May and June of that year, on acceptance of office.

issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices.

Parliamentary Registration.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. No man can be registered who has within the **twelve months preceding July 15th** received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien, unless naturalised.

In **counties** the qualifications are as follow: **Freehold** of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. **Freeholders** by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. **Copyhold** of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. **Copyholders** are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. **Leasehold**, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. **Leaseholders** by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July.

Counties and Boroughs: Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. **Occupation as owner or tenant** of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. **Occupation** by virtue of any office, **service** or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. **Occupation as lodger** of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, **twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July** in any year. **Lodgers** must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The **revised register** comes into operation on **the 1st of January in each year.**

[Special legislation, however, enacted for the period of the war any electoral disabilities which might arise through electors being absent on the naval or military service of the Crown. The Register of 1915 was continued in force for 1916; it was announced by Lord Lansdowne in Nov. that a new register would be compiled during 1916, in view of a General Election, which was due early in that year, but was postponed on account of the war.]

Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds **open court** for the **revision of the register** in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. An **appeal** lies from his decision to the King's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. Any person not having his name on any list of voters, or receiving a notice of objection, should apply to the **registration agent** for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

Election of a Member of Parliament.

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The **day of nomination** is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination.

The candidate is **nominated** in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll.

The **poll** is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving are not counted. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland.

Where there is an **equality of votes**, the returning officer, if a registered elector of the county or borough, may give an additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the **casting vote**; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined.

A **petition** may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right

to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether or not the election was void, and whether corrupt practices have been committed; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a **Royal Commission**, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented

Any **member returned for two or more places** in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place.

Parliamentary Procedure.

The most striking feature in the procedure of the **House of Commons** is the great power vested in **the Speaker.** The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order. He holds office until a dissolution. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives **a salary of £5,000 per annum**; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4,000 and a peerage. The following have been **Speakers since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament**: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (first Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel (first Viscount Peel), '84-95; Mr. W. C. Gully (first Viscount Selby), '95-1905; Mr. J. W. Lowther since June 8th, 1905.

Chairman of Committee.

The Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means is a member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The **salary** of the office is £2,500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, and in his absence the Deputy Chairman, or failing him, the Chairman may request one of several temporary chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means exercises his authority as Deputy Speaker. He may also take the chair as **Deputy Speaker**, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent **holders of the office** include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon (afterwards Lord) Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5; Mr. (now Lord) Courtney, '85-92; Mr. Mellor, '93-5; Mr. James William Lowther, '95-1905; Mr. Grant Lawson, June 21st to end of session 1905; Mr. A. (now Lord) Emmott, Feb. 1906 to Oct. 1911; and Mr. J. H. Whitley.

Deputy Chairman.

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a **deputy chairman**, who is elected in the same way as the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, and is also regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the Office is £1,000 a year. The Deputy Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker. The Deputy Chairman may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, M.P. for North Hants, was (Feb. 14th, 1902) appointed to the position, and was succeeded in June 1905 by Mr. Lawrence Hardy, M.P; in Feb. 1906 he was succeeded by Mr. James Caldwell, M.P., who was succeeded in 1910 by Mr. J. H. Whitley, who was succeeded in 1911 by Mr. Donald Maclean.

The Serjeant-at-Arms.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons carries the **mace** when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order. The admission of strangers to the galleries and the maintenance of order in the precincts of the House are under his charge.

The House in Committee.

The business of the House of Commons is transacted very largely "in committee." When **the whole House is in committee** the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in **Committee of Supply**, while in **Committee of Ways and Means** resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, **Select Committees** chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

Committee of Supply.

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in **Committee of Supply**. The sums required are granted for the **financial year ending on March 31st. The**

Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the **Supplementary Estimates**. **Votes of credit** for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the **Army (Annual) Bill**, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary.

Committee of Ways and Means.

This Committee (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the **Appropriation Bill.**

Sittings of the House.

The course of business is now as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2.45 o'clock, and, after prayers, proceeds till 3 p.m. with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. **Questions** are commenced at 3, and no question, unless of an urgent character, is taken after 3.45. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. No **motion for the adjournment of the House** may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business (and questions may not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, by forty members rising in their places to support it, the debate upon it takes place at 8.15 that same evening, the business then under discussion being interrupted for the purpose. After questions bills may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time, a day is fixed for the second reading, and the Bill is sent to be printed. Opposed business is suspended at 11 p.m. On Fridays the House meets at noon, and opposed business is suspended at 5 p.m. **Government business** has precedence at every sitting except the sittings on Fridays, when Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence. At 8.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays up till Easter, and at 8.15 p.m. on Wednesdays up till Whitsuntide, the business then under discussion is interrupted, and precedence is given to private members' motions after any motion for adjournment of the House or any private business set down for discussion at that hour has been disposed of. After Whitsuntide Government business has precedence at all sittings except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday, at which Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence.

Supply.

Thursday is now the weekly Supply day. Twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one is allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are put in classes of the Civil Service Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is observed on the last allotted day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes.

Principal Officers of House of Commons.

Clerk of the House, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (£2,000).

Clerk Assist., Arthur W. Nicholson, C.B. (£1,800).

Second Ditto, Thomas L. Webster, C.B. (£1,200).

Principal Clerks: Sir H. A. Ferguson-Davie, Bt., *Public Bills and Fees;* S. L. Simeon, *Committee and Private Bill Office;* G. C. Giffard, *Clerk of the Journals* (£850-£1,000).

Senior Clerks: A. I. Dasent, H. West, Arthur H. Ellis, P. A. Bull, F. R. Williams Wynn, F. C. Holland, and J. W. G. Bond (£650-£800).

Assistant Clerks: H. C. Dawkins, R. P. Colomb, B. H. Fell, J. S. Horsburgh Porter, F. C. Bramwell, W. T. Legge, C. R. Turner, W. K. Gibbons, W. P. Johnston, R. N. Bailey, G. F. M. Campion, H. S. Green, O. C. Williams, G. W. B. Throckmorton, B. H. Coode, L. F. Schooling, G. C. Tylor, A. W. M. Bull, and R. W. T. Cox (£120-£600).

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., J. F. Symons-Jeune (£800).

Taxing Master, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. (£50).

Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master, H. S. Green (£50).

Clerk in Public Petitions Office, A. A. Taylor (£400).

Clerks in Admission Order Office, Capt. G. T. Payne, Capt. W. G. A. Garton (£200-£300); *in Sergeant-at-Arms Office*, C. J. H. Shearn (£300); *in Committee and Private Bill Office*, J. W. Gardner (£250).

Collector of Fees on Private Bills, C. L. Lockton (£500-£600).

Secretary to Chairman of Ways and Means, J. S. Horsburgh Porter (£100).

Vote Office: Principal Clerk, Philip Smith (£450-£650). *Assistant Clerks:* W. K. Sanderson and J. G. Mounsey (£100-£350).
Editor of the Official Debates, Sir J. Dods Shaw (£650).
Assistant Editor, W. T. Perkins (£400).
Librarian, A. Smyth (£1,000-£1,200).
Assistant Librarian, Vivian Kitto (£400-£600).
Shorthand Writer, W. Hodgson.

Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Cadogan.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Vice-Ad. Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (£1,200).
Deputy Serjeant, F. R. Gosset (£800).
Assistant Serjeant, Walter Erskine (£650).
Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, D.D. (£400).
Speaker's Counsel, Ernest Moon, K.C., C.B. (£1,800).

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following is a list of members returned at the General Election in Dec. 1910, corrected by the results of bye-elections up to Nov. 25th, 1915. A prefixed * denotes that the member was not in the last Parliament.

For pollings in the various constituencies, and the numbers of registered electors, see pp. 55-68.

Abraham, Rt. Hon. W. (Lab., *b.* '42), Glamorgan, Rhondda.
***Acland**, Rt. Hon. F. Dyke (L., *b.* '74), Cornwall, Camborne.
***Adamson**, W. (Lab., *b.* '63), Fife, W.
Addison, C., M.D. (L., *b.* '69), Shoreditch, Hoxton.
Adkins, Sir W. R. (L., *b.* '62), Lancs. S.E., Middleton.
***Agg-Gardner**, J. T. (U., *b.* '46), Cheltenham.
Agnew, Sir G. W., Bt. (L., *b.* '52), Salford, W.
Ainsworth, J. S (L., *b.* '44), Argyll.
***Aitken**, Sir W. Max (U., *b.* '79), Ashton-under-Lyne.
Alden, Percy (L., *b.* '65), Middlesex, Tottenham.
***Allen**, A. A. (L., *b.* '68), Dumbarton.
Allen, Rt. Hon. C. P. (L., *b.* '61), Gloucester, Stroud.
***Amery**, L. C. M. S. (U., *b.* '73), Birmingham, S.
***Anderson**, W. C. (Lab., *b.* '71), Sheffield, Attercliffe.
***Anstruther-Gray**, Major W. (U., *b.* '59), St. Andrews Burghs.
Archer-Shee, Major M. (U., *b.* '73), Finsbury, C.
Armitage, R. (L., *b.* '66), Leeds, C.
***Arnold**, Sydney (L., *b.* '78), Yorks, W. Riding, Holmfirth.
Ashley, W. W. (U., *b.* '67), Lancs. N., Blackpool
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L., *b.* '52), Fife, East.
***Astor**, Waldorf (U., *b.* '79), Plymouth.
Baird, J. L. (U., *b.* '74), Warwickshire, Rugby.
Baker, Rt. Hon. Harold T. (L., *b.* '77), Lancs. N.E., Accrington.
Baker, J. Allen (L., *b.* '52), Finsbury, E.
Baker, Sir R., Bt. (U., *b.* '79), Dorset, N.
Baldwin, Stanley (U., *b.* '67), Worcester, Bewdley.
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (U., *b.* '48), London, City.
Balfour, Sir R., Bt. (L., *b.* '44), Lanark, Partick.
Banbury, Sir F. G., Bt. (U., *b.* '50), London, City.
***Baring**, Sir G., Bt. (L., *b.* '71), Devon, Barnstaple.
Baring, Hon. G. V. (U., *b.* '73), Winchester.
***Barlow**, C. A. M. (U., *b.* '71), Salford, S.
Barlow, Sir J. E., Bt. (L., *b.* '57), Somerset, Frome.
Barnes, G. N. (Lab., *b.* '59), Glasgow, Blackfriars.
Barnston, H. (U., *b.* '70), Cheshire, Eddisbury.
Barran, Sir J. N., Bt. (L., *b.* '72), Hawick Burghs.
Barran, R. H. (L., *b.* '58), Leeds, N.
Barrie, H. T. (U., *b.* '60), Londonderry, N.
Barton, A. W. (L., *b.* '62), Oldham.
Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (U., *b.* '72), Gloucester, Cirencester.
Bathurst, Charles (U., *b.* '67), Wilts, Wilton.
Beale, Sir W. P., Bt. (L., *b.* '39), Ayrshire, S.
***Beauchamp**, Sir E., Bt. (L., *b.* '49), Suffolk, Lowestoft.
***Beck**, A. C. T. (L., *b.* '76), Essex, Saffron Walden.
Beckett, Hon. Gervase (U., *b.* '66), Yorks. N. Riding, Whitby.
Bellairs, Commdr. C. (U., *b.* '71), Maidstone.
***Benn**, A. Shirley (U., *b.* '58), Plymouth.
Benn, I. Hamilton (U., *b.* '63), Greenwich.
Benn, W. W. (L., *b.* '77), Tower Hamlets, St. George-in-the-East.
Bentham, G. J. (L., *b.* '63), Lincs., Gainsborough.
Beresford, Lord C. (U., *b.* '46), Portsmouth.
Bethell, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., *b.* '61), Essex, Romford.
***Bigland**, A. (U., *b.* '55), Birkenhead.
Bird, A. F. (U., *b.* '49), Wolverhampton, W.
Birrell, Rt. Hon. A. (L., *b.* '50), Bristol, N.
Black, A. W. (L., *b.* '63), Beds., Biggleswade.
***Blair**, R. (U., *b.* '82), Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley.
Boland, J. B. (Nat., *b.* '70), Kerry, S.
***Boles**, Lt.-Col. D. F. (U., *b.* '61), Somerset, W.
***Booth**, F. H. (L., *b.* '67), Pontefract.
***Bowden**, Lt.-Col. Harland (U., *b.* '73), Derbyshire, N.E.
Bowerman, C. W. (Lab., *b.* '51), Deptford.
Boyle, D. (Nat., *b.* '59), Mayo, N.
Boyle, W. L. (U., *b.* '59), Norfolk, Mid.
Boyton, J. (U., *b.* '55), Marylebone, E.
Brace, W. (Lab., *b.* '65), Glamorgan, S.
Brady, P. J. (Nat., *b.* '68), Dublin, St. Stephen's Green.
Brassey, H. L. C. (U., *b.* '70), Northants, N.
Bridgeman, W. C. (U., *b.* '64), Shropshire, Oswestry.
Brocklehurst, W. B. (L., *b.* '51), Cheshire, Macclesfield.
***Broughton**, U. H. (U., *b.* '57), Preston.
Brunner, J. F. L. (L., *b.* '65), Cheshire, Northwich.
Bryce, J. A. (L., *b.* '41), Inverness Burghs.
Bull, Sir W. (U., *b.* '63), Hammersmith.
Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (U., *b.* '51), Westminster.
Burgoyne, A. H. (U., *b.* '80), Kensington, N.
***Burn**, Col. C. R. (U., *b.* '59), Devon, Torquay.
Burns, Rt. Hon. J. (L., *b.* '58), Battersea.
Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (L., *b.* '37), Morpeth.
Butcher, J. G., K.C. (U., *b.* '52), York City.
Buxton, N. E. (L., *b.* '69), Norfolk, N.
Byles, Sir W. P. (L., *b.* '39), Salford, N.
***Byrne**, A. (Nat., *b.* '52), Dublin Harbour.
***Campbell**, Capt. D. F. (U., *b.* '76), Ayrshire, N.
Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H. M., K.C. (U., *b.* '51), Dublin University.

Campion, W. R. (U., *b.* '70), Sussex, Lewes.
Carlile, Sir E. H. (U., *b.* '52), Herts., St. Albans.
Carr-Gomm, H. W. C. (L., *b.* '77), Southwark, Rotherhithe.
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (U., *b.* '54), Dublin University.
*__Cassel__, F., K.C. (U., *b.* '69), St. Pancras, W.
Cator, J. (U., *b.* '62), Huntingdon, S.
Cautley, H. S. (U., *b.* '63), Sussex, E. Grinstead.
Cave, Rt. Hon. Sir G., K.C. (U., *b.* '56), Surrey, Kingston.
Cavendish-Bentinck, Lord H. (U., *b.* '63), Nottingham, S.
Cawley, Sir F., Bt. (L., *b.* '50), Lancs. S.E., Prestwich.
Cecil, E. (U., *b.* '65), Aston Manor.
Cecil, Lord H. (U., *b.* '69), Oxford University.
*__Cecil__, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (U., *b.* '64), Herts., Hitchin.
Chaloner, Col. R. G. W. (U., *b.* '56), Liverpool, Abercromby.
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (U., *b.* '63), Birmingham, W.
Chambers, J., K.C. (U., *b.* '63), Belfast, S.
Chancellor, H. G. (L., *b.* '63), Shoreditch, Haggerston.
Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (U., *b.* '41), Surrey, Wimbledon.
Chapple, W. A. (L., *b.* '64), Stirlingshire.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S. (L., *b.* '74), Dundee.
Clancy, J. J. (Nat., *b.* '47), Dublin Co., N.
Clay, Capt. H. Spender (U., *b.* '75), Kent, Tonbridge.
Clive, Capt. P. A. (U., *b.* '73), Herefordshire, Ross.
Clough, W. (L., *b.* '62), Yorks. W. Riding, Skipton.
Clyde, J. A., K.C. (U., *b.* '63), Edinburgh, W.
Clynes, J. R. (Lab., *b.* '69), Manchester, N.E.
Coates, Major Sir E. F., Bt. (U., *b.* '53), Lewisham.
Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (U., *b.* '31), Birmingham, Bordesley.
Collins, G. P. (L., *b.* '75), Greenock.
Collins, Sir S. (L., *b.* '47), Lambeth, Kennington.
Compton-Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir J. (L., *b.* '47), Yorks. W. Riding, Osgoldcross.
Condon, T. J. (Nat., *b.* '50), Tipperary, E.
Cooper, Sir R. A., Bt. (U., *b.* '74), Walsall.
Cornwall, Sir E. A. (L., *b.* '63), Bethnal Green, N.E.
Cory, Sir C. J., Bt. (L., *b.* '59), Cornwall, St. Ives.
*__Cory__, J. Herbert (U.), Cardiff District.
*__Cosgrave__, Jas. (N., *b.* '51), Galway, E.
*__Cotton__, W. F. (Nat., *b.* 40), Dublin Co., S.
Courthope, G. L. (U., *b.* '77), Sussex, Rye.
Cowan, W. H. (L., *b.* '62), Aberdeenshire, E.
Craig, C. C. (U., *b.* '69), Antrim, S.
*__Craig__, E. (U., *b.* '59), Cheshire, Crewe.
Craig, H. J. (L., *b.* '69), Tynemouth.
Craig, Maj. J. (U., *b.* '71), Down, E.
Craig, N. C., K.C. (U., *b.* '68), Kent, Thanet.
Craik, Sir H. (U., *b.* '46), Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.
Crean, E. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '56), Cork Co., S.E.
Croft, H. P. (U., *b.* '81), Christchurch.
*__Crooks__, W. (Lab., *b.* '52), Woolwich.
*__Crumley__, P. (Nat., *b.* '50), Fermanagh, S.
Cullinan, J. (Nat., *b.* '58), Tipperary, S.
*__Currie__, G. W. (U., *b.* 70), Leith Burghs.
*__Dalrymple__, Hon. H. H. (U., *b.* '57), Wigtownshire.
Dalziel, D. (U., *b.* '54), Lambeth, Brixton.
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. (L., *b.* '68), Kirkcaldy Burghs.
Davies, D. (L., *b.* '80), Montgomeryshire.
Davies, E. W. (L., *b.* '71), Carnarvonshire, Eifion.
*__Davies__, T. (L., *b.* '57), Lincs., Louth.
Davies, Sir W. H. (L., *b.* '51), Bristol, S.
Dawes, J. A. (L., *b.* '66), Newington (Walworth).
*__De Forest__, Baron (L., *b.* '79), West Ham, N.
Delany, W. (Nat., *b.* '55), Queen's Co., Ossory.
*__Denison-Pender__, J. (U., *b.* '82), Cambs., Newmarket
Denman, Hon. R. D. (L., *b.* '76), Carlisle.
*__Denniss__, E. R. B. (U., *b.* '54), Oldham.
Devlin, Joseph (Nat., *b.* '72), Belfast, W.
Dewar, Sir J. A., Bt. (L., *b.* '56), Inverness-shire.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. W. H. (L., *b.* '59), St. Pancras, N.
Dillon, J. (Nat., *b.* '51), Mayo, E.
Dixon, C. H. (U., *b.* '63), Boston.
Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (Nat., *b.* '46), Wicklow, E.
*__Donovan__, J. T. (Nat., *b.* 78), Wicklow, W.
Doris, W. (Nat., *b.* '60), Mayo, W.
*__Dougherty__, Sir Jas. B. (L., *b.* '44), Londonderry City.
Du Cros, A. P. (U., *b.* '71), Hastings.
Duffy, W. J. (Nat., *b.* '65), Galway Co., S.
Duke, Rt. Hon. H. E., K.C. (U., *b.* '55), Exeter.
Duncan, C. (Lab., *b.* '65), Barrow-in-Furness.
Duncan, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., *b.* '55), Yorks. W. Riding, Otley.
*__Duncannon__, Viscount (U., *b.* '80), Dover.
*__Du Pre__, W. B. (U., *b.* '75), Bucks., Wycombe.
*__Edwards__, A. C. (L., *b.* '69), Glamorgan, E.
*__Edwards__, Sir F., Bt. (L., *b.* '52), Radnorshire.
*__Edwards__, J. H. (L., *b.* '71), Glamorgan, Mid.
Elverston, Sir H. (L., *b.* '66), Gateshead.
*__Esmonde__, J. L. (Nat., *b.* '94), Tipperary, N.
Esmonde, Sir T. G., Bt. (Nat., *b.* 62), Wexford, N
*__Essex__, Sir R. W. (L., *b.* '57), Stafford.
Esslemont, G. B. (L., *b.* 60), Aberdeen, S.
Evans, L. W. (U., *b.* '68), Colchester.
Eyres-Monsell, B. M. (U., *b.* '80), Worcester, Evesham.
Faber, G. D. (U., *b.* '52), Clapham.
Faber, Capt. W. V. (U., *b.* '57), Hants, Andover.
Falconer, J. (L., *b.* '56), Forfarshire.
Falle, B. G. (U., *b.* '60), Portsmouth.
Farrell, J. P. (Nat., *b.* '65), Longford, N.
Fell, A. (U., *b.* '50), Great Yarmouth.
Fenwick, Rt. Hon. C. (L., *b.* '50), Northumberland, Wansbeck.
Ferens, Rt. Hon. T. R. (L., *b.* '47), Hull, East.
Fetherstonhaugh, G. (U., *b.* '58), Fermanagh, N.
Ffrench, P. (Nat., *b.* '44), Wexford, S.
Field, W. (Nat., *b.* '48), Dublin, St. Patrick's.
*__Fiennes__, Hon. E. (L., *b.* '64), Oxford, Banbury.
Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. (U., *b.* '42), Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univs.
Fisher, Rt. Hon. W. H. (U., *b.* '53), Fulham.
*__Fitzgibbon__, John (Nat., *b.* '49), Mayo, S.
Fitzroy, Hon. E. A. (U., *b.* '69), Northants, S.
Flannery, Sir J. F., Bt. (U., *b.* '51), Essex, Maldon.
Flavin, M. J. (Nat., *b.* '66), Kerry, N.
Fleming, V. (U., *b.* '82), Oxfordshire, Henley.
Fletcher, J. S. (U., *b.* '41), Hampstead.
Forster, H. W. (U., *b.* '65), Kent, Sevenoaks.
Foster, P. S. (U., *b.* '65), Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon.
France, G. A. (L., *b.* '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Morley.
*__Galbraith__, S. (L., *b.* '60), Durham, Mid.
*__Ganzoni__, F. J. C. (U., *b.* '82), Ipswich
Gardner, E. (U., *b.* '46), Berks, Wokingham.
Gastrell, W. H. H. (U., *b.* '54), Lambeth, N.
Gelder, Sir W. A. (L., *b.* '55), Lincs., Brigg.

George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (L., *b.* '63), Carnarvon District.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (U., *b.* '73), Bristol, W.
Gilhooly, J. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '47), Cork Co., West.
Gilmour, J. (U., *b.* '76), Renfrew, East.
Ginnell, L. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '54), Westmeath, N.
Glanville, H. J. (L., *b.* '54), Southwark, Bermondsey.
***Glazebrook**, P. K. (U., *b.* '80), Manchester, S.
***Glyn-Jones**, W. S. (L., *b.* '69), Tower Hamlets, Stepney.
Goddard, Sir D. F. (L., *b.* '50), Ipswich.
Goldman, C. S. (U., *b.* '68), Penryn and Falmouth.
***Goldney**, F. B. (U., *b.* '65), Canterbury.
Goldsmith, F. (U., *b.* '78), Suffolk, Stowmarket.
***Goldstone**, F. W. (Lab., *b.* '70), Sunderland.
***Gordon**, J., K.C. (U., *b.* '49), Londonderry, S.
Goulding, Sir E. A., Bt. (U., *b.* '63), Worcester.
***Graham**, E. J. (Ind. N., *b.* '54), King's co., Tullamore.
Grant, J. A. (U., *b.* '67), Cumberland, Egremont.
Greene, R. (U., *b.* '69), Hackney, N.
Greenwood, G. G. (L., *b.* '50), Peterborough.
***Greenwood**, Sir Hamar, Bt. (L., *b.* '70), Sunderland.
Greig, J. W. (L., *b.* '59), Renfrew, W.
Gretton, J. (U., *b.* 67), Rutland.
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E., Bt. (L., *b.* '62), Northumberland, Berwick.
Griffith, Rt. Hon. E. J., K.C. (L., *b.* '60), Anglesey.
***Griffith-Boscawen**, Sir A. (U., *b.* '65), Dudley.
Griffiths, J. N. (U., *b.* '71), Wednesbury.
***Guest**, Hon. F. E. (L., *b.* '75), Dorset, E.
Guest, Hon. H. (L., *b.* '74), Pembroke Dist.
Guiney, J. (Ind. N., *b.* '69), Cork Co., N.
***Guinness**, Hon. R. (U., *b.* '74), Essex, S.E.
Guinness, Hon. W. E. (U., *b.* '80), Bury St. Edmunds.
Gulland, J. W. (L., *b.* '64), Dumfries Burghs.
Gwynn, Stephen L. (Nat., *b.* '64), Galway.
Gwynne, R. S. (U., *b.* '73), Sussex, Eastbourne.
Hackett, J. (Nat., *b* '65), Tipperary, Mid.
Haddock, G. B. (U., *b.* '63), Lancs. N., N. Lonsdale.
Hall, D. B. (U., *b.* '66), Hants., I. of Wight.
Hall, E. M., K.C (U., *b.* 58), Liverpool, E. Toxteth
***Hall**, F. (U., *b.* '64), Dulwich.
Hall, F. (Lab., *b.* '55), Yorks. W. Riding, Normanton.
Hambro, A. V. (U., *b.* '83), Dorset, S.
Hamersley, A. St. G., K.C. (U., *b.* '48), Oxford, Woodstock.
Hamilton, Lord C. (U., *b.* '43), Kensington, S.
***Hamilton**, G. C. (U., *b.* '77), Cheshire, Altrincham.
Hancock, J. G. (Lab., *b.* '57), Derbyshire, Mid.
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. (L., *b.* '63), Lancs. N.E., Rossendale.
Harcourt, R. V. (L., *b.* '78), Montrose Burghs.
Hardy, Rt. Hon. L. (U., *b.* '54), Kent, Ashford.
Harmood-Banner, Sir J. S. (U., *b.* '47), Liverpool, Everton.
***Harmsworth**, C. B. (L., *b.* '69), Beds., Luton.
Harmsworth, R. L. (L., *b.* '70), Caithness-shire.
Harris, F. L. (U., *b.* '64), Worcestershire, E.
Harris, H. P. (U., *b.* '56), Paddington, S.
Harvey, A. G. C. (L., *b.* '58), Rochdale.
Harvey, T. E. (L., *b.* '75), Leeds, W.
Haslam, L. (U., *b.* '56), Monmouth District.
Havelock-Allan, Sir H. S. M., Bt. (L., *b.* '72), Durham, Bishop Auckland.
Hayden, J. P. (Nat., *b.* '63), Roscommon, S.
Hayward, E. (L., *b.* '76), Durham, S.E.
Hazleton, R. (Nat., *b.* '80), Galway Co., N.
Healy, M. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '59), Cork City.
Healy, T., K.C. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '55), Cork Co., N.E.
Helme, Sir N. W. (L., *b.* '49), Lancs. N., Lancaster.
Hemmerde, E. G. (L., *b.* '71), Norfolk, N.W.
***Henderson**, Sir A., Bt. (U., *b.* '50), St. George's, Hanover Square.
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (Lab., *b.* '63), Durham, Barnard Castle.
Henderson, Major H. G. (U., *b.* '75), Berks., Abingdon.
Henderson, J. McD. (L., *b.* '46), Aberdeenshire, W.
Henry, Sir C. S., Bt. (L., *b.* '60), Shropshire, Mid.
***Herbert**, Hon. A. H. (U., *b.* '80), Somerset, S.
Herbert, Sir I. J. C., Bt. (L., *b.* '51), Monmouth, S.
***Hewart**, G., K.C. (L., *b.* '70), Leicester.
***Hewins**, W. A. S. (U., *b.* '65), Hereford.
***Hibbert**, Sir H. F. (U., *b.* '50), Lancs. N., Chorley.
Hickman, Col. T. E. H. (U., *b.* '59), Wolverhampton, S.
Hicks-Beach, Hon. M. H. (U., *b.* '77), Gloucester, Tewkesbury.
Higham, J. S. (L., *b.* '57), Yorks. W. Riding, Sowerby.
***Hill-Wood**, S. (U., *b.* '72), Derbyshire, High Peak.
Hills, J. W. (U., *b.* '62), Durham.
***Hinds**, J. (L., *b.* '62), Carmarthenshire, W.
Hoare, S. J. G. (U., *b.* '80), Chelsea.
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. C. E. H. (L., *b.* '62), Bristol, E.
Hodge, J. (Lab., *b.* '55), Lancs. S.E., Gorton.
***Hogge**, J. M. (L., *b.* '73), Edinburgh, E.
Hohler, G. F., K.C. (U., *b.* '55), Chatham.
***Holmes**, D. T. (L., *b.* '63), Lanark, Govan.
Holt, R. D. (L., *b.* '68), Northumberland, Hexham.
Hope, H. (U., *b.* '65), Buteshire.
***Hope**, Major J. A. (U., *b.* '69), Midlothian.
Hope, J. D. (L., *b.* '60), Haddingtonshire.
Hope, J. F. (U., *b.* '70), Sheffield, Central.
Horne, W. E. (U., *b.* '56), Surrey, Guildford.
Horner, A. L., K.C. (U., *b.* '63), Tyrone, S.
Houston, R. P. (U., *b.* '53), Liverpool, W. Toxteth.
Howard, Hon. G. W. A. (L., *b.* '77), Wilts, Westbury.
Hudson, W. (Lab., *b.* '52), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Hughes, S. L. (L., *b.* '58), Stockport.
Hume-Williams, W. E. (U., *b.* '59), Notts, Bassetlaw.
Hunt, R. (U., *b.* '58), Shropshire, Ludlow.
Hunter, Sir C. R., Bt. (U., *b.* '58), Bath.
***Ingleby**, H. (U., *b.* '54), King's Lynn.
***Illingworth**, A. H. (L.), Lancs. S.E., Heywood.
***Jackson**, Hon. F. S. (U., *b.* '70), Yorks., E. Riding, Howdenshire.
Jackson, Sir J. (U., *b.* '51), Devonport.
Jardine, E. (U., *b.* '59), Somerset, E.
Jardine, Sir J. (L., *b.* '44), Roxburghshire.
Jessel, H. M. (U., *b.* '66), St. Pancras, S.
***John**, E. T. (L., *b.* '57), Denbighshire, E.
Johnson, W. (L., *b.* '49), Warwick, Nuneaton.
Jones, E. R. (L., *b.* '78), Merthyr Tydfil.
Jones, H. H. (L., *b.* '63), Merionethshire.
***Jones**, Rev. J. T. (L., *b.* '58), Carmarthen, E.
***Jones**, L. (L., *b.* '62), Notts, Rushcliffe.
Jowett, F. W. (Lab., *b.* '64), Bradford, W.
Joyce, M. (Nat., *b.* '62), Limerick City.
***Joynson-Hicks**, W. (U., *b.* '65), Middlesex, Brentford.
Keating, M. (Nat., *b.* '69), Kilkenny, S.
***Kellaway**, F. G. (L., *b.* '70), Bedford.
Kelly, E. J. (Nat., *b.* '83), Donegal, E.
Kennedy, V. P. (Nat., *b.* '76), Cavan, W.
***Kenyon**, B. (L. and Lab., *b.* '53), Derbyshire, Chesterfield.

Kerr-Smiley, P. K. (U., *b.* '79), Antrim, N.
Kerry, Earl of (U., *b.* '72), Derbyshire, W.
*__Keswick__, H. (U., *b.* '70), Surrey, Epsom.
Kilbride, D. (Nat., *b.* '48), Kildare, S.
King, J. (L., *b.* '60), Somerset, N.
Kinloch-Cooke, Sir C. (U., *b.* '54), Devonport.
Knight, E. A. (U., *b.* '63), Kidderminster.
*__Lamb__, Sir E. H. (L., *b.* '76), Rochester.
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (L., *b.* '66), Devon, S. Molton.
*__Lambert__, R. C. (L., *b.* '68), Wilts, Cricklade.
Lane-Fox, G. R. (U., *b.* '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Barkston Ash.
Lardner, J. C. R. (Nat., *b.* '79), Monaghan, N.
*__Larmor__, Sir J. (U., *b.* '57), Cambridge Univ.
Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (U., *b.* '58), Lancs. S.W., Bootle.
Law, H. A. (Nat., *b.* '72), Donegal, W.
Lawson, Hon. H. L. W. (U., *b.* '62), Tower Hamlets, Mile End.
*__Lawson__, Sir W., Bt. (L., *b.* '62), Cumberland, Cockermouth.
Leach, C. (L., *b.* '47), Yorks. W. Riding, Colne Valley.
Lee, A. H. (U., *b.* '68), Hants, Fareham.
Levy, Sir M., Bt. (L., *b.* '59), Leicestershire, Loughboro'.
Lewis, Rt. Hon. J. H. (L., *b.* '58), Flintshire.
Lewisham, Viscount (U., *b.* '81), West Bromwich.
*__Leyland-Barratt__, Sir F., Bt. (L., *b.* '60), Cornwall, Bodmin.
Lloyd, G. A. (U., *b.* '79), Staffordshire, W.
*__Lloyd__, G. B. (U., *b.* '54), Shrewsbury.
Locker-Lampson, G. L. T. (U., *b.* '75), Salisbury.
Locker-Lampson, O. S. (U., *b.* '80), Hunts., Ramsey.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. M. (U., *b.* '47), Essex, Epping.
*__Logan__, J. W. (L., *b.* '45), Leicestershire, Harborough.
Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (U., *b.* '54), Strand.
Lonsdale, Sir J. B., Bt. (U., *b.* '50), Armagh, Mid.
Lough, Rt. Hon. T. (L., *b.* '50), Islington, W.
Lowe, Sir F. W. (U., *b.* '52), Birmingham, Edgbaston.
*__Lowther__, C. W. H. (U., *b.* '70), Cumberland, Eskdale.
*__Lowther__, Brig.-Gen. H. C. (C., *b.* '69), Westmorland, Appleby.
Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (U., *b.* '55), Cumberland, Penrith.
Lundon, T. (Nat., *b.* '83), Limerick, E.
Lyell, Hon. C. H. (L., *b.* '75), Edinburgh, S.
Lynch, A. (Nat., *b.* '61), Clare, W.
Lyttelton, Hon. J. C. (U., *b.* '81), Worcestershire, Droitwich.

McCallum, Sir J. M. (L., *b.* '47), Paisley.
*__M'Calmont__, Maj. R. (U., *b.* '81), Antrim, E.
MacCaw, W. J. M. (U., *b.* '50), Down, W.
McCurdy, C. A. (L., *b.* '70), Northampton.
Macdonald, J. A. M. (L., *b.* '54), Falkirk Burghs.
MacDonald, J. R. (Lab., *b.* '66), Leicester.
*__McGhee__, R. (Nat., *b.* '51), Tyrone, Mid.
McKean, J. (Nat., *b.* '68), Monaghan, S.
McKenna, Rt. Hon. R. (L., *b.* '63), Monmouthshire, N.
Mackinder, H. J. (U., *b.* '61), Glasgow, Camlachie.
McLaren, Hon. F. W. S. (L., *b.* '86), Lincolnshire, Spalding.
*__McLaren__, Hon. H. D. (L., *b.* '79), Leicestershire, Bosworth.
*__Maclean__, D. (L., *b.* '64), Peebles and Selkirk.
*__MacLeod__, J. M. (U., *b.* '57), Glasgow, Central.
Macmaster, D., K.C. (U., *b.* '46), Surrey, Chertsey.
*__McMicking__, Maj. G. (L., *b.* '62), Kirkcudbrightshire.
Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J. (L., *b.* '61), Camberwell, N.
MacNeill, J. G. S. (Nat., *b.* '49), Donegal, S.
*__M'Neill__, R. (U., *b.* '61), Kent, St. Augustine's.
*__Macpherson__, J. I. (L., *b.* '80), Ross and Cromarty.
McVeagh, J. (Nat., *b.* '70), Down, S.
Magnus, Sir P. (U., *b.* '42), London University.
*__Malcolm__, I. Z. (U., *b.* '68), Croydon.
Mallaby-Deeley, H. (U., *b.* '63), Middlesex, Harrow.
Manfield, H. (L., *b.* '55), Northamptonshire, Mid.
Markham, Sir A. B., Bt. (L., *b.* '66), Notts., Mansfield.
Marks, Sir G. C. (L., *b.* '58), Cornwall, Launceston.
*__Marshall__, A. H. (L., *b.* '70), Wakefield.
Martin, Hon. J. (L., *b.* '52), St. Pancras, S.
*__Mason__, D. M. (L., *b.* '65), Coventry.
Mason, J. F. (U., *b.* '61), Windsor.
Meagher, M. (Nat., *b.* '46), Kilkenny, N.
Meehan, F. E. (Nat., *b.* '68), Leitrim, N.
*__Meehan__, P. J. (Nat., *b.* '85), Queen's Co., Leix.
Meysey-Thompson, Maj. E. C. (U., *b.* '59), Staffs., Handsworth.
Middlebrook, W. (L., *b.* '51), Leeds, South.
Middlemore, J. T. (U., *b.* '44), Birmingham, N.
Mildmay, F. B. (U., *b.* '61), Devon, Totnes.
Millar, J. D., K.C. (L., *b.* '71), Lanark, N.E.
*__Mills__, Hon. A. R. (U., *b.* '91), Middlesex, Uxbridge.
Mitchell-Thompson, W. (U., *b.* '77), Down, N.
Molloy, M. (Nat., *b.* '51), Carlow.
Molteno, P. A. (L., *b.* '61), Dumfriesshire.
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M. (L., *b.* '68), Swansea.
*__Money__, Sir L. G. C. (L., *b.* '70), Northamptonshire, E.
Montagu, Rt. Hon. E. S. (L., *b.* '79), Cambs., Chesterton.
Mooney, J. J. (Nat., *b.* '74), Newry.
Moore, W. (U., *b.* '64), Armagh, N.
Morgan, G. H. (L., *b.* '66), Cornwall, Truro.
*__Morison__, H. (L., *b.* '50), Hackney, S.
*__Morrell__, P. (L., *b.* '70), Burnley.
Morrison-Bell, Major A. C. (U., *b.* '71), Devon, Honiton.
*__Morrison-Bell__, Capt. E. F. (U., *b.* '71), Devon, Ashburton.
Morton, A. C. (L., *b.* '40), Sutherlandshire.
Mount, W. A. (U., *b.* '66), Berks, Newbury.
Muldoon, J. (Nat., *b.* '65), Cork Co., E.
Munro, Rt. Hon. R. (L., *b.* '68), Wick Burghs.
*__Murphy__, M. J. (Nat., *b.* '62), Waterford Co., E.
Murray, Hon. A. C. (L., *b.* '79), Kincardineshire.
*__Needham__, C. T. (L., *b.* '66), Manchester, S.W.
Neilson, F. (L., *b.* '67), Cheshire, Hyde.
*__Neville__, R. J. (U., *b.* '63), Wigan.
Newdegate, F. A. N. (U., *b.* '62), Warwickshire, Tamworth.
Newman, J. R. P. (U., *b.* '71), Middlesex, Enfield
Newton, H. K. (U., *b.* '75), Essex, Harwich.
Nicholson, Sir C. N., Bt. (L., *b.* '57), Yorks. W. Riding, Doncaster.
Nicholson, W. G. (U., *b.* '62), Hants, Petersfield.
Nield, H. (U., *b.* '62), Middlesex, Ealing.
Nolan, J. (Nat., *b.* '46), Louth, S.
*__Norman__, Sir H., Bt. (L., *b.* '58), Blackburn.
Norton, Capt. C. W. (L., *b.* '50), Newington, W.
*__Nugent__, J. D. (Nat., *b.* '69), Dublin, College Green.

Nugent, Sir W., Bt. (Nat., *b.* '65), Westmeath, S.
Nuttall, H. (L., *b.* '49), Lancs. S.E., Stretford.
O'Brien, P. (Nat., *b.* '53), Kilkenny City.
O Brien, W. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '52), Cork City.
O'Connor, J. (Nat., *b.* '50), Kildare, N.
O'Connor, T. P. (Nat., *b.* '48), Liverpool, Scotland.
O'Doherty, P. (Nat., *b.* '71), Donegal, N.
O'Donnell, T. (Nat., *b.* '72), Kerry, W.
O'Dowd, J. (Nat., *b.* '58), Sligo, S.
Ogden, F. (L., *b.* '71), Yorks. W. Riding, Pudsey.
O'Grady, J. (Lab., *b.* '66), Leeds, East.
O'Kelly, J. J. (Nat., *b.* '45), Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, W. (Nat., *b.* '57), Galway, Connemara.
O'Neill, C. (Nat., *b.* '49), Armagh, S.
***O'Neill**, Hon. R. W. Hugh (U., *b.* '83), Antrim, Mid
Orde-Powlett, Hon. W. G. A. (U., *b.* '69), Yorks. N. Riding, Richmond.
Ormsby-Gore, Hon. W. G. A. (U., *b.* '85), Denbigh District.
O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (Nat., '72), Limerick, W.
O'Shee, J. J. (Nat., *b.* '66), Waterford Co., W.
***O'Sullivan**, T. (Nat., *b.* '79), Kerry, E.
***Outhwaite**, R. L. (L., *b.* '69), Hanley.
Paget, A. H. (U., *b.* '61), Cambridge.
Palmer, G. M. (L., *b.* '78), Durham, Jarrow.
Parker, Sir G., Bt. (U., *b.* '62), Gravesend.
Parker, J. (Lab., *b.* '63), Halifax.
Parkes, E. (U., *b.* '48), Birmingham, Central.
***Parry**, T. H. (L., *b.* '81), Flint District.
***Partington**, O. (L., *b.* '72), Yorks., W. Riding, Shipley.
***Pearce**, R. (L., *b.* '40), Staffs., Leek.
Pearce, Sir W. (L., *b.* '53), Tower Hamlets, Limehouse.
Pearson, Hon. W. H. M. (L., *b.* '82), Suffolk, Eye.
***Pease**, H. P. (U., *b.* '67), Darlington.
Pease, Rt. Hon. J. A. (L., *b.* '60), Yorks. W. Riding, Rotherham.
Peel, Capt. R. F. (U., *b.* '74), Suffolk, S.E.
***Pennefather**, De F. (U., *b.* '56), Liverpool, Kirkdale.
Perkins, W. F. (U., *b.* '65), Hants, New Forest.
Peto, B. E. (U., *b.* '62), Wilts, E.
Philipps, Col. I. (L., *b.* '61), Southampton.
Phillips, J. (Nat., *b.* '62), Longford, S.
Pirie, D. V. (L., *b.* '58), Aberdeen, N.
***Pole-Carew**, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. (U., *b.* '49), Cornwall, Bodmin.
Pollard, Sir G. H. (L., *b.* '64), Lancs. S.E., Eccles.
Pollock, E. M., K.C. (U., *b.* '61), Warwick and Leamington.
Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (L., *b.* '71), Stirling Burghs.
***Pratt**, J. W. (L., *b.* '73), Linlithgowshire.
Pretyman, E. G. (U., *b.* '60), Essex, Chelmsford.
Price, C. E. (L., *b.* '57), Edinburgh, Central.
Price, Sir R. J. (L., *b.* '54), Norfolk, E.
Priestley, Sir A. (L., *b.* '64), Grantham.
Priestley, Sir W. E. B. (L., *b.* '59), Bradford, E.
Primrose, Hon. N. (L., *b.* '82), Cambridgeshire, N.
Pringle, W. M. R. (L., *b.* '74), Lanark, N.W.
***Prothero**, R. E. (U., *b.* '52), Oxford Univ.
***Pryce-Jones**, E. (U., *b.* '61), Montgomery Dist.
Quilter, Sir W. E. C., Bt. (U., *b.* '73), Suffolk, Sudbury.
Radford, G. H. (L., *b.* '51), Islington, E.
Raffan, P. W. (L., *b.* '63), Lancs. S.W., Leigh.
***Randles**, Sir J. S. (U., *b.* '57), Manchester, N.W.
Raphael, Sir H. H., Bt. (L., *b.* '59), Derbyshire, S.
Ratcliff, R. F. (U., *b.* '67), Staffordshire, Burton.
Rawlinson, J. F. P. (U., *b.* '60), Cambridge Univ.
Rawson, Col. R. H. (U., *b.* '63), Sussex, Reigate.
Rea, Rt. Hon. R. (L., *b.* '46), South Shields.
Rea, W. R. (L., *b.* '73), Scarborough.
Reddy, M. (Nat., *b.* '64), King's Co., Birr.
Redmond, J. E. (Nat., *b.* '56), Waterford City.
***Redmond**, W. A. (Nat., *b.* '86), Tyrone, E.
Redmond, W. H. K. (Nat., *b.* '61), Clare, E.
***Rees**, G. Caradoc (L., *b.* '60), Carnarvon, Arfon.
***Rees**, Sir J. D. (U., *b.* '54), Nottingham, E.
Remnant, J. F. (U., *b.* '63), Finsbury, Holborn.
Rendall, A. (L., *b.* '71), Gloucester, Thornbury.
Richards, T. (Lab., *b.* '59), Monmouthshire, W.
***Richardson**, A. H. (L., *b.* '75), Camberwell, Peckham.
***Richardson**, T. (Lab., *b.* '68), Whitehaven.
Roberts, C. H. (L., *b.* '65), Lincoln.
Roberts, G. H. (Lab., *b.* '69), Norwich.
Roberts, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., *b.* '63), Denbighshire, W.
Roberts, S. (U., *b.* '52), Sheffield, Ecclesall.
Robertson, Sir G. S. (L., *b.* '52), Bradford, C.
Robertson, Rt. Hon. J. M. (L., *b.* '56), Northumberland, Tyneside.
Robinson, S. (L., *b.* '63), Brecknockshire.
Roch, W. F. (L., *b.* '81), Pembrokeshire.
Roche, A. (Nat., *b.* '50), Louth, N.
Roe, Sir T. (L., *b.* '32), Derby.
Rolleston, Sir J. F. L. (U., *b.* '48), Herts, E.
Ronaldshay, Earl of (U., *b.* '76), Middlesex, Hornsey.
Rothschild, L. N. de (U., *b.* '82), Bucks, Aylesbury.
***Rowlands**, J. (L., *b.* '51), Kent, Dartford.
Rowntree, A. S. (L., *b.* '72), York City.
Royds, E. (U., *b.* '60), Lincs., Sleaford.
***Runciman**, Sir W. (L., *b.* '47), Hartlepool.
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (L., *b.* '70), Dewsbury.
***Russell**, Rt. Hon. T. W. (L., *b.* '41), Tyrone, N.
***Rutherford**, J. (U., *b.* '54), Lancs. N.E., Darwen.
Rutherford, W. W. (U., *b.* '53), Liverpool, West Derby.
Salter, A. C., K.C. (U., *b.* '59), Hants., Basingstoke.
Samuel, Sir H. S. (U., *b.* '53), Lambeth, Norwood.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L. (L., *b.* '70), Yorks. N. Riding, Cleveland.
Samuel, J. (L., *b.* '53), Stockton.
***Samuel**, S. (U., *b.* '55), Wandsworth.
Samuel, Sir S. M., Bt. (L., *b.* '56), Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel.
Sanders, R. A. (U., *b.* '67), Somerset, Bridgwater.
Sandys, G. J. (U., *b.* '75), Somerset, Wells.
***Sassoon**, Sir P., Bt. (U., *b.* '88), Hythe.
Scanlan, T. (Nat., *b.* '74), Sligo, N.
***Scott**, A. McC. (L., *b.* '74), Glasgow, Bridgeton.
***Scott**, L. F., K.C. (U., *b.* '69), Liverpool, Exchange.
Scott, Sir S. E., Bt. (U., *b.* '73), Marylebone, W.
Seely, B.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. (L., *b.* '68), Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
***Sharman-Crawford**, Col. R. G. (U., *b.* '54), Belfast, E.
***Shaw**, Hon. Alex. (L., *b.* '83), Kilmarnock Burghs.
Sheehan, D. D. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '74), Cork Co., Mid.
Sheehy, D. (Nat., *b.* '44), Meath, S.
Sherwell, A. (L., *b.* '63), Huddersfield.
Shortt, E., K.C. (L., *b.* '62), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. (L., *b.* '73), Essex, Walthamstow.
***Smith**, A. (Lab., *b.* '67), Lancs. N.E., Clitheroe.
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir F. E., K.C. (U., *b.* '72), Liverpool, Walton.
***Smith**, H. (U., *b.* '76), Warrington.
Smith, H. B. L. (L., *b.* '78), Northampton.

*Smith, Sir Swire (L., *b.* '42), Yorks. W. Riding, Keighley.
Smyth, T. F. (Nat., *b.* '75), Leitrim, S.
Snowden, P. (Lab., *b.* '64), Blackburn.
Soames, A. W. (L., *b.* '52), Norfolk, S.
*Spear, Sir J. W. (U., *b.* '48), Devon, Tavistock.
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt. (L., *b.* '47), Hackney, C.
Stanier, B. (U., *b.* '67), Shropshire, N.
Stanley, A. (Lab., *b.* '62), Staffs., N.W.
Stanley, Hon. A. (U., *b.* '69), Lancs. S.W., Ormskirk.
Stanley, Maj. Hon. G. F. (U., *b.* '72), Preston.
*Stanton, C. B. (Ind. Lab.), Merthyr Tydfil.
Starkey, J. R. (U., *b.* '59), Notts., Newark.
Staveley-Hill, H. S. (U., *b.* '65), Staffs., Kingswinford.
Steel-Maitland, A. H. D. R. (U., *b.* '76), Birmingham, E.
Stewart, G. (U., *b.* '57), Cheshire, Wirral.
Strauss, A. (U., *b.* '47), Paddington, N.
*Strauss, E. A. (L., *b.* '62), Southwark, W.
Sutherland, J. E. (L., *b.* '54), Elgin Burghs.
Sutton, J. E. (Lab., *b.* '62), Manchester, E.
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E., Bt. (L., *b.* '44), Manchester, N.
*Swift, R. P. W., (U., *b.* '74), St. Helens.
Sykes, A. J. (U., *b.* '68), Cheshire, Knutsford.
*Sykes, Sir M., Bt. (U., *b.* '79), Hull, C.
Talbot, Lord E. B. (U., *b.* '55), Sussex, Chichester.
Taylor, J. W. (Lab., *b.* '55), Durham, Chester-le-Street.
*Taylor, T. (L., *b.* '51), Bolton.
Taylor, T. C. (L., *b.* '50), Lancs. S.E., Radcliffe.
Tennant, Rt. Hon. H. J. (L., *b.* '65), Berwickshire.
Terrell, G. (U., *b.* '62), Wilts, Chippenham.
Terrell, H., K.C. (U., *b.* '56), Gloucester.
Thomas, J. H. (Lab., *b.* '74), Derby.
*Thomas-Stanford, C. (U., *b.* '58), Brighton.
Thompson, R. (U., *b.* '39), Belfast, N.
Thorne, G. R. (L., *b.* '53), Wolverhampton, E.
Thorne, W. J. (Lab., *b.* '57), West Ham, S.
Thynne, Lord A. G. (U., *b.* '73), Bath.
*Tickler, T. G. (U., *b.* '52), Grimsby.
*Tootill, R. (Lab., *b.* '50), Bolton.
*Touche, G. A. (U., *b.* '61), Islington, N.
Toulmin, Sir G. (L., *b.* '57), Bury.
Trevelyan, C. P. (L., *b.* '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Elland.
Tryon, Capt. G. C. (U., *b.* '71), Brighton.
Tullibardine, Marquess of (U., *b.* '71), Perthshire, W.
*Turton, E. R. (U., *b.* '57), Yorks. N. Riding, Thirsk.
Valentia, Viscount (U., *b.* '43), Oxford.
Vaughan-Davies, M. (L., *b.* 40), Cardiganshire.
*Verney, Sir H. C. W., Bt. (L., *b.* '81), Bucks, N.
Wadsworth, J. (Lab., *b.* '50), Yorks. W. Riding, Hallam.
Walker, Col. W. H. (U., *b.* '56), Lancs. S.W., Widnes.
*Walsh, J. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '56), Cork Co., S.
Walsh, S. (Lab., *b.* '59), Lancs. S.W., Ince.
Walters, Sir J. T. (L. *b.* '66), Sheffield, Brightside
Walton, Sir J., Bt. (L., *b.* '49), Yorks. W. Riding, Barnsley.
Ward, A. S. (U., *b.* '76), Herts., Watford.
Ward, J. (Lab., *b.* '66), Stoke-on-Trent.
Ward, W. D. (L., *b.* '77), Southampton.
Warde, Col. C. E. (U., *b.* '45), Kent, Medway.
Wardle, G. J. (Lab., *b.* '65), Stockport.
Waring, Capt. W. (L., *b.* '76), Banffshire.
Warner, Sir T. C., Bt. (L., *b.* '57), Staffs., Lichfield.
Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (L., *b.* '46), Clackmannan.
Wason, J. C. (L., *b.* '48), Orkney and Shetland.
*Watson, Hon. W., K.C. (U., *b.* '73), Lanark, South.
Watt, H. A. (L., *b.* '63), Glasgow, College.
*Webb, H. (L., *b.* '66), Gloucester, Forest of Dean.
Wedgwood, J. C. (L., *b.* '72), Newcastle-under-Lyne.
*Weigall, Capt. W. E. G. A. (U., *b.* '74), Lincs., Horncastle.
*Weston, Col. J. W. (Ind. U., *b.* '52), Westmorland, Kendal.
Wheler, G. C. H. (U., *b.* '72), Kent, Faversham.
White, Maj. G. D. (U., *b.* '66), Lancs. S.W., Southport.
*White, J. D. (L., *b.* '66), Glasgow, Tradeston.
White, Sir L. (L., *b.* '45), Yorks. E.R., Buckrose.
White, P. (Nat., *b.* '60), Meath, N.
Whitehouse, J. H. (L., *b.* '75), Lanark, Mid.
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (L., *b.* '66), Halifax.
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. (L., *b.* '50), Yorks, W. Riding, Spen Valley.
Whyte, A. F. (L., *b.* '83), Perth.
Wiles, T. (L., *b.* '61), Islington, S.
Wilkie, A. (Lab., *b.* '50), Dundee.
*Williams, A. (L., *b.* '59), Durham, N.W.
Williams, J. (Lab., *b.* '61), Glamorgan, Gower.
Williams, P. (L., *b.* '66), Middlesbrough.
Williams, Col. Sir Robt., Bt. (U., *b.* '48), Dorset, W.
*Williams, T. J. (L., *b.* '72), Swansea District.
Williams, W. L. (L., *b.* '67), Carmarthen, D.
Williamson, Sir A., Bt. (L., *b.* '60), Elgin and Nairn.
Willoughby, Maj. Hon. C. H. D. (U., *b.* '72), Lincs., Stamford.
*Wills, Sir G. A. H., Bt. (U., *b.* '80), Taunton.
Wilson, A. S. (U., *b.* '68), Yorks. E. Riding, Holderness.
Wilson, Hon. G. G. (L., *b.* '77), Hull, W.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. W. (L., *b.* '58), Worcestershire, N.
*Wilson, Capt. L. O. (U., *b.* '76), Reading.
*Wilson, Maj. Sir M. (U., *b.* '75), Bethnal Green, S.W.
Wilson, W. T. (Lab., *b.* '55), Lancs. S.E., Westhoughton.
Winfrey, Sir R. (L., *b.* '58), Norfolk, S.W.
Wing, T. E. (L., *b.* '53), Durham, Houghton-le-Spring.
Winterton, Earl (U., *b.* '83), Sussex, Horsham.
*Wolmer, Viscount (U., *b.* '87), Lancs. S.W., Newton.
Wood, Hon. E. F. L. (U., *b.* '81), Yorks. W. Riding, Ripon.
Wood, J. (U., *b.* '57), Stalybridge.
Wood, Rt. Hon. T. McK. (L., *b.* '55), Glasgow, St. Rollox.
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. S. (U., *b.* '51), Sheffield, Hallam.
*Wright, H. F. (U., *b.* '70), Hereford, Leominster.
*Yate, Col. C. E. (U., *b.* '49), Leicester, Melton.
*Yeo, A. W. (L., *b.* '63), Tower Hamlets, Poplar.
Yerburgh, R. A. (U., *b.* '53), Chester.
*Young, E. Hilton (L., *b.* '79), Norwich.
Young, S. (Nat., *b.* '22), Cavan, E.
Young, W. (L., *b.* '63), Perthshire, E.
Younger, Sir G., Bt. (U., *b.* '51), Ayr Burghs.
Yoxall, Sir J. H. (L., *b.* '57), Nottingham, W.

REGISTERED ELECTORS, 1916, AND POLLINGS, DECEMBER 1910, TO NOVEMBER 1915.

The following table shows the total number of **registered electors**, with other details, in the United Kingdom in 1916 :—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Population 1911	36,070,492	4,743,224	4,390,219	45,203,935
County Electors :				
Owners	568,326	65,098	10,680	644,110
Occupiers	3,263,643	391,141	558,575	4,213,359
Lodgers	141,859	47,473	5,750	195,082
Total County . . .	3,973,828	503,713	575,011	5,052,552
Borough Electors :				
Occupiers	2,548,164	285,878	115,090	2,949,132
Lodgers	205,751	39,938	3,885	249,574
Freemen, etc. . . .	22,198	29,370	3,351	54,919
Total Borough . . .	2,776,113	355,186	122,326	3,253,625
University Electors . .	21,323	26,010	4,138	51,471
Grand Total 1915 . . .	6,771,264	884,909	701,475	8,357,648

The following is an **alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom**, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates, at the **General Election of December 1910** and subsequent bye-elections. The names of the county and borough divisions are given in parentheses after the names of the counties or boroughs : thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure (**2**). The figures in brackets, *e.g.* [6688], show the number of electors on the 1916 register.

Aberdeen (N.) [10,167].
D. V. Pirie (L) - - - 4282
R. Scott Brown (U) - - 2546

Aberdeen (S.) [13,791].
G. B. Esslemont (L) - - 5862
W. C. Smith, K.C. (U) - 3997

Aberdeenshire (E.) [12,833].
W. H. Cowan (L) - - 6152
W. Craighead (U) - - 3772

Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,639].
J. M. Henderson (L) - - 5415
G. Smith (U) - - - 3232

Anglesey [11,082].
Rt. Hon. E. Griffiths (L) unopp.

Antrim (E.) [8852].
Col. J. M. M'Calmont (U) unopp.

On the death of Col. M'Calmont, Major R. M'Calmont returned (Feb. 19, 1913) unopp.

Antrim (Mid) [7257].
Hon. A. O'Neill (U) unopp

On Hon. A. O'Neill being killed in action, Hon Hugh O'Neill (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 17, 1915).

Antrim (N.) [7467].
P. Kerr-Smiley (U) - - 3557
W. Macafee (L) - - - 2974

Antrim (S.) [8582].
C. C. Craig (U) unopp.

Argyllshire [12,066].
J. S. Ainsworth (L) - - 4280
G. A. Clark-Hutchison (U) 4023

Armagh (Mid) [6837].
Sir J. B. Lonsdale (U) unopp.

Armagh (N.) [7495].
W. Moore (U) unopp.

Armagh (S.) [6345].
Dr. C. O'Neill (N) - - 2890
S. H. Moynagh (Ind N) - 1003

Ashton-under-Lyne [9352].
Sir W. Max Aitken (U) - 4044
A. H. Scott (L) - - - 3848

Aston Manor [12,994].
E. Cecil (U) unopp.

Ayr Burghs [9328].
Sir G. Younger (U) - - 3852
W. Robertson (L) - - 3620

Ayrshire (N.) [17,385].
A. Anderson, K.C. (L) - 7286
Capt. D Campbell (U) - 6932

On the appointment of Mr. Anderson as Solicitor-General for Scotland (polling Dec. 20, 1911) :
Capt. D. F. Campbell (U) 7318
A. Anderson, K.C. (L) - 7047

Ayrshire (S.) [19,395].
Sir W. P. Beale (L) - - 8715
T. W McIntyre (U) - - 6835

Banffshire [8411].
Capt. W. Waring (L) unopp.

Barrow-in-Furness [11,540].
C. Duncan (Lab.) - - 4810
F. Meynell (U) - - 4290

Bath (2) [8252].
Lord A. Thynne (U) - - 3875
Sir C. Hunter (U) - - 3841
G. P. Gooch (L) - - 3631
G. A. Hardy (L) - - 3585

Battersea [15,884].
Rt. Hon. J. Burns (L) - 7836
Col. Sir J. Harrington (U) 6544
C. N. L. Shaw (Soc.) - - 487

Bedford [6688].
F. Kellaway (L) - - - 2773
W. A. Attenborough (U) - 2754

Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [14,642].
A. W. Black (L) - - - 6536
Major Glyn (U) - - - 5808

Beds (S. or Luton) [19,199].
T. G. Ashton (L) - - 7601
J. O. Hickman (U) - - 6623

On the elevation of Mr. Ashton to the Peerage (polling July 20, 1911) :
C. Harmsworth (L) - 7619
J. O. Hickman (U) - - 7006

Belfast (E.) [19,916].
R. J. McMordie (U) unopp.

On the death of Mr. McMordie, Col. R G Sharman-Crawford returned (April 7, 1914) unopp.

Belfast (N.) [14,467].
R. Thompson (U) unopp.

Belfast (S.) [12,111].
J. Chambers, K.C. (U) - 5585
T. H. Sloan (Ind U) - 2722

Belfast (W.) [10,680].
J. Devlin (N) - - - 4543
Sir J. Smiley (U) - - 4080

Berks (N. or Abingdon) [9703].
Major Henderson (U) - 4677
M. H. Sands (L) - - 3328

Berks (S. or Newbury) [13,922].
W. A. Mount (U) - - 6485
Capt. L. March-Phillipps (L) 4278

Berks (E. or Wokingham) [15,190].
E. Gardner (U) unopp.

Berwickshire [5764].
Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant (L) 3005
Hon. J. B. Campbell (U) - 2000

Bethnal Green (N.E.) [8692].
Sir E. A. Cornwall (L) - 3188
Dr. J. E. Molson (U) - - 2037

Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7120].
E. H. Pickersgill (L) - - 2768
E. Hoffgaard (U) - - 2086
On the resignation of Mr. Pickersgill (polling July 29, 1911):
Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman (L) - - - - 2745
E. Hoffgaard (U) - - 2561
J. Scurr (Soc.) - - - 134
On the appointment of Mr. Masterman as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (polling Feb. 19, 1914):
Maj. Sir M. Wilson (U) 2828
Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman (L) - - - 2804
J. Scurr (Soc.) - - 316

Birkenhead [20,969].
A. Bigland (U) - - - 8304
H. Vivian (L) - - - 7249

Birmingham (Bordesley) [18,984].
Rt. Hon. J. Collings (U) unopp.

Birmingham (Central) [9880].
E. Parkes (U) - - - 4640
H. J. Manton (L) - - 1417

Birmingham (E.) [18,187].
A. D. Steel-Maitland (U) - 6639
J. V. Stephens (L) - - 3190

Birmingham (Edgbaston) [15,013].
Sir F. W. Lowe (U) unopp.

Birmingham (N.) [8448].
J. T. Middlemore (U) unopp.

Birmingham (S.) [11,835].
Visct. Morpeth (U) - - 4701
A. E. Butler (L) - - - 1923
On the succession of Lord Morpeth to the Peerage, Mr. L. S. Amery (U) was returned unopposed (May 3, 1911).

Birmingham (W.) [13,274].
Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain (U) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. A. Chamberlain (U) was returned unopposed (July 14, 1914).

Blackburn (2) [23,874].
P. Snowden (Lab.) - - 10,762
Sir H. Norman (L) - 10,754
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (U) 9814
H. L. Riley (U) - - - 9500

Bolton (2) [22,256].
G. Harwood (L) - - 10,358
A. H. Gill (Lab) - - 10,108
Col. G. Hesketh (U) - - 8697
On the death of Mr. Harwood (polling Nov. 23, 1912):
T. Taylor (L) - - 10,011
A. Brooks (U) - - 8835
On the death of Mr. Gill, Mr. R. Tootill (Lab.) was returned unopposed (Sept. 22, 1914).

Boston [4266].
C. H. Dixon (U) - - - 1875
Hon. F. Hemphill (L) - 1712

Bradford (Cent.) [11,849].
Sir G. Robertson (L) - - 4677
G. Pauling (U) - - - 3381

Bradford (E.) [17,977].
Sir W. E. B. Priestley (L) 7778
R. Mortimer (U) - - 4734

Bradford (W.) [16,467].
F. W. Jowett (Lab) - - 7729
Sir E. Flower (U) - - 4339

Brecknockshire [13,482].
S. Robinson (L) - - 5511
C. Lloyd (U) - - - 3631

Brighton (2) [22,936].
Capt. G. C. Tryon (U) 10,780
Hon. W. F. Rice (U) 10,757
A. Morris (L) - - - 6723
M. Nickalls (L) - - - 6699
On the succession of the Hon. W. F. Rice to the Peerage, the Hon. J. E. Gordon (U) was returned unopposed (June 26, 1911).
On the retirement of Mr. Gordon, Ald. C. Thomas-Stanford (U) was returned unopposed (June 29, 1914).

Bristol (E.) [15,438].
Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L) 7229
P. J. Hannon (U) - - 4263
On the appointment of Mr. Hobhouse as Chancellor of the Duchy (polling Nov. 3, 1911):
Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L) 4913
W. Moore (Ind.) - - 2913

Bristol (N.) [14,679].
Rt. Hon. A. Birrell (L) - 6410
L. Magnus (U) - - - 5084

Bristol (S.) [16,010].
Sir W. H. Davies (L) - 6895
J. T. Francombe (U) - 6757

Bristol (W.) [10,884].
Col. G. A. Gibbs (U) - - 4871
J. W. Stevens (L) - - 3595

Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [13,165].
Lionel de Rothschild (U) unopp.

Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [13,755].
Sir H. Verney (L) - - 6029
F. T. H. Bernard (U) - 5702

Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [18,909].
Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C. (U) unopp.
On the elevation of Sir C. A. Cripps to the peerage (polling Feb. 18, 1914):
W. B. Du Pre (U) - 9044
T. Mosley (L) - - 6713

Burnley [18,390].
P. Morrell (L) - - - 6177
G. Arbuthnot (U) - - 6004
H. M. Hyndman (Soc) - 3810

Bury (Lancs) [10,665].
Sir George Toulmin (L) - 4509
E. L. Hartley (U) - - 4254

Bury St. Edmunds [2889].
Hon. W. E. Guinness (U) unopp.

Buteshire [3774].
H. Hope (U) - - - 1569
R. Mitchell (L) - - - 1316

Caithness-shire [3979].
R. L. Harmsworth (L) - 2718
A. McLeod (U) - - 87

Camberwell (Dulwich) [19,084].
F. Hall (U) - - - 7796
Evan Spicer (L) - - - 5495

Camberwell (N.) [14,083].
Rt. Hon. Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) - - - 5038
S. H. Goldsmid (U) - - 4056

Camberwell (Peckham) [16,021].
A. Richardson (L) - - 5027
H. C. Gooch (U) - - 4986

Cambridge [9857].
A. H. Paget (U) - - - 4427
S. O. Buckmaster, K.C. (L) 4084

Cambs. (W. or Chesterton) [11,593].
Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu (L) 5011
G. D. C. Newton (U) - - 4640
On the appointment of Mr. Montagu to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster he was returned unopposed (Feb. 13, 1915).

Cambs. (E. or Newmarket) [10,822].
Sir C. D. Rose (L) - - 4786
G. H. Verrall (U) - - 4387
On the death of Sir C. D. Rose (polling May 16, 1913):
J. Denison-Pender (U) - 5251
G. Nicholls (L) - - 4400

Cambs. (N. or Wisbech) [12,683].
Hon. Neil Primrose (L) - 5401
Lord R. Cecil (U) - - 4857

Cambridge Univ. (2) [7228].
S. H. Butcher (U) unopp.
J. F. P. Rawlinson (U) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Butcher (polling Feb. 1911):
Sir Joseph Larmor (U) - 2308
Harold Cox (UFT) - 1954
T. E. Page (U) - - 332

Canterbury [4230].
F. B. Goldney (Ind. U) - 1635
J. Howard (U) - - - 1163
W. J. Fisher (L) - - 623

Cardiff (Dist.) [32,000].
Lord N. Crichton-Stuart (U) - - - - 12,181
Sir Clarendon Hyde (L) - 11,882
On Lord N. Crichton-Stuart being killed in action, Mr. J. H. Cory (U.) was returned unopposed (Nov. 12, 1915).

Cardiganshire [13,659].
M. Vaughan-Davies (L) unopp.

Carlisle [7555].
Hon. R. D. Denman (L) - 3243
I. Raymond (U) - - - 3179

Carlow Co. [6031].
M. Molloy (N) unopp.

Carmarthen (Dist.) [7473].
W. Ll. Williams (L) unopp.

On the appointment of Mr. Williams to the Recordership of Swansea (polling Jan. 23, 1912):
W. Ll. Williams (L) - 3836
H. C. Bond (U) - - 2555
F. G. Vivian (Ind. Lab.)- 149

On the appointment of Mr. Williams to the Recordership of Cardiff, he was returned unopposed (Mar. 17, 1915).

Carmarthenshire (E.) [14,290].
A. Thomas, K.C. (L) - - 5825
M. Peel (U) - - - 2315
J. H. Williams (Lab.) - 1176

On the death of Mr. Abel Thomas (polling Aug. 22, 1912):
Rev. J. T. Jones (L) - 6082
M. Peel (U) - - - 3354
J. H. Williams (Lab.) - 1089

Carmarthenshire (W.) [9976].
J. Hinds (L) - - - 5076
W. j. Cremlin (U) - - 2036

Carnarvon (Dist.) [5993].
Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George (L) - - - - - 3112
A. L. Jones (U) - - - 1904

Carnarvonshire (N. or Arfon) [10,519].
W. Jones (L) unopp.

On the appointment of Mr. Jones as one of the Ministerial Whips he was again elected (Feb. 11, 1911) without opposition.

On the death of Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Caradoc Rees (L) was returned unopposed (July 6, 1915).

Carnarvonshire (S. or Eifion) [9153].
E. W. Davies (L) unopp.

Cavan (E.) [8821].
S. Young (N) unopp.

Cavan (W.) [8469].
V. P. Kennedy (N) unopp.

Chatham [17,625].
G. F. Hohler, K.C. (U) - 6989
L. C. Bernacchi (L) - - 4302
F. Smith (Lab.) - - - 1103

Chelsea [11,462].
S. J. G. Hoare (U) - - 4968
Hugh Hoare (L) - - - 3249

Cheltenham [8755].
R. Mathias (L) - - - 3846
Lord Duncannon (U) - 3753

Mr. Mathias was unseated on petition. At the ensuing bye-election (polling April 28, 1911):
J. T. Agg-Gardner (U) - 4043
L. Mathias (L) - - 4039

Cheshire (Altrincham) [22,144].
J. R. Kebty-Fletcher (U) - 8002
Sir W. Crossley (L) - - 7883

On the resignation of Mr. Kebty-Fletcher (polling May 29, 1913):
G. C. Hamilton (U) - 9409
Hon. L. Kay-Shuttleworth (L) - - - 8147

Cheshire (Crewe) [16,353].
W. S. B. Maclaren (L) - 7629
E. Y. Craig (U) - - - 5925

On the death of Mr. Maclaren (polling July 26, 1912):
Ernest Craig (U) - - 6260
H. Murphy (L) - - 5294
J. Holmes (Lab) - - 2485

Cheshire (Eddisbury) [11,773].
H. Barnston (U) - - 5312
Hon. A. L. Stanley (L) - 5023

Cheshire (Hyde) [13,349].
F. Neilson (L) - - - 5562
T. Smith (U) - - - 5268

Cheshire (Knutsford) [12,904].
A. J. Sykes (U) - - - 6127
J. H. Whitworth (L) - - 4658

Cheshire (Macclesfield) [9939].
W. B. Brocklehurst (L) - 4410
B. Dent (U) - - - - 4142

Cheshire (Northwich) [14,548].
J. Brunner (L) - - - 6071
J. de Knoop (U) - - 5741

Cheshire (Wirral) [27,019].
G. Stewart (U) - - 10,043
A. J. Ashton (L) - - 7727

Chester [8509].
R. Yerburgh (U) - - 3787
E. Paul (L) - - - 3681

Christchurch [12,565].
H. Page Croft (U) - - 5275
F. W. Verney (L) - - 4619

Clackmannan and Kinross [8483]
Rt. Hon. E. Wason (L) unopp.

Clapham [23,526].
G. D. Faber (U) - - 9560
Sir J. Benn (L) - - - 7639

Clare (E.) [9130].
W. Redmond (N) unopp.

Clare (W.) [9403].
A. Lynch (N) unopp.

Colchester [7603].
L. W. Evans (U) - - 3489
Sir E. Vincent (L) - - 2874

Cork City (2) [12,296].
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - 5384
M. Healy (Ind. N) - - 5269
W. Redmond (N) - - 4746
A. Roche (N) - - - 4743

On Mr. O'Brien resigning, he was returned unopposed (Feb. 18, 1914).

Cork Co. (E.) [6792].
Capt. A. J. C. Donelan (N) - 3173
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - 1834

On petition, Capt. Donelan was unseated. Mr. John Muldoon (N) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1911).

Cork Co. (Mid) [6368].
D. Sheehan (Ind. N) - - 2738
T. Corcoran (N) - - - 2115

Cork Co. (N.) [6937].
P. Guiney (Ind. N) unopp.

On the death of Mr. Guiney, Mr. J. Guiney (Ind. N.) was returned unopposed (Nov. 4, 1913).

Cork Co. (N.E.) [6669].
Moreton Frewen (Ind. N.) unopp.

On the resignation of Mr. Moreton Frewen, Mr. T. Healy (Ind. N) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1911).

Cork Co. (S.) [5766].
J. Walsh (Ind. N) - - 2346
E. Barry (N) - - - 2184

Cork Co. (S.E.) [6247].
E. Crean (Ind. N) - - 2408
J. Ahearn (N) - - - 1872

Cork Co. (W.) [5582].
J. Gilhooly (Ind. N) - - 2220
D. O'Leary (N) - - - 1965

Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [11,706].
Sir R. Pole-Carew (U) - 5021
Isaac Foote (L) - - - 4980

Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne) [10,444].
Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland (L) 4419
G. Coates (U) - - - 2326

Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [9956].
Sir G. C. Marks (L) - - 4373
E. Treffry (U) - - - 3249

Cornwall (Mid or St. Austell) [11,738].
Hon. T. Agar-Robartes (L) unopp.

On the death from wounds of Mr. Agar-Robartes, Sir F. Leyland-Barratt, Bt. (L), was returned unopposed (Nov. 24, 1915).

Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [10,086].
Sir C. Cory (L) - - - 4253
R. E. L. V. Williams (U) - 3338

Cornwall (Truro) [11,226].
G. H. Morgan (L) - - 4573
C. Williams (U) - - - 4176

Coventry [20,220].
D. M. Mason (L) - - - 7351
J. K. Foster (U) - - - 6828

Croydon [31,009].
Ian Malcolm (U) - - 11,875
A. L. Leon (L) - - - 10,343

Cumberland (Cockermouth) [11,696].
Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L) - 5003
Sir J. S. Randles (U)- - 4492

Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [9480].
J. A. Grant (U) - - - 4013
W. E. Moulsdale (L) - - 3763

Cumberland (N. or Eskdale) [10,480].
Claude Lowther (U) - - 4581
Hon. G. Howard (L) - - 4211

Cumberland (Mid or Penrith) [8746].
Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther (U) unopp.

Darlington [11,138].
H. Pike Pease (U) - - 4881
F. Maddison (L) - - - 4475

Denbigh (Dist.) [5644].
Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore (U) 2386
G. C. Rees (L) - - - 2375

Denbighshire (E.) [12,428].
E. T. John (L) - - - 6449
A. Hood (U) - - 3186

Denbighshire (W.) [10,542].
Sir J. H. Roberts (L) unopp.

Deptford [17,421].
C. W. Bowerman (Lab) - 6357
S. A. Coats (U) - - - 5999

Derby (2) [21,096].
Sir T. Roe (L) - - - 9515
J. H. Thomas (Lab) - - 9144
A. E. Beck (U) - - - 8160

Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [17,877].
J. Haslam (Lab) - - - 7283
G. W. Radford (U) - - 5055
On the death of Mr. Haslam (polling Aug. 20, 1913):
B. Kenyon (L & Lab) - 7725
E. Christie (U) - - 5539
J. Scurr (Soc.) - - - 583

Derbyshire (High Peak) [13,302].
S. Hill Wood (U) - - 5813
O. Partington (L) - - 5629

Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [22,296].
Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) - 9990
M. Freeman (U) - - - 5946
On the appointment of Col. Seely as Secretary of State for War (polling July 1, 1912):
Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) 9049
M. Freeman (U) - - 783

Derbyshire (Mid) [14,889].
J. G. Hancock (Lab) - - 6557
Sir D. Rhys (U) - - - 4287

Derbyshire (N.E.) [20,076].
W. E. Harvey (Lab) - - 7838
J. Court (U) - - - 6088
On the death of Mr. Harvey (polling May 20, 1914):
Lt.-Col. Harland Bowden (U) - - - - 6469
J. P. Houlton (L) - - 6155
J. Martin (Lab) - - 3669

Derbyshire (S.) [18,476].
H. H. Raphael (L) - - 7744
Sir J. B. Marsden-Smedley (U) - - - - 7373

Derbyshire (W.) [12,208].
Lord Kerry (U) - - - 5624
C. F. White (L) - - - 4564

Devon (Mid or Ashburton) [12,430].
E. Morrison-Bell (U) - - 5579
C. R. Buxton (L) - - 5225

Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple) [13,584].
E. J. Soares (L) - - - 6047
C. S. Parker (U) - - 5155
On the retirement of Sir Ernest Soares (polling May 6, 1911):
Sir Godfrey Baring (L) - 6239
C. S. Parker (U) - - 5751

Devon (E. or Honiton) [11,049].
A. C. Morrison-Bell (U) - 5348
H. Geen (L) - - - - 3439

Devon (N. or S. Molton) [9050].
Rt. Hon. G. Lambert (L) - 4224
Col. Perowne (U) - - - 3217

Devon (W. or Tavistock) [16,904].
Sir J. W. Spear (U) - - 6409
H. C. Luttrell (L) - - 6019

Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [10,129].
Hon. W. L. Walrond (U) - 5033
A. E. Y. Trestrail (L) - 3455
On the death of Mr. Walrond on active service (Vacancy existing Nov. 25, 1915.)

Devon (Torquay) [12,455].
Col. C. R. Burn (U) - 5101
Sir F. Layland-Barrett (L) 4971

Devon (S. or Totnes) [10,694].
F. B. Mildmay (U) - - 5252
R. Dunstan (L) - - - 3040

Devonport (2) [12,761].
Sir J. Jackson (U) - - 5170
Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (U) - 5111
S. Lithgow (L) - - - 4841
G. Baring (L) - - - 4782

Dewsbury [15,413].
Rt. Hon. W. Runciman (L) 7061
E. O. Simpson (U) - - 4033

Donegal (E.) [6565].
Edward Kelly (N) unopp.

Donegal (N.) [6622].
P. O'Doherty (N) unopp.

Donegal (S.) [6309].
J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp

Donegal (W.) [6914].
H. A. Law (N) unopp.

Dorset (E.) [15,504].
Hon. F. Guest (L) - - 6816
M. Glyn (U) - - - 6261
On the appointment of the Hon. F. Guest to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury, he was re-elected (April 29, 1911) without opposition.

Dorset (N.) [8777].
Sir R. Baker (U) - - 3919
A. W. Wills (L) - - - 3887

Dorset (S.) [12,141].
A. V. Hambro (U) unopp.

Dorset (W.) [7872].
Col. Sir R. Williams, Bt. (U) unopp.

Dover [6515].
Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham (U) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Wyndham, Lord Duncannon (U) was returned unopposed (June 23, 1913).

Down (E.) [7988].
Capt. J. Craig (U) - - 4110
J. Williamson (L) - - 2412

Down (N.) [10,145].
W. Mitchell-Thomson (U) unopp.

Down (S.) [7607].
J. MacVeagh (N) - - 3668
J. W. Johnston (U) - - 3040

Down (W.) [8127].
W. J. MacCaw (U) unopp.

Dublin (College Green) [8167].
J. P. Nannetti (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Nannetti (polling June 11, 1915):
J. D. Nugent (N) - - 2445
T. Farran (Lab) - - 1816

Dublin (Harbour) [8780].
W. Abraham (N) - - 3244
J. Bady (Ind. N) - - 631
On the death of Mr. Abraham (polling Oct 1, 1915):
A. Byrne (Nat.) - - 2298
The O'Mahony (Nat.) - 913
J. Farrell (Nat.) - - 677

Dublin (St. Patrick's) [7672].
W. Field (N) unopp.

Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [8734].
P. J. Brady (N) - - - 3594
Lord Herbert (U) - - 2765

Dublin Co. (N.) [14,873].
J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.

Dublin Co. (S.) [13,097].
W. F. Cotton (N) - - 5223
Capt. Bryan Cooper (U) - 5090

Dublin University (2) [4138].
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson (U) unopp.
Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell (U) unopp.

Dudley [18,819].
Col. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen (U) - - - - - 8260
A. G. Hooper (L) - - 7900

Dulwich: see Camberwell, (Dulwich).

Dumbartonshire [20,972].
A. A. Allen (L) - - - 8579
W. T. Shaw (U) - - - 7267

Dumfries Burghs [4513].
J. W. Gulland (L) - - 2315
Major McCall (U) - - 1596

Dumfriesshire [9903].
P. A. Molteno (L) - - 4708
W. Murray (U) - - - 4146

Dundee (2) [21,953].
Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill (L) - - - - - 9240
A. Wilkie (Lab) - - - 8957
Sir G. W. Baxter (U) - 5685
J. S. Lloyd (U) - - - 4914
E. Scrymgeour (Prohib.) - 1825

Durham (Barnard Castle) [12,419].
Rt. Hon. A. Henderson (Lab) - - - 5868
H. G. Stobart (U) - - 4423

Durham (Bishop Auckland). [15,886]
Sir H. Havelock-Allan (L) 4531
W. House (Lab) - - - 3993
G. E. Markham (U) - - 3519

Durham (Chester-le-Street) [25,872].
J. W. Taylor (Lab) unopp.

Durham (City) [2658].
J. W. Hills (U) - - - 1313
C. A. Cochrane (L) - - 877

Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [19,722].
R. Cameron (L) unopp.

On the death of Mr. Cameron (polling March 18, 1913):
T. Wing (L) - - - 6930
T. Richardson (U) - - 4807
W. House (Lab) - - 4165

Durham (Jarrow) [19,788].
Godfrey Palmer (L) - - 5097
J. Kirkley (U) - - - 4986
A. G. Cameron (Lab) - - 4892

Durham (Mid) [17,486].
J. Wilson (L) unopp.

On the death of Mr. Wilson, Mr. S. Galbraith (L) was returned unopposed (Apr. 28, 1915).

Durham (N.W.) [20,978].
L. Atherley-Jones, K.C. (L) - - - - 8998
J. O. Hardicker (U) - - 4827

On the appointment of Mr. Atherley-Jones as a Judge of the City of London Court (polling Jan. 30, 1914):
A. Williams (L) - - 7241
J. O. Hardicker (U) - - 5564
G. H. Stuart (Lab) - - 5026

Durham (S.E.) [22,360].
E. Hayward (L) - - - 8203
Col. R. Burdon (U) - - 7021

Edinburgh (Cent.) [7547].
C. E. Price (L) - - - 3771
G. R. Y. Radcliffe (U) - 1947

Edinburgh (E.) [12,826].
Sir J. Gibson (L) - - 6436
R. M. Cameron (U) - - 3782

On the death of Sir J. Gibson (polling Feb. 2, 1912):
J. M. Hogge (L) - - 5064
J. G. Jameson (U) - - 4139

Edinburgh (S.) [21,458].
Hon. C. H. Lyell (L) - - 9576
C. D. Murray, K.C. (U) - 7986

Edinburgh (W.) [19,073].
J. A. Clyde, K.C. (U) - - 4952
Prof. J. H. Morgan (L) - 4252

Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities [12,756].
Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay (U) unopp.

Elgin Burghs [5603].
J. E. Sutherland (L) unopp.

Elgin and Nairn [6037].
Sir A. Williamson (L) unopp.

Essex (Mid or Chelmsford) [15,417].
Capt. E. G. Pretyman (U) unopp.

Essex (W. or Epping) [13,406].
Rt. Hon. Col. Lockwood (U) 5990
I. A. Symmons (L) - - 3361

Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [15,376].
H. K. Newton (U) - - 6470
F. S. Hiley (L) - - - 5008

Essex (E. or Maldon) [12,185].
Sir F. Flannery (U) - - 5386
W. Jardine (L) - - - 4693

Essex (S. or Romford) [62,878].
Sir J. H. Bethell (L) - 22,119
W. P. Griggs (U) - 18,850

Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [9407].
A. C. T. Beck (L) - - 4071
Col. D. J. Proby (U) - - 4031

On the appointment of Mr. Beck as a Lord of the Treasury he was returned unopposed (Feb. 13, 1915).

Essex (S.E.) [30,951].
J. H. M. Kirkwood (U) 10,108
J. H. Burrows (L) - - 8891

On the retirement of Mr. Kirkwood, the Hon. Rupert Guinness (U) was returned unopposed (March 16, 1912).

Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow) [45,885].
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Simon, K.C. (L) - - - 16,998
Carlyon Bellairs (U) - 13,275

Exeter [11,099].
The result was originally declared as follows:
H. St. Maur (L) - - - 4786
Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke, K.C. (U) - - - - 4782

This result was reversed on petition (decided April 11, 1911), the votes allowed by the Judges being:
Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke (U) 4777
H. St. Maur (L) - - 4776

Falkirk Burghs [14,439].
I. A. M. Macdonald (L) - 6276
D. H. L. Young (U) - - 4245

Falmouth (*see* **Penryn**).

Fermanagh (N.) [5160].
G. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C. (U) - - - - 2402
Capt. A. Collum (L) - - 2055

Fermanagh (S.) [5301].
P. Crumley (N) unopp.

Fifeshire (E.) [10,843].
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L) 5149
Col. A. Sprot (U) - - 3350

On the appointment of Mr. Asquith as Secretary for War he was returned (April 8, 1914) unopposed.

Fifeshire (W.) [21,351].
W. Adamson (Lab) - - 6128
J. Deans Hope (L) - - 5425

Finsbury (Central) [8703.]
Major M. Archer-Shee (U) 3335
F. Rosenheim (L) - - 2804

Finsbury (E.) [4989].
J. A. Baker (L) - - - 2023
W. J. P. Mason (U) - - 1900

Finsbury (Holborn) [8334].
J. F. Remnant (U) - - 4313
C. R. Cooke-Taylor (L) - 1615

Flint District [4560].
J. W. Summers (L) - - 2098
Col. Howard (U) - - 1589

On the death of Mr. Summers (polling Jan. 21, 1913):
T. H. Parry (L) - - 2152
J. H. Roberts (U) - - 1941

Flintshire [14,275].
Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis (L) unopp.

Forfarshire [13,147].
J. Falconer (L) - - - 6449
J. B. Duncan (U) - - 4397

Fulham [23,572].
Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher (U) - - - - - 8252
S. Mayer (L) - - - 6526

Galway (City) [2310].
S. L. Gwynn (N) - - 1062
J. L. Wanklyn (Ind. U) - 203

Galway (Connemara) [6482].
W. O'Malley (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (E.) [7362].
J. Roche (N) unopp.

On the death of Mr. Roche, Mr. Jas. Cosgrave (N) was returned unopposed (Dec. 4, 1914).

Galway Co. (N.) [7344].
R. Hazleton (N.) unopp.

On Mr. Hazleton resigning, he was returned unopposed (July 23, 1914).

Galway Co. (S.) [6135].
W. J. Duffy (N) unopp.

Gateshead [20,676].
Sir H. Elverston (L) - - 8763
Col. Surtees (U) - - 5608

Glamorganshire (E.) [28,723].
A. C. Edwards (L) - - 9088
F. H. Gaskell (U) - - 5603
C. B. Stanton (Lab) - - 4675

Glamorganshire (W. or Gower) [17,402].
J. Williams (Lab) - - 5480
W. F. Phillips (L) - - 4527

Glamorganshire (Mid) [23,703].
J. H. Edwards (L) - - 7624
V. Hartshorn (Lab) - - 6102

Glamorganshire (Rhondda) [21,048].
Rt. Hon. W. Abraham (Lab) 9073
H. Lloyd (U) - - - 3701

Glamorganshire (S.) [26,052].
W. Brace (Lab) - - 10,190
L. Morgan (U) - - - 7252

Glasgow (Blackfriars) [10,577].
G. N. Barnes (Lab) - - 4162
A. H. B. Constable, K.C. (U) 2884

Glasgow (Bridgeton) [14,080].
A. M. Scott (L) - - - 4759
W. Hutchison (U) - - 3816

Glasgow (Camlachie) [13,418].
H. J. Mackinder (U) - - 3479
J. M. Hogge (L) - - - 3453
J. O'C. Kessack (Lab) - 1539
W. J. Mirrlees (W. Suff.) - 35

Glasgow (Cent.) [17,610].
Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C. (U) - - - 6888
Prof. A. F. Murison (L) - 5907

On the appointment of Mr. Dickson as Lord Justice-Clerk (polling July 16, 1915):
J. M. McLeod (U) - - 5341
G. W. Ralston (Ind. U) - 266

Glasgow (College) [16,629].
H. A. Watt (L) - - - 6291
R. G. C. Glyn (U) - - 5932

Glasgow (St. Rollox) [24,387].
T. McKinnon Wood (L) - 9291
A. R. Chamberlayne (U) - 7374

On the appointment of Mr. McKinnon Wood as Secretary for Scotland (polling Feb. 26, 1912):
T. McKinnon Wood (L) - 8530
F. A. Macquisten (U) - 8061

Glasgow (Tradeston) [11,856].
A. Cameron Corbett (L) - 4811
A. P. Main (U) - - - 3137

On the elevation of Mr. Corbett to the Peerage (polling July 6, 1911):
J. D. White (L) - - 3869
J. H. Watts (U) - - 2783

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities [13,254].
Sir H. Craik (U) unopp.

Gloucester City [8702].
H. Terrell, K.C. (U) - - 3903
H. F. B. Lynch (L) - - 3899

A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channel on petition gave the same result.

Gloucester (E. or Cirencester) [10,143].
Hon. A. Bathurst (U) - 4788
G. H. Beyfus (L) - - 4007

Gloucester (Forest of Dean) [11,513].
Sir Charles Dilke (L) - - 5544
D. H. Kyd (U) - - - 2820

On the death of Sir Charles Dilke (polling Feb. 25, 1911):
H. Webb (L) - - - 6174
D. H. Kyd (U) - - 3106

On the appointment of Mr. Webb as a Junior Lord of the Treasury he was returned unopposed (April 30, 1912).

Gloucester (Mid or Stroud) [11,622].
Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen (L) - 5051
C. E. Fitch (U) - - - 4849

Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [13,818].
Hon. M. Hicks-Beach (U) - 5699
R. A. Lister (L) - - - 5267

Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [15,650].
A. Rendall (L) - - - 6820
Major Cockerill (U) - - 5837

Grantham [3989].
Sir A. Priestley (L) - - 1730
H. G. Snowden (U) - - 1697

Gravesend [8141].
Sir G. Parker (U) - - 3108
S. R. Jenkins (L) - - 2506

Great Yarmouth [10,295].
A. Fell (U) - - - - 4210
Major E. Platt (L) - - 3877

Greenock [12,702].
G. Collins (L) - - - 4338
S. Chapman (U) - - - 2913

Greenwich [14,457].
I. H. Benn (U) - - - 5697
Hon. J. W. Harris (L) - 4146

Grimsby [21,659].
Sir G. Doughty (U) - - 7903
T. Wing (L) - - - 7205

On the death of Sir G. Doughty (polling May 12, 1914):
T. G. Tickler (U) - - 8471
A. Bannister (L) - - 8193

Hackney (Cent.) [10,141].
Rt. Hon. Sir A. Spicer (L) 3954
A. H. Jessel, K.C. (U) - 3464

Hackney (N.) [13,795].
R. Greene (U) - - - 5290
W. A. Addinsell (L) - - 4126

Hackney (S.) [15,770].
H. Bottomley (L) - - 5068
S. C. K. Farlow (U) - - 3243
R. H. Roberts (L) - - 1946

On the resignation of Mr. Bottomley (polling May 24, 1912):
H. Morison (L) - - 5339
J. C. Gibson (U) - - 4836

Haddingtonshire [8135].
Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane (L) 3845
B. H. Blyth (U) - - - 3158

On the elevation of Mr. Haldane to the Peerage (polling April 19, 1911):
J. D. Hope (L) - - 3652
B. H. Blyth (U) - - 3184

Halifax (2) [16,248].
J. H. Whitley (L) - - 8778
J. Parker (Lab) - - - 8511
J. H. L. Baldwin (U) - 4602
J. F. W. Galbraith (U - 4420

Hammersmith [16,281].
Sir W. J. Bull (U) - - 5807
G. Blaiklock (L) - - - 4645

Hampstead [12,458].
J. S. Fletcher (U) - - 5605
S. L. Dore (L) - - - 3129

Hanley [17,647].
E. Edwards (Lab) - - 8343
G. H. Rittner (U) - - 4658

On the death of Mr. Enoch Edwards (polling July 13, 1912):
R. L. Outhwaite (L) - 6647
G. H. Rittner (U) - - 5993
S. Finney (Lab) - - 1694

Hants (W. or Andover) [12,190].
W. V. Faber (U) unopp.

Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [14,250].
A. C. Salter, K.C. (U) unopp.

Hants (S. or Fareham) [20,381].
A. H. Lee (U) unopp.

Hants (Isle of Wight) [16,662].
D. B. Hall (U) - - - 7192
C. Ralli Scaramanga (L) - 6969

Hants (New Forest) [13,772].
W. F. Perkins (U) unopp.

Hants (E. or Petersfield) [11,867].
W. G. Nicholson (U) unopp.

Hartlepool [14,785].
Sir S. Furness (L) - - 6017
W. G. H. Gritten (U) - 5969

On the death of Sir S. Furness, Sir W. Runciman (L) was returned unopposed (Sept. 22, 1914).

Hastings [8677].
A. Du Cros (U) - - - 4397
A. W. F. Johnson (L) - 3515

Hawick Burghs [6389].
Sir J. Barran (L) unopp.

Hereford (City) [4358].
J. S. Arkwright (U) - - 2220
J. Davies (L) - - - 1430

On the retirement of Mr. Arkwright, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins (U) was returned unopposed (March 8, 1912).

Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9,808].
Sir J. Rankin (U) - - 4600
W. Paine (L) - - - 3431

On the retirement of Sir J. Rankin, Mr. H. FitzHerbert Wright (U) was returned unopposed (March 18, 1912).

Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [11,418].
P. A. Clive (U) - - - 4748
H. Webb (L) - - - 4627

Herts (E. or Hertford) [12,684].
Sir J. Rolleston (U) - - 5594
G. S. Pawle (L) - - - 4226

Herts (N. or Hitchin) [12,105].
Dr. A. Hillier (U) - - 5233
T. T. Greg (L) - - 3942
On the death of Dr. Hillier (polling Nov. 23, 1911):
Lord Robert Cecil (U) - 5542
T. T. Greg (L) - - 3909

Herts (Mid or St. Albans) [15,706].
Sir E. H. Carlile (U) - 6899
R. C. Phillimore (L) - 4777

Herts (W. or Watford) [19,904].
A. S. Ward (U) - - 8043
N. Micklem, K.C. (L) - 7160

Huddersfield [21,067].
A. J. Sherwell (L) - - 6458
J. H. Kaye (U) - - 5777
H. Snell (Soc) - - 4988

Hull (Cent.) [8701].
Sir H. S. King (U) - - 3625
Dr. R. W. Aske (L) - - 3418
On petition, the seat was declared vacant (polling July 5, 1911):
Sir Mark Sykes (U) - 3823
Sir R. W. Aske (L) - 3545

Hull (E.) [16,723].
Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens (L) 7196
R. Sebag Montefiore (U) - 5387

Hull (W.) [24,928].
Hon. Guy Wilson (L) - 9236
A. L. Ward (U) - - 7943

Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5117].
J. Cator (U) - - 2287
Hon. O. Brett (L) - 2139

Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [7255].
O. Locker-Lampson (U) - 3077
A. C. Forster Boulton (L) 2954

Hythe [7413].
Sir E. Sassoon (U) unopp.
On the death of Sir E. Sassoon (polling June 11, 1912):
Sir Philip Sassoon (U) - 3722
Captain Moorhouse (L) - 2004

Inverness Burghs [5259].
J. A. Bryce (L) - - 2367
P. J. Ford (U) - - 1812

Inverness-shire [10,407].
Sir J. A. Dewar (L) unopp.

Ipswich (2) [14,231].
Sir D. F. Goddard (L) - 5931
C. Silvester Horne (L) - 5791
A. C. Churchman (U) - 5447
B. H. Burton (U) - 5409
On the death of Mr. Horne (polling May 23, 1914):
F. J. C. Ganzoni (U) - 6406
C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 5874
J. Scurr (Soc.) - - 395

Islington (E.) [12,874].
G. H. Radford (L) - - 4503
P. E. Pilditch (U) - - 4378

Islington (N.) [14,015].
G. A. Touche (U) - - 5428
D. S. Waterlow (L) - - 5022

Islington (S.) [10,061].
T. Wiles (L) - - - 3494
L. W. Harris (U) - - 2803

Islington (W.) [9188].
Rt. Hon. T. Lough (L) - 3549
W. G. Black (U) - - 2985

Kensington (N.) [11,069].
A. Burgoyne (U) - - 4223
F. M. Carson (L) - - 3494

Kensington (S.) [9287].
Lord Claud Hamilton (U) - 5093
G. R. Reid (L) - - - 1033

Kent (S. or Ashford) [14,805].
Rt. Hon. L. Hardy (U) unopp.

Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [24,136].
J. Rowlands (L) - - 9152
W. F. Mitchell (U) - - 8918

Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [16,198].
G. C. H. Wheler (U) - - 6897
G. Nicholls (L) - - - 5111

Kent (Mid, or Medway) [16,363].
Col. C. E. Warde (U) unopp.

Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [17,471].
Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas (U) unopp.
On the elevation of Mr. Akers-Douglas to the Peerage, Mr. R. M'Neill (U) was returned unopposed (July 7, 1911).

Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [21,128].
H. W. Forster (U) unopp.

Kent (Isle of Thanet) [13,702].
N. C. Craig, K.C. (U) unopp.

Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge) [17,694].
Capt. H. S. Clay (U) - - 8286
A. P. Hedges (L) - - 6159

Kerry (E.) [6018].
T. O'Sullivan (N) - - 2561
P. Guiney (Ind. N) - - 1308

Kerry (N.) [5913].
M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.

Kerry (S.) [5973].
J. P. Boland (N) - - 2395
T. B. Cronin (Ind. N) - 451

Kerry (W.) [6135]..
T. O'Donnell (N) unopp.

Kidderminster [4695].
Capt. E. Knight (U) - - 2188
E. B. Barnard (L) - - 2003

Kildare (N.) [6319].
John O'Connor (N) unopp.

Kildare (S.) [6593].
D. Kilbride (N) unopp.

Kilkenny City [1702].
P. O'Brien (N) unopp.

Kilkenny (N.) [4944].
M. Meagher (N) unopp.

Kilkenny (S.) [5036].
M Keating (N) - - - 2265
N. J. Murphy (Ind. N.) - 287

Kilmarnock Burghs [19,637].
A. R. Rainy (L) - - - 8657
J. B. Black (U) - - 5569
On the death of Dr. Rainy (polling Sept. 26, 1911):
W. G. C. Gladstone (L) - 6923
Sir J. D. Rees (U) - - 4637
T. McKerrell (Lab) - 2761
On Mr. Gladstone being killed in action, Hon. Alex. Shaw (L) was returned unopp. (May 28, 1915).

Kincardineshire [7109].
Hon. A. C. Murray (L) unopp.

King's Co. (Birr) [4628].
M. Reddy (N) - - - 2123
F. W. Ryan (Ind. N) - - 624

King's Co. (Tullamore) [4601].
E. Haviland-Burke (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Haviland-Burke (polling Dec. 8, 1914):
E. J. Graham (Ind. N) - 1667
P. J. Adams (N) - - 1588

King's Lynn [3926].
H. Ingleby (U) - - - 1765
T. G. Bowles (L) - - 1668

Kirkcaldy Burghs [9142].
Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Dalziel (L) unopp.

Kirkcudbrightshire [5971].
Major McMicking (L) - 2817
R. McNeill (U) - - - 2625

Lambeth (Brixton) [12,292].
D. Dalziel (U) - - - 4770
J. H. Seaverns (L) - - 3702

Lambeth (Kennington) [10,953].
Sir S. Collins (L) - - 3565
Col. F. A. Lucas (U) - 3510
V. Grayson (Soc.) - - 408

Lambeth (N.) [6590].
Major H. Gastrell (U) - 2531
H. Gosling (L) - - - 2202

Lambeth (Norwood) [16,474].
Sir H. S. Samuel (U) - 6291
G. Shrubsall (L) - - - 4265

Lanarkshire (Govan) [22,559].
W. Hunter (L) - - - 8409
G. Balfour (U) - - - 6369
On the appointment of Mr. Hunter to be a Lord of Session (polling Dec. 22, 1911):
D. T. Holmes (L) - - 7508
G. Balfour (U) - - 6522

Lanarkshire (Mid) [21,243].
J. H. Whitehouse (L) - 6033
H. S. Keith (U) - - - 5702
R. Smillie (Lab) - - 3847

Lanarkshire (N.E.) [28,759].
T. F. Wilson (L) - - 9848
J. Boyd-Carpenter (U) - 7142
On the retirement of Mr. Wilson (polling March 9, 1911):
J. Duncan Millar (L) - 7976
Park Goff (U) - - - 6776
J. Robertson (Lab) - 2879

Lanarkshire (N.W.) [24,998].
W. M. R. Pringle (L) - 9315
A. S. Pringle (U) - - 8486

Lanarkshire (Partick) [29,536].
Sir R. Balfour (L) - 10,535
A. W. Maconochie (U) 10,190

Lanarkshire (S.) [11,666].
Sir W. Menzies (L) - - 5160
C. M. Douglas (U) - - 3963
On the death of Sir W. Menzies (polling Dec. 12, 1913):
Hon. W. Watson (U) - 4257
G. Morton (L) - - - 4006
T. Gibb (Lab) - - - 1674

Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [25,228].
W. W. Ashley (U) unopp.

Lancs. N. (Chorley) [15,705].
Lord Balcarres (U) - - 7423
J. P. T. Jackson (L) - - 4887
On Lord Balcarres succeeding to the peerage (polling Feb. 19, 1913):
Sir H. Hibbert (U) - - 7573
J. P. T. Jackson (L) - 5606

Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [14,846].
N. W. Helme (L) - - 6186
H. Ramsbotham (U) - 6052

Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale) [10,609]
G. B. Haddock (U) - - 4140
J. Bliss (L) - - - - 4066

Lancs. N.E. (Accrington) [17,483]
Rt. Hon. H. T. Baker (L) - 8129
E. Gray (U) - - - 6461

Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe) [24,849].
A. Smith (Lab) - - 12,107
J. J. Blayney (U) - - 5783

Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [18,931].
J. Rutherford (U) - - 8384
F. G. Hindle (L) - - 8169

Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [13,682].
Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt (L) - 6619
Col. J. Craven-Hoyle (U) - 5206

Lancs. S.E. (Eccles) [21,188].
Sir G. H. Pollard (L) - 8467
J. G. D. Campbell (U) - 7676

Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [20,444].
J. Hodge (Lab) - - - 7840
H. White (U) - - - 7187

Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [12,334].
H. T. Cawley (L) - - 5430
R. A. L. Hutchinson (U) - 4641
On Mr. Cawley being killed in action, Mr. A. H. Illingworth (L.) was returned unopposed (Nov. 10, 1915).

Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [16,753].
R. Adkins (L) - - - 7071
W. A. S. Hewins (U) - 6284
On the appointment of Sir Ryland Adkins as Recorder of Nottingham (polling Aug. 2, 1911):
Sir R. Adkins (L) - - 6863
W. A. S. Hewins (U) - 6452

Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [26,547].
Sir F. Cawley (L) - 10,355
F. Brocklehurst (U) - - 7189

Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [15,270].
T. C. Taylor (L) - - - 6721
E. A. Bagley (U) - - 5937

Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [32,750].
H. Nuttall (L) - - 11,343
A. M. Samuel (U) - 10,467

Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton) [22,713].
W. T. Wilson (Lab) - - 9064
G. F. Clarke (U) - - - 7974

Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [29,428].
Col. T. M. Sandys (U) unopp.
On the resignation of Colonel Sandys (polling March 27, 1911):
Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law (U) - - - - - 9976
Max Muspratt (L) - - 7782

Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [14,556].
S. Walsh (Lab) - - - 7117
W. G. Lord (U) - - - 5332

Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [15,111].
P. W. Raffan (L) - - 6790
W. T. Oversby (U) - - 5507

Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [15,658].
Visct. Wolmer (U) - - 6706
J. A. Seddon (Lab) - - 6562

Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [14,830].
Hon. A. Stanley (U) unopp.

Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [18,191].
Major D. White (U) - - 7467
H. D. Woodcock (L) - - 6798

Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [13,098].
Col. W. Walker (U) unopp.

Leeds (Cent.) [8211].
R. Armitage (L) - - 3519
J. Gordon (U) - - - 3169

Leeds (E.) [9763].
J. O'Grady (Lab) - - - 4028
W. H. Clarke (U) - - 1892

Leeds (N.) [24,765].
R. H. Barran (L) - - 9324
J. D. Birchall (U) - - 9056

Leeds (S.) [16,570].
W. Middlebrook (L) - - 6064
W. Nicholson (U) - - 3804
J. Badlay (Lab) - - - 2706

Leeds (W.) [19,672].
T. E. Harvey (L) - - 8715
G. W. H. Jones (U) - - 4445

Leicester (2) [28,015].
E. Crawshay Williams (L) 13,238
J. R. Macdonald (Lab) 12,998
A. M. Wilshere (U) - - 7547
On the resignation of Mr. Crawshay Williams (polling, June 27, 1913):
G. Hewart, K.C. (L) 10,863
A. M. Wilshere (U) - 9279
E. R. Hartley (Soc. & Lab) 2580

Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [15,593].
H. D. McLaren (L) - - 7500
Count Garowski (U) - - 4120

Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [19,000].
J. W. Logan (L) - - 8192
Sir H. Marshall (U) - - 7115

Leicestershire (Mid, or Loughboro') [14,616].
Sir M. Levy (L) - - - 6488
N.W. Smith-Carrington (U) 5916

Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [18,586].
Col. C. Yate (U) - - - 7599
Major E. M. Dunne (L) - 7257

Leith Burghs [18,688].
Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - - - 7069
F. A. MacQuisten (U) - 5284
On the appointment of Mr. Munro-Ferguson as Governor-General of Australia (polling Feb. 26, 1914):
G. W. Currie (U) - - 5159
M. Smith (L) - - - 5143
J. N. Bell (Lab) - - 3346

Leitrim (N.) [5919].
F. E. Meehan (N) unopp.

Leitrim (S.) [5789].
T. F. Smyth (N) unopp.

Lewisham [29,295].
Major Sir E. F. Coates (U) - - - - - 11,179
Sir E. O'Malley (L) - - 6792

Limerick City [4875].
M. Joyce (N) - - - 2452
J. H. Rice (Ind. N) - - 682

Limerick Co. (E.) [7598].
T. Lundon (N) - - - 3715
H. O'Connor (Ind. N) - 1381

Limerick Co. (W.) [7893].
P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) - 3025
D. D. Sheehan (Ind. N) - 1285

Lincoln [12,937].
C. Roberts (L) - - - 5481
Sir R. Filmer (U) - - 4878

Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [12,517].
Hon. F. McLaren (L) - - 5335
W. S. Royce (U) - - 5070

Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [10,711].
E. Royds (U) unopp.

Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [10,353].
Major the Hon. C. Willoughby (U) - - - 4545
G. H. Parkin (L) - - 4206

Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth) [10,073].
T. Davies (L) - - - 4260
Capt. H. L. Brackenbury (U) - - - - 4188

Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [15,670].
Sir W. Gelder (L) - - 6506
T. J. Bennett (U) - - 5637

Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Hornoastle) [11,064].
Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705
F. C. Linfield (L) - - 4181

On the accession of Lord Willoughby de Eresby to the Peerage (polling Feb. 16, 1911):
Capt. A. Weigall (U) - 4955
F. C. Linfield (L) - - 4848

Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsborough) [14,076].
G. J. Bentham (L) - - 5825
Capt. A. Weigall (U) - 5745

Linlithgowshire [12,847].
Rt. Hon. A. Ure, K.C. (L) 5835
J. Kidd (U) - - - - 3765

On the appointment of Mr. Ure as President of the Court of Session (polling Nov. 7, 1913):
J. W. Pratt (L) - - 5615
J. Kidd (U) - - - 5094

Liverpool (Abercromby) [6028].
Col. R. G. W. Chaloner (U) 3024
F. C. Bowring (L) - - 2184

Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [10,314].
E. Marshall Hall, K.C. (U) 4087
Capt. C. Bigham (L) - - 3121

Liverpool (Everton) [10,037].
Sir J. S. Harmood-Banner (U) unopp.

Liverpool (Exchange) [5235].
Leslie Scott, K.C. (U) - 2330
Max Muspratt (L) - - 2187

Liverpool (Kirkdale) [11,438].
Col. Kiffin Taylor (U) - 4205
T. McKerrel (Lab) - - 2992

On the resignation of Col. Kiffin Taylor, Mr. De F. Pennefather (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 15, 1915).

Liverpool (Scotland) [5438].
T. P. O'Connor (N) - - 2458
T. O. Ocklestone (U) - - 689

Liverpool (Walton) [18,066].
Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. Smith, K.C. (U) - - - - 6383
Dr. W. Permewan (L) - 5039

Liverpool (W. Derby) [12,057].
W. W. Rutherford (U) - 4908
W. J. Lias (L) - - - 2943

Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [9645].
R. P. Houston (U) - - 3938
T. F. Molony (L) - - 2445

London City (2) [30,500].
Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (U) unopp.
Sir F. G. Banbury (U) unopp.

London University [6960].
Sir P. Magnus (U) - - 2579
Sir V. Horsley (L) - - 1857

Londonderry (City) [5801].
Lord Hamilton (U) - - 2415
S. Leslie (N) - - - 2310

On the accession of Lord Hamilton to the peerage (polling Jan. 29, 1913):
D. C. Hogg (L) - - 2699
Col. H. A. Pakenham (U) 2642

On the death of Mr. Hogg, Sir Jas. B. Dougherty (L) was returned unopposed (Nov. 30, 1914).

Londonderry (N.) [9364].
H. T. Barrie (U) - - 4960
W. H. Brown (L) - - 2217

Londonderry (S.) [8416].
J. Gordon, K.C. (U) - - 3845
W. J. Johnston (L) - - 3512

Longford Co. (N.) [3679].
J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.

Longford Co. (S.) [3852].
J. Phillips (N) unopp.

Louth Co. (N.) [5697].
R. Hazleton (N) - - - 2509
T. M. Healy (Ind. N)- - 2021

On the unseating of Mr. Hazleton on petition, Mr. A. Roche (N) was returned (March 15, 1911) unopposed.

Louth Co. (S.) [4969].
J. Nolan (N) unopp.

Maidstone [6809].
Visct. Castlereagh (U) - 2906
V. Phillipps (L) - - - 2836

On the accession of Visct. Castlereagh to the Peerage, Commander C. Bellairs was returned unopp. (Feb. 22, 1915).

Manchester (E.) [14,012].
J. E. Sutton (Lab) - - 5524
R. G. Proby (U) - - - 4653

Manchester (N.) [11,109].
Rt. Hon. Sir C. E. Swann (L) - - - - - 4601
H. E. Howell (U) - - 3936

Manchester (N.E.) [10,922].
J. R. Clynes (Lab) - - 4313
A. Taylor (U) - - - 4108

Manchester (N.W.) [12,883].
Sir G. Kemp (L) - - - 5559
A. Bonar Law (U) - - 5114

On the resignation of Sir George Kemp (polling Aug. 8, 1912):
Sir J. Randles (U) - - 5573
G. Hewart (L) - - - 4371

Manchester (S.) [18,098].
A. A. Haworth (L) unopp.

On the appointment of Sir A. Haworth to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury (polling March 5, 1912):
P. K. Glazebrook (U) - 7051
Sir A. Haworth (L) - 6472

Manchester (S.W.) [9137].
C. T. Needham (L) - 3590
H. A. Colefax (U) - - 3331

Marylebone (E.) [6824].
J. Boyton (U) - - - 3376
Dr. R. O. Moon (L) - - 1605

Marylebone (W.) [8752].
Sir S. E. Scott (U) - - 3929
A. H. Spokes (L) - - 1926

Mayo Co. (E.) [7743].
J. Dillon (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (N.) [7108].
Daniel Boyle (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (S.) [7872].
J. Fitzgibbon (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (W.) [8037].
W. Doris (N) - - - 3931
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - 1082

Meath Co. (N.) [5833].
P. White (N) unopp.

Meath Co. (S.) [5874].
D. Sheehy (N) unopp.

Merionethshire [9198].
H. Jones (L) unopp.

Merthyr Tydvil (2) [24,192].
E. Jones (L) - - - 12,258
J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - 11,507
H. Watts (U) - - - 5277

On the death of Mr. Keir Hardie (polling Nov. 25, 1915):
C. B. Stanton (Ind. Lab.) 10,286
J. Winstone (Lab.) - - 6080

Middlesbrough [24,694].
P. Williams (L) - - 10,313
Col. T. G. Poole (U) - - 6568

Middlesex (Brentford) [23,973].
Lord A. F. Compton (U) - 9199
W. G. Lobjoit (L) - - 6124

On the resignation of Lord Alwynne Compton, Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks (U) was returned unopposed (March 23, 1911).

Middlesex (Ealing) [29,677].
H. Nield (U) unopp.

Middlesex (Enfield) [34,276].
J. R. P. Newman (U) 11,495
J. Branch (L) - - 10,559

Middlesex (Harrow) [48,521].
H. C. Mallaby Deeley (U) unopp.

Middlesex (Hornsey) [28,036].
Lord Ronaldshay (U) - 11,066
R. E. Dummett (L) - - 7613

Middlesex (Tottenham) [34,816].
Percy Alden (L) - - 12,046
E. V. Sturdy (U) - - 10,945

Middlesex (Uxbridge) [19,962].
Hon. C. T. Mills (U) - - 9005
M. C. Mallik (L) - - - 4286

On the Hon. C. T. Mills being killed in action, Hon. A. R. Mills (U) was returned unopposed (Nov. 10, 19'5).

Midlothian [19,747].
Master of Elibank (L) - 8837
Major J. A. Hope (U) - 5680

On the elevation of the Master of Elibank to the peerage (polling Sept. 10, 1912):
Major J. A. Hope (U) - 6021
Hon. A. Shaw (L) - - 5989
R. Brown (Lab) - - 2413

Monaghan Co. (N.) [6134].
J. C. R. Lardner (N) - - 3365
M. E. Knight (U) - - 1937

Monaghan Co. (S.) [6519].
J. McKean (Ind. N) unopp.

Monmouth (Dist.) [13,841].
L. Haslam (L) - - - 6154
G. de L. P. Hargreaves (U) 5056

Monmouthshire (N.) [17,670].
Rt. Hon. R. McKenna (L) - 7722
Col. D. E. Williams (U) - 4586

Monmouthshire (S.) [22,991].
Sir Ivor Herbert (L) - - 8597
L. Forestier-Walker (U) - 6656

Monmouthshire (W.) [22,939].
T. Richards (Lab) unopp.

Montgomery (Dist.) [3384].
Col. E. Pryce-Jones (U) - 1522
A. H. Owen (L) - - - 1468

Montgomeryshire [7816].
D. Davies (L) unopp.

Montrose Burghs [8478].
R. V. Harcourt (L) - - 3878
W. Low (U) - - - 2155

Morpeth [11,146].
Rt. Hon. T. Burt (L) unopp.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [40,951].
E. Shortt (L) - - - 16,599
W. Hudson (Lab) - - 16,447
E. Clark (U) - - - 12,915
Hon. J. N. Ridley (U) - 12,849

Newcastle-under-Lyne [11,522].
J. C. Wedgwood (L) - - 5280
Capt. E. S. Grogan (U) - 4086

Newington (Walworth) [8668].
J. A. Dawes (L) - - - 3248
R. E. Belilios (U) - - 2994

Newington (W.) [9814].
Capt. C. Norton (L) - - 4038
W. Brookes (U) - - - 3498

Newry [1843].
J. J. Mooney (N) unopp.

Norfolk (E.) [12,068].
Sir R. J. Price (L) - - 5265
F. C. Mayer (U) - - - 3865

Norfolk (Mid) [10,290].
W. L. Boyle (U) - - - 4345
W. R. Lester (L) - - 4308

Norfolk (N.) [11,752].
N. Buxton (L) - - - 5187
H. D. King (U) - - - 4491

Norfolk (N.W.) [12,981].
Sir G. White (L) - - 5407
N. P. Jodrell (U) - - 4264

On the death of Sir George White (polling May 31, 1912):
E. G. Hemmerde (L) - 5613
N. P. Jodrell (U) - - 4965

Norfolk (S.) [10,028].
A. W. Soames (L) - - 4740
T. S. Timmis (U) - - 3212

Norfolk (S.W.) [9481].
Sir R. Winfrey (L) - - 4176
A. E. S. Clarke (U) - - 3745

Northampton (2) [13,464].
C. A. McCurdy (L) - - 6179
H. B. L. Smith (L) - - 6025
F. C. Parker (U) - - 4885
J. V. Collier (U) - - 4550

Northamptonshire (E.) [18,409].
Sir L. G. Chiozza Money (L) - - - - 7430
Sir A. de C. Brooke (U) - 6676
T. F. Richards (Lab) - 1431

Northamptonshire (Mid) [15,200].
H. Manfield (L) - - - 6281
T. G. F. Paget (U) - - 6031

Northamptonshire (N.) [11,146].
H. L. C. Brassey (U) - - 5272
J. R. Wilkinson (L) - - 4221

Northamptonshire (S.) [9539].
Hon. E. Fitzroy (U) - - 4340
A. A. Thomas (L) - - 3827

Northumberland (Berwick) [9454].
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4612
C. H. Hoare (U) - - - 2926

Northumberland (Hexham) [11,616].
R. D. Holt (L) - - - 5124
A. H. Chaytor (U) - - 4334

Northumberland (Tyneside) [28,437].
Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson (L) - - - - 11,693
H. M. Robertson (U) - 6857

Northumberland (Wansbeck) [21,602].
Rt. Hon. C. Fenwick (L) unopp.

Norwich (2) [22,185].
Sir F. Low, K.C. (L) - 11,149
G. H. Roberts (Lab) - 10,003
W. Dyson (U) - - - 7758

On Sir F. Low being appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. E. Hilton Young (L) was returned unopposed (Feb. 6, 1915).

Nottingham (E.) [13,875].
Capt. J. A. Morrison (U) - 6274
D. Stewart-Smith (L) - 4804

On the retirement of Capt. Morrison (polling April 19, 1912):
Sir J. D. Rees (U) - - 6482
T. W. Dobson (L) - - 5158

Nottingham (S.) [13,746].
Lord H. C.-Bentinck (U) - 6151
A. Richardson (L) - - 5766

Nottingham (W.) [18,273].
Sir J. H. Yoxall (L) - - 8141
B. S. Wright (U) - - 5949

Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw) [13,196].
W. Hume-Williams (U) - 5436
W. Stopford Brooke (L) - 5221

Nottinghamshire (Mansfield) [24,750].
Sir A. B. Markham (L) 11,383
P. Cockerill (U) - - - 4200

Nottinghamshire (Newark) [11,575].
J. R. Starkey (U) - - 5049
R. B. Wallis (L) - - 4307

Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe) [21,984].
Leif Jones (L) - - - 9186
Coningsby Disraeli (U) - 6580

Oldham (2) [37,953].
Rt. Hon. A. Emmott (L) 17,108
A. W. Barton (L) - - 16,941
J. Wrigley (U) - - - 13,440
E. R. B. Denniss (U) - 13,281

On the elevation of Mr. Emmott to the Peerage (polling Nov. 13, 1911):
E. R. B. Denniss (U) - 12,255
A. L. Stanley (L) - - 10,623
W. C. Robinson (Lab) - 7,448

Orkney and Shetland [7736].
J. Cathcart Wason (L) unopp.

Oxford [9641].
Visct. Valentia (U) - - 4664
J. Fischer Williams (L) - 3318

Oxford University (2) [7135].
Sir W. Anson (U) unopp.
Lord H. Cecil (U) unopp.

On the death of Sir W. Anson, Mr. R. E. Prothero (U) was returned unopposed (June 30, 1914).

Oxford (N. or Banbury) [8435].
Hon. E. Fiennes (L) - - 3629
R. B. Brassey (U) - - 3538

Oxford (S. or Henley) [11,220].
V. Fleming (U) - - - 5340
G. C. N. Nicholson (L) - 3701

Oxford (Mid or Woodstock) [11,081].
A. St. G. Hamersley (U) - 4773
E. N. Bennett (L) - - 4381

Paddington (N.) [11,001].
A. Strauss (U) - - - 4251
L. B. Franklin (L) - - 3662

Paddington (S.) [6457].
H. P. Harris (U) - - 3210
F. H. Henlé (L) - - - 1274

Paisley [13,587].
Sir J. McCallum (L) - - 6039
A. R. Jephcott (U) - - 3350

Peebles and Selkirk [4164].
D. Maclean (L) - - - 1965
S. S. Steel (U) - - - 1764

Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dist. [7660].
Hon. H. Guest (L) - - 3357
J. F. L. Phillips (U) - - 2792

Pembrokeshire [11,895].
W. F. Roch (L) - - - 5689
E. M. Samson (U) - - 2996

Penryn and Falmouth [3661].
C. S. Goldman (U) - - 1585
W. Burt (L) - - - 1291

Perth [5327].
A. F. Whyte (L) - - - 2852
Col. C. Telfer-Smollett (U) 1878

Perthshire (E.) [8028].
W. Young (L). - - - 3658
A. N. Skelton (U) - - 2826

Perthshire (W.) [8582].
Lord Tullibardine (U) - 4027
G. F. Barbour (L) - - 3637

Peterborough [7140].
G. G. Greenwood (L) - - 3102
Hon. H. Lygon (U) - - 2799

Plymouth (2) [18,090].
W. Astor (U) - - - 8113
A. S. Benn (U) - - - 7942
C. E. Mallet (L) - - - 7379
A. Williams (L) - - - 7260

Pontefract [3949].
F. H. Booth (L) - - - 1679
Col. J. R. Shaw (U) - - 1627

Portsmouth (2) [37,672].
Lord C. Beresford (U) - 15,125
B. G. Falle (U) - - 14,856
E. G. Hemmerde, K.C. (L) 13,146
H. D. Harben (L) - - 13,013

Preston (2) [21,007].
Major G. F. Stanley (U) - 9184
A. A. Tobin, K.C. (U) - 8993
Hilton Young (L) - - 8193
W. H. Carr (Lab) - - 7855
On the appointment of Mr. Tobin as a County Court Judge, Mr. U. H. Broughton (U) was returned unopp. (June 9, 1915).

Queen's Co. (Leix) [5030].
P. A. Meehan (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. P. A. Meehan, Mr. Patrick J. Meehan was returned (June 9, 1913) unopposed.

Queen's Co. (Ossory) [4842].
W. Delany (N) unopp.

Radnorshire [6189].
Sir F. Edwards (L) - - 2224
C. Venables-Llewellyn (U) 2182

Reading [11,421].
Rt. Hon. Sir Rufus Isaacs, (L) - - - - - 5094
Capt. L. O. Wilson (U) - 4995
On the appointment of Sir R. Isaacs as Lord Chief Justice (polling Nov. 8, 1913):
Capt. L. O. Wilson (U) - 5144
G. P. Gooch (L) - - - 4013
J. G. Butler (Soc.) - - 1063

Renfrewshire (E.) [25,664].
J. Gilmour (U) - - 10,063
J. I. Macpherson (L) - 8883

Renfrewshire (W.) [16,721].
Col. Greig (L) - - - 6366
H. Mechan (U) - - - 6082

Rochdale [16,023].
A. G. C. Harvey (L) - - 5850
N. Cockshutt (U) - - 5373
D. Irving (Soc) - - - 1901

Rochester [6442].
Sir E. H. Lamb (L) - - 2609
S. F. Ridley (U) - - - 2456

Roscommon (N.) [7997].
J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.

Roscommon (S.) [8032].
J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.

Ross and Cromarty [8618].
J. Galloway Weir (L) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Weir (polling June 14, 1911):
J. I. Macpherson (L) - 3717
W. P. Templeton (U) - 1253

Roxburghshire [6140].
Sir J. Jardine (L) - - 2908
N. K. Cochran-Patrick (U) 2704

Rutlandshire [4273].
John Gretton (U) - - - 2169
J. N. Emery (L) - - - 1367

St. Andrews Burghs [3644].
W. Anstruther-Gray (U) - 1675
J. D. Millar (L) - - - 1626

St. George's (Hanover Square) [9057].
Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C. (U) - - - - - 4398
Mackenzie Bell (L) - - 1188
On the death of Mr. Lyttelton, Sir Alex. Henderson (U) was returned (July 15, 1913) unopposed.

St. Helens [13,890].
R. Swift, K.C. (U) - - 6016
T. Glover (Lab) - - - 5752
On Mr. Swift being appointed Recorder of Wigan, he was returned unopposed (Nov. 24, 1915).

St. Pancras (E.) [8094].
Hon. J. Martin (L) - - 3891
J. W. W. Hopkins (U) - 3038
H. Jacobs (W. Suff.) - - 22

St. Pancras (N.) [8968].
Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson (L) - - - - - 4407
A. Moon (U) - - - 3230

St. Pancras (S.) [5205].
Capt. H. Jessel (U) - - 2415
F. M. Guedalla (L) - - 1744

St. Pancras (W.) [7663].
Felix Cassel, K.C. (U) - 3384
Sir W. J. Collins (L) - - 3376
A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition resulted as follows:
Felix Cassel, K.C. (U) - 3385
Sir W. J. Collins (L) - 3376

Salford (N.) [10,623].
Sir W. P. Byles (L) - - 4402
Cyril Potter (U) - - - 4163

Salford (S.) [8922].
C. M. Barlow (U) - - 3666
C. Russell (L) - - - 3439

Salford (W.) [17,164].
Sir G. W. Agnew (L) - - 6633
G. E. Raine (U) - - - 5802

Salisbury [3600].
G. Locker-Lampson (U) - 1750
C. J. Warner (L) - - - 1413

Scarborough [6539].
W. Russell Rea (L) - - 2763
Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell (U) - - 2711
On the appointment of Mr. Rea as a Lord of the Treasury, he was returned unopposed (Feb. 10, 1915).

Sheffield (Attercliffe) [18,050].
J. Pointer (Lab) - - - 6532
S. Walker (U) - - - 5354
On the death of Mr. Pointer, Mr. W. C. Anderson (Lab.) was returned unopp. (Dec. 28, 1914).

Sheffield (Brightside) [14,029].
Sir J. T. Walters (L) - - 5766
D. Vickers (U) - - - 3902

Sheffield (Cent.) [9110].
J. F. Hope (U) - - - 3455
A. J. Bailey (L) - - - 3271

Sheffield (Ecclesall) [14,911].
S. Roberts (U) - - - 6039
J. Derry (L) - - - 5849

Sheffield (Hallam) [15,332].
Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley (U) - - - 5788
A. Neal (L) - - - - 5593

Shoreditch (Haggerston) [6902].
H. G. Chancellor (L) - - 3046
Hon. R. Guinness (U) - 2641

Shoreditch (Hoxton) [7409].
Dr. C. Addison (L) - - 3489
J. Francis (U) - - - 2795

Shrewsbury [5089].
Sir C. L. Hill (U) - - 2423
T. Pace (L & Lab) - - 1855
On the death of Sir C. L. Hill (polling April 22, 1913):
G. Butler Lloyd (U) - 2412
J. R. Morris (L) - - 1727

Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,416].
R. Hunt (U) unopp.

Shropshire (N. or Newport) [10,669].
B. Stanier (U) unopp.

Shropshire (W. or Oswestry) [10,233].
W. C. Bridgman (U) - - 4867
E. Powell (L) - - - 4121

Shropshire (Mid. or Wellington) [9009].
Sir C. S. Henry (L) - - 4404
G. C. B. W. Forester (U) - 3286

Sligo Co. (N.) [8207].
T. Scanlan (N) unopp.

Sligo Co. (S.) [7044].
J. O'Dowd (N) unopp.

Somerset (Bridgwater) [10,793].
R. A. Sanders (U) - - 5160
H. Hicks (L) - - - 3779

Somerset (E.) [10,588].
E. Jardine (U) - - - 4748
J. W. H. Thompson (L) - 3875

Somerset (Frome) [13,528].
Sir J. E. Barlow (L) - - 5944
C. T. Foxcroft (U) - - 5366

Somerset (N.) [14,269].
J. King (L) - - - - 6299
F. B. Beauchamp (U) - 5378

Somerset (S.) [10,976].
Sir E. Strachey (L) - - 4784
Hon. A. Herbert (U) - - 4317

On the elevation of Sir E. Strachey to the Peerage (polling Nov. 21, 1911):
Hon. A. Herbert (U) - 4878
H. Vivian (L) - - - 4730

Somerset (W. or Wellington) [10,854].
Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood (U) unopp.

On the elevation of Sir A. Acland-Hood to the Peerage (polling July 21, 1911):
Col. D. F. Boles (U) - 5025
C. H. D. Ward (L) - - 4421

Somerset (Wells) [12,819].
G. J. Sandys (U) - - 6178
A. O. Wills (L) - - - 4094

Southampton (2) [22,664].
Lt.-Col. I. Philipps (L) - 8495
Dudley Ward (L) - - 8449
Major K. Balfour (U) - 7551
Sir G. Armstrong (U) - 7535

South Shields [19,617].
Rt. Hon. Russell Rea (L) unopp.

Southwark (Bermondsey) [11,182]
H. J. Glanville (L) - - 4911
J. Dumphreys (U) - - 3695

Southwark (Rotherhithe) [9361].
H. W. Carr-Gomm (L) - 4030
A. Pownall (U) - - - 3026

Southwark (W.) [7188].
E. A. Strauss (L) - - 3028
Sir W. H. Dunn (U) - - 3010

Stafford [4500].
Sir R. W. Essex (L) - - 1994
Col. J. S. Nicholson (U) 1837

Staffordshire (Burton) [11,740].
R. F. Ratcliff (U) - - 5877
H. Rylett (L) - - - 3784

Staffordshire (Handsworth) [33,125].
E. Meysey-Thompson (U) unopp.

Staffordshire (Kingswinford) [14,443].
H. Staveley-Hill (U) unopp.

Staffordshire (Leek) [12,920].
R. Pearce (L) - - - 5742
Col. Bromley-Davenport (U) - - - - - 5152

Staffordshire (Lichfield) [11,269].
Sir T. Warner (L) - - 5058
A. Chetwynd (U) - - 4213

Staffordshire (N.W.) [17,424].
A. Stanley (Lab) - - - 8125
A. de Gruyther (U) - - 4940

Staffordshire (W.) [13,241].
G. A. Lloyd (U) - - - 5602
W. Meakin (L) - - - 5123

Stalybridge [8419].
J. Wood (U) - - - 3807
A. Bright (L) - - - 3414

Stirling Burghs [8894].
A. Ponsonby (L) unopp.

Stirlingshire [20,902].
A. Chapple (L) - - - 9183
R. S. Horne (U) - - - 6487

Stockport (2) [14,152].
S. L. Hughes (L) - - 6169
G. J. Wardle (Lab) - - 6094
T. R. Lort Williams (U) - 5234
R. Campbell (U) - - 5183

Stockton-on Tees [13,882].
I. Samuel (L) - - - - 5510
H. A Richardson (U) - 4840

Stoke-upon-Trent [16,804].
J. Ward (L) - - - - 7049
S. J. Thomas (U) - - 5062

Strand [7423].
Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (U) 4143
S. R. Earle (L) - - - 1138

Suffolk (N.E. or Eye) [11,075].
Hon. W. H. M. Pearson (L) 4927
S. Borwick (U) - - - 4157

Suffolk (N. or Lowestoft) [16,078].
Sir E. Beauchamp (L) - 6248
H. S. Foster (U) - - - 5983

Suffolk (Stowmarket) [11,692].
F. Goldsmith (U) - - 4995
R. L. Barclay (L) - - 4804

Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,205].
Sir W. E. C. Quilter (U) unopp

Suffolk (S.E. or Woodbridge) [13,545].
Capt. R. F. Peel (U) - - 5704
W. R. Elliston (L) - - 5144

Sunderland (2) [31,966].
Sir H. Greenwood, Bt. (L) 11,907
F. W. Goldstone (Lab) - 11,291
W. Joynson-Hicks (U) - 10,300
S. Samuel (U) - - - 10,132

Surrey (N.W. or Chertsey) [18,060].
D. Macmaster, K.C. (U) unopp.

Surrey (Mid or Epsom) [20,713].
W. Keswick (U) unopp.

On the death of Mr. W. Keswick, his son Mr. H. Keswick (U) was returned unopposed (March 1912).

Surrey (S.W. or Guildford) [17,677].
W. E. Horne (U) - - 8463
Hon. A. J. Davey (L) - 4832

Surrey (Kingston) [22,941].
Rt. Hon. G. Cave, K.C. (U) unopp.

On Mr. Cave being appointed Solicitor-General, he was returned unopposed (Nov. 16, 1915).

Surrey (S.E. or Reigate) [16,780].
Col. Rawson (U) - - 7710
H. W. Goldberg (L) - - 5194

Surrey (Wimbledon) [34,719].
Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (U) unopp.

Sussex (S.W. or Chichester) [12,834].
Lord E. Talbot (U) - - 5900
R. Reiss (L) - - - 2985

Sussex (Eastbourne) [15,551].
R. S. Gwynne (U) - - 6873
H. Morison (L) - - - 4920

Sussex (E. Grinstead) [12,089].
H. S. Cautley (U) - - 5926
H. N. Spalding (L) - - 3531

Sussex (Horsham) [11,939].
Earl Winterton (U) unopp.

Sussex (Lewes) [18,814].
W. R. Campion (U) unopp.

Sussex (Rye) [14,266].
G. L. Courthope (U) - - 6673
St. J. Hutchinson (L) - 4461

Sutherland [3215].
A. C. Morton (L) - - 1464
Marquess of Stafford (U) - 1277

Swansea (Dist.) [14,712].
Rt. Hon. Sir D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp.

On the appointment of Sir D. B. Jones as Recorder of Cardiff, he was again elected (Aug. 13, 1914) unopposed.

On Sir D. B. Jones being appointed a Master in Lunacy, Mr. T. J. Williams (L) was returned unopp. (Feb. 6, 1915).

Swansea (Town) [14,452].
Rt. Hon. Sir A. Mond (L) - 6503
D. V. Meager (U) - - 4257

Taunton [3914].
Hon. W. Peel (U) - - 1806
J. E. Schunck (L) - - 1573

On the succession of the Hon. W. Peel to the peerage (polling Nov. 11, 1912).
Sir Gilbert Wills (U) - 1882
J. E. Schunck (L) - - 1597

Tipperary (E.) [5458].
T. J. Condon (N) unopp.

Tipperary (Mid) [6514].
J. Hackett (N) - - - 2440
M. O'Dwyer (Ind. N) - 1716

Tipperary (N.) [5647].
Dr. J. Esmonde (N) unopp.
On the death of Dr. Esmonde (polling June 18, 1915):
J. E. Esmonde (N) - - 1693
P. Hoctor (N) - - - 1293
R. P. Gill (N) - - - 1192

Tipperary (S.) [4774].
J. Cullinan (N) unopp.

Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley) [11,815].
G. Lansbury (Lab.) - - 4315
L. S. Amery (U) - - - 3452
On the resignation of Mr. Lansbury (polling Nov. 26, 1912):
R. Blair (U) - - - 4,042
G. Lansbury (Lab.) - 3,291

Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) [6635].
Sir W. Pearce (L) - - 2557
P. Rose-Innes (U) - - 2126

Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5988].
Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (U) 2179
B. S. Straus (L) - - - 2177
A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition resulted as follows:
Hon. H. L. Lawson (U) - 2176
B. S. Straus (L) - - 2170

Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [10,284].
Rt. Hon. S. Buxton (L) - 3977
E. Ashmead-Bartlett (U) - 2148
On the appointment of Mr. Buxton as Governor-General of South Africa (polling Feb. 20, 1914):
A. W. Yeo (L) - - 3548
R. Kerr Clark (U) - - 3270
J. Jones (Soc.) - - 893

Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East) [3279].
W. W. Benn (L) - - - 1401
C. Clifton Brown (U) - 1022

Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [4670].
W. S. G. Jones (L) - - 1926
W. R. Preston (U) - - 1811

Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel) [3986].
Sir S. Samuel (L) - - 1731
Capt. E. M. Browne (U) - 1191
On Sir S. Samuel being unseated (polling April 30, 1913):
Sir S. Samuel (L) - - 1722
Capt. E. M. Browne (U) - 1556

Tynemouth [10,385].
H. J. Craig (L) - - - 4106
C. Percy (U) - - - 3929

Tyrone (E.) [6885].
W. A. Redmond (N) - - 3108
D. D. Reid (U) - - - 2968

Tyrone (Mid) [6443].
R. McGhee (N) - - - 3102
G. F. Brunskill (U) - - 2379

Tyrone (N.) [6416].
R. Barry, K.C. (L) - - 3170
Lord J. Hamilton (U) - 3038
On the appointment of Mr. Barry as Lord Chancellor of Ireland (polling Oct. 6, 1911):
Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell (L) 3104
E. C. Herdman (U) - - 3086

Tyrone (S.) [6434].
A. L. Horner, K.C. (U) - 2962
R. N. Boyd (L) - - - 2662

Wakefield [6923].
A. H. Marshall (L) - - 2837
E. A. Brotherton (U) - - 2651

Walsall [15,949].
Sir R. A. Cooper (U) - 7174
J. Morgan (L) - - - 6385

Wandsworth [42,119].
Sir H. Kimber (U) - - 15,164
J. Fairbairn (L) - - 10,558
On the resignation of Sir H. Kimber (polling June 12, 1913):
Samuel Samuel (U) 13,425
J. Havelock Wilson (Ind. Lab.) - - - 7088

Warrington [12,014].
Harold Smith (U) - - 5162
A. H. Crosfield (L) - - 4916

Warwick and Leamington [6874].
E. M. Pollock, K.C. (U) - 3321
T. H. Berridge (L) - - 2596

Warwickshire (Nuneaton) [20,866].
W. Johnson (L) - - - 8199
H. Maddocks (U) - - 7501

Warwickshire (Rugby) [13,796].
J. L. Baird (U) - - - 5712
A. F. B. Williams (L) - 4941

Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [10,972].
P. S. Foster (U) - - - 5147
W. King (L) - - - 3462

Warwickshire (Tamworth) [21,268].
F. A. Newdigate-Newdegate (U) unopp.

Waterford (City) [2972].
J. Redmond (N) unopp.

Waterford Co. (E.) [4186].
P. J. Power (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Power, Mr. Martin J. Murphy (N) was returned (Feb. 15, 1913) unopposed.

Waterford Co. (W.) [4282].
J. J. O'Shee (N) - - 2402
M. F. Healy (Ind. N.) - 727

Wednesbury [14,564].
J. N. Griffiths (U) - - 6423
H. A. Baker (L) - - - 5691

West Bromwich [12,204].
Visct. Lewisham (U) - 5046
Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 5041
On petition a number of votes on both sides were disallowed, the final result being:
Visct. Lewisham (U) - 5010
Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 5008

West Ham (N.) [18,198].
C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 6657
E. E. Wild (U) - - - 5760
On petition the seat was declared vacant (polling July 8, 1911):
Baron de Forest (L) - 6807
E. E. Wild (U) - - 5776

West Ham (S.) [28,167].
W. Thorne (Lab) - - 9508
Capt. T. Carthew (U) - 4820

Westmeath (N.) [4712].
L. Ginnell (Ind. N) unopp.

Westmeath (S.) [5346].
Sir W. Nugent (N) unopp.

Westminster [6962].
W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts (U) - - - 3397
H. de Pass (L) - - - 1228

Westmorland (Appleby) [6526].
L. Sanderson, K.C. (U) - 3258
P. W. Wilson (L) - - 2679
On the appointment of Mr. Sanderson as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, Brig.-Gen. H. C. Lowther (U) was returned unopp. (Oct. 27, 1915).

Westmorland (Kendal) [6696].
Col. J. F. Bagot (U) - - 3041
W. H. Somervell (L) - - 2733
On the death of Col. Bagot (polling March 18, 1913):
Col. J. W. Weston (Ind. U) - - - - - 3261
W. H. Somervell (L) - 2680

Wexford (N.) [9061].
Sir T. Esmonde (N) unopp.

Wexford (S.) [8603].
P. Ffrench (N) - - - 3578
J. Cummins (Ind. N) - - 1164

Whitehaven [3173].
T. Richardson (Lab) - - 1414
Col. J. A. Jackson (U) - 1220

Wick (Burghs) [3094].
R. Munro (L) - - - 1515
Sir A. Bignold (U) - - 1304
On the appointment of Mr. R. Monro to be Lord Advocate (polling Dec. 8, 1913):
Rt. Hon. R. Munro (L) - 1577
A. G. Mackenzie (U) - 1134

Wicklow (E.) [5048].
J. Muldoon (N) - - - 2384
Hon. H. M. Howard (U) - 1275
On the resignation of Mr. Muldoon, Capt. Donelan (N) was returned unopposed (July 13, 1911).

Wicklow (W.) [4513].
E. P. O'Kelly (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. J. T. Donovan (N) was returned unopposed (Aug. 20, 1914).

Wigan [10,124].
R. J. Neville (U) - - 4673
H. Twist (Lab) - - - 4110

Wigtownshire [5984].
Lord Dalrymple (U) unopp.
On the accession of Visct. Dalrymple to the Peerage, Hon. H. H. Dalrymple (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 12, 1915)

Wiltshire (Chippenham) [9344].
G. Terrell (U) - - - 4139
B. Freeman (L) - - - 4113
A recount ordered by Mr Justice Channell, on petition, resulted in the admission by counsel on both sides of the following votes as valid:
G. Terrell (U) - - - 4141
B. Freeman (L) - - - 4117

Wiltshire (N. or Cricklade) [16,261].
R. C. Lambert (L) - - 6937
Col. Calley (U) - - - 6809

Wiltshire (E. or Devizes) [9516].
B. E. Peto (U) - - - 4408
S. J. Pocock (L) - - - 3670

Wiltshire (Westbury) [10,965].
Sir J. Fuller (L) - - - 5041
G. L. Palmer (U) - - 4152
On the appointment of Sir John Fuller to the Governorship of Victoria (polling Feb. 23, 1911):
Hon. Geoff. Howard (L) 5073
G. L. Palmer (U) - - 4492

Wiltshire (Wilton) [9572].
C. Bathurst (U) - - - 4356
F. E. N. Rogers (L) - - 3769

Winchester [3254].
Hon. G. V. Baring (U) - 1719
G. W. Ricketts (L) - - 1121

Windsor [3189].
J. F. Mason (U) - - - 1779
Hon. G. R. C. Fiennes (L) 1057

Wolverhampton (E.) [11,312].
G. R. Thorne (L) - - 5072
R. B. Whiteside (U) - - 3881

Wolverhampton (S.) [10,787].
Col. T. Hickman (U) - - 4784
A. Levy Lever (L) - - 4440

Wolverhampton (W.) [14,939].
A. F. Bird (U) - - - 5925
Price Lewis (L) - - - 5631

Woolwich [20,785].
W. Crooks (Lab) - - 8252
Major W. A. Adam (U) - 8016

Worcester [8758].
Sir E. A. Goulding (U) - 4193
R. R. Fairbairn (L) - - 3172

Worcestershire (Bewdley) [10,756].
S. Baldwin (U) unopp.

Worcestershire (Mid or Droitwich) [11,379].
Hon. J. C. Lyttelton (U) - 4880
Dr. C. Brookes (L) - - 4808

Worcestershire (E.) [28,368].
Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain (U) unopp.
On the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. F. Leverton Harris (U) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1914).

Worcestershire (S. or Evesham) [11,169].
B. M. Eyres-Monsell (U) unopp.

Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury) [21,012].
Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson (L) 7894
D. Timins (U) - - - 7625

York City (2) [14,799].
A. Rowntree (L) unopp.
J. G. Butcher, K.C. (U) unopp.

Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose) [11,526].
Sir Luke White (L) - - 4867
Major Sir M. Sykes (U) - 4635

Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness) [11,430].
A. S. Wilson (U) - - 4861
S. Arnold (L) - - - 4480

Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire) [11,655].
Col. H. B. Harrison-Broadley (U) - - - 5016
F. Norris (L) - - - 3885
On the death of Col. Harrison-Broadley, Hon. F. S. Jackson (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 10, 1915).

Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland) [16,424].
Rt. Hon. H. Samuel (L) - 6870
J. W. Lewis (U) - - - 5343

Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond) [10,907].
Hon. W. Orde-Powlett (U) unopp.

Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton) [13,493].
Viscount Helmsley (U) unopp.
On the accession of Visct. Helmsley to the Peerage, Mr E. R. Turton (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 12, 1915).

Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [11,522].
Hon. G. Beckett (U) - - 4960
W. H. S. Pyman (L) - - 4508

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [11,633].
G. Lane-Fox (U) - - - 5066
F. Horne (L) - - - 4372

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross) [21,186].
Sir J. Compton-Rickett (L) 8518
M. Campbell-Johnston (U) 4347

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley) [14,185].
Sir J. H. Duncan, Bt. (L) - 6151
W. W. Thompson (U) - - 4892

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey) [16,561].
F. Ogden (L) - - - 6518
J. J. Oddy (U) - - - 5888

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon) [13,004].
Hon. E. Wood (U) - - 5894
H. N. Rae (L) - - - 5020

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spen Valley) [12,094].
Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whittaker (L) - - - - 5041
F. Kelley (U) - - - 4545

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland) [14,362].
C. P. Trevelyan (L) - - 6613
G. T. Ramsden (U) - - 4549

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley) [14,400].
Sir J. Brigg (L) unopp.
On the death of Sir John Brigg (polling Oct. 27, 1911):
S. O. Buckmaster (L) - 4667
W. M. Acworth (U) - 3842
W. C. Anderson (Lab) - 3452
On the appointment of Mr. Buckmaster as Solicitor-Gen. (polling Nov. 11, 1913):
Sir S. O. Buckmaster (L) - 4730
Lord Lascelles (U) - - 3852
W. Bland (Lab) - - - 3646
On the appointment of Sir S. O. Buckmaster to the Lord Chancellorship, Sir Swire Smith (L) was returned unopposed (June 29, 1915).

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley) [17,470].
P. H. Illingworth (L) unopp.
On the death of Mr Illingworth, Mr. O. Partington (L) was returned unopposed (Feb. 10, 1915).

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton) [15,116].
W. Clough (L) - - - 6151
R. Roundell (U) - - - 6100

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby) [13,148].
J. S. Higham (L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley) [23,971].
Sir J. Walton (L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley) [13,132].
C. Leach (L) - - - 5147
A. Boyd-Carpenter (U) - 4847

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster) [27,835].
Sir C. N. Nicholson (L) - 9240
C. W. Whitworth (U) - 6696

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire) [29,164].
J. Wadsworth (Lab) - - 8708
D. T. Smith (U) - - - 5837

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth) [13,467].
H. J. Wilson (L) unopp.
On the retirement of Mr. Wilson (polling June 20, 1912):
S. Arnold (L) - - - 4749
G. Ellis (U) - - - 3379
W. Lunn (Lab) - - 3195

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley) [10,269].
G. France (L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton) [18,047].
Fred Hall (Lab) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham) [22,973].
Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease (L) - 9385
J. H. Dransfield (U) - - 4511

FINANCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BALANCE SHEETS OF 1914-15 AND 1915-16 COMPARED.—REVENUE 1914-15.—GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.—THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The necessities of war expenditure demanded the repetition of the course followed in 1914—the introduction of a supplementary Budget. As proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Sept. 21st, 1915, its chief surprise may be said to have been the moderate nature of the new taxation it contained. The original Budget of May 4th had not proposed any changes in taxation, except an adjustment of the income tax in the case of endowment insurances; drastic liquor taxation had been suggested by the Chancellor, but the force of strong public opinion, within and without the House, led to its abandonment. It was left, therefore, to the supplementary Budget to find the necessary sinews of war. Although the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in his introductory sentences, that he was about to ask the House "to assent to additional and unprecedented burdens," it was generally felt, in view of the enormous war expenditure being incurred, that even greater sacrifices than those asked for would have been cheerfully borne by the country. The principal head of the new taxation was income tax. Forty per cent. was added to the existing income-tax rates; the exemption limit was reduced from £160 to £130, and the abatement from £160 to £120. A far-reaching alteration of the income tax was the enabling the payment by instalments in certain cases, as well as quarterly assessment and collection for employees of all descriptions. The supertax scales were also revised and stiffened. The principal "novelty" of the Budget was the **war profits tax**, to be levied on any trade or business carried on in the United Kingdom or **in any other place** by persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, except (a) husbandry; (b) offices or employments; (c) any profession the profits of which are dependent mainly on personal qualifications and in which no capital expenditure is required. The war profits duty is 50 per cent. on all profits that exceed by more than £200 the pre-war standard of profits of a trade or business. Other important new taxes were increases in the sugar duty, and in the duties on certain articles of imported food, on motor spirit, and patent medicines. Important changes were also made in postal, telegraph, and telephone rates, and an *ad valorem* duty of 33⅓ per cent., or its equivalent in the form of a specific tax, placed on various imported manufactured goods, this latter for the purpose of maintaining the foreign exchanges and the cutting down of expenditure on imported luxuries.

ESTIMATED REVENUE (ON BASIS OF EXISTING TAXATION) AND EXPENDITURE 1915-16, COMPARED WITH RECEIPTS AND ISSUES, 1914-15.

REVENUE.	1914-15.	1915-16.	EXPENDITURE.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	£	£		£	£
Customs	38,662,000	37,600,000	National Debt	22,669,000	67,085,000
Excise	42,313,000	54,650,000	Road Improvement Fund	1,528,000	525,000
Estate, etc., Duties	28,382,000	30,000,000	Local Taxation Accounts	9,529,000	9,600,000
Stamps	7,577,000	6,500,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,694,000	1,800,000
Land Tax	630,000	660,000			
House Duty	1,930,000	1,990,000			
Income Tax (including Supertax)	69,399,000	103,003,000	Consolidated Fund Services	35,420,000	79,010,000
Land Values Duties	412,000	350,000			
Tax Revenue	189,305,000	234,750,000	Army	28,886,000	*16,000
			Navy	51,550,000	*17,000
Postal Services	20,400,000	22,700,000	Civil Services	56,956,000	59,039,000
Telegraph Services	3,000,000	3,100,000	Revenue Departments	4,602,000	4,788,000
Telephone Services	6,250,000	6,500,000	Postal Services	26,060,000	26,836,000
Crown Lands	545,000	530,000			
Suez Canal Shares and other Loans	1,277,000	2,100,000	Total Supply Services	168,054,000	90,696,000
Miscellaneous	5,917,000	2,430,000	Vote of Credit	357,000,000	1,420,000,000
Non-Tax Revenue	37,389,000	37,360,000			
Total	£226,694,000	272,110,000	Total	£560,474,000	1,589,706,000
			Estimated Expenditure chargeable against Capital	£3,275,000	3,275,000

* Nominal provision, the substantive provision being made under Votes of Credit. The actual amounts, however, are: Navy, £190,000,200; Army, £715,000,000.

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1915-16

(as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer).

REVENUE.	£	EXPENDITURE.	£
Customs	48,900,000	National Debt	67,085,000
Excise	54,850,000	Road Improvement Fund	525,000
Estate, etc., Duties	30,000,000	Local Taxation Accounts, etc.	9,600,000
Stamps	6,500,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,800,000
Land Tax	660,000		
House Duty	1,990,000	Consolidated Fund Services	79,010,000
Income Tax (including Supertax)	116,424,000		
Excess Profits Tax	6,000,000	Army	16,000
Land Value Duties	350,000	Navy	17,000
		Civil Services	59,039,000
Tax Revenue	265,674,000	Revenue Departments	4,788,000
		Postal Services	26,836,000
Postal Services	24,205,000		
Telegraph Services	3,370,000	Total Supply Services	90,696,000
Telephone Services	6,705,000		
Crown Lands	530,000	Votes of Credit	1,420,000,000
Suez Canal Shares, etc.	2,100,000		
Miscellaneous	2,430,000		
Non-Tax Revenue	39,340,000		
Total Revenue £	305,014,000		
Deficit	1,284,692,000		
	1,589,706,000	Total Expenditure £	1,589,706,000
Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital	3,275,000	Expenditure chargeable against Capital	3,275,000

DETAILS OF THE REVENUE, 1914-15.

The subjoined figures give the net produce of the taxes, and we begin with

Customs Receipts.

Import.

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£25,103
Chicory	55,486
Cocoa	266,162
Cocoa Preparations, Butter, and Husks	87,993
Coffee	191,930
Currants	135,796
Figs	47,298
Plums (various kinds)	61,991
Prunes	7,118
Raisins	219,526
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	3,268,747
Brandy	1,157,198
Geneva	313,725
Other Sorts	232,454
Motor Spirit*	944,649
Sugar:	
Refined and Unrefined	2,967,816
Molasses and Glucose	121,258
Saccharin and Articles containing Sugar	120,288
Tea	8,638,238
Tobacco and Snuff	£19,301,178
Wine	1,006,173
All other articles	7,795
Charges on foreign spirits, bottled in bond	444
Money deposited and unappropriated to goods	19,011
Isle of Man—collected in the Island, exclusive of Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, and Wine (which are included above)	52,303
Total	£39,249,684

There were paid into the Exchequer £38,662,000, and over £100,032 to the Isle of Man. The item "Cocoa preparations, etc.," includes confectionery (chocolate).

* Motor spirit duty, imposed in 1909-10, produced £321,881 in 1909-10, £427,142 in 1910-11, £607,743 in 1911-12, £721,951 in 1912-13, £823,623 in 1913-14, and £944,649 in 1914-15.

Excise.

The net receipts under the various heads were as follows:—

Exciseable Liquors—Beer	£15,856,412
" " Spirits	20,302,500
Railway Duty	259,491
Saccharin	—
Glucose	61,617
Tobacco (Home-grown)*	30,023
Motor Spirit	19,734
Chicory, etc.	1,602
Coffee Mixture Labels	1,252

* As compared with £20,178 in 1913-14, when the acreage approved for the cultivation of tobacco in Great Britain was 142¾ acres.

Patent Medicine Labels	£333,777
Playing Cards	32,817
Club Duty	62,542
Monopoly Values	26,959
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Brewers	416,631
Sweets Manufacturers	617
Spirits:	
Dealers	45,860
Distillers and Rectifiers	24,599
Retailers	3,108,588
Tobacco Manufacturers	4,531
Medicine Vendors (Patent)	10,686
Motor Spirit Manufacturers and Dealers	5,258
Methylated Spirit Makers and Retailers	10,611
Beer Dealers	51,714
,, Retailers and Cider Retailers	484,478
Wine and Sweets Dealers	25,472
,, ,, Retailers	76,984
Refreshment House	9,634
Tobacco Dealers	105,083
Dog (Scotland)	48,233
Gun (Scotland and Ireland)	19,183
Game	26,031
Establishment, viz.:	
Carriages, including Motor Cars	704,482
Male Servants (Scotland)	14,939
Armorial Bearings (Scotland)	4,724
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	82,410
Hawkers and Pedlars	23,690
Plate—Dealers in Gold and Silver	65,716
Pawnbrokers	39,855
Other than the foregoing	751
Local Taxation, etc., Penalties	2,424
Total	£42,419,167

There were paid into the Exchequer £42,313,000.

Estate, etc., Duties.

The **net receipts** were as follows:—

	£
Estate Duty, payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '94 (57-8 Vict. c. 30)	22,367,871
Probate and Account Duty, payable on personal property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '94	26,002
Temporary Estate Duty, payable in like manner on:	
Personalty	832
Realty	1,161
Legacy Duty	5,018,609
Succession Duty	1,075,144
Corporation Duty	52,952
Total	£28,542,571

There were paid into the Exchequer £28,382,000.

Stamps.

The **net receipts** were as follows:—

Deeds and other Instruments	£3,058,244
Deeds, etc., Penalties	6,467
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities	491,270
Companies' Capital Duty	397,024
Do. (Limited Partnerships Act, 1907)	164
Contract Notes	110,036
Loan Capital Duty	13,526
Foreign Certificates	7,977
Share Warrants	44,679
Bills of Exchange	£726,717
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers	128,144
Licences and Certificates	168,475
Life Insurances	92,145
Marine Insurances	243,269
Receipts, Drafts, and other *id.* Stamps	1,946,656
Total	£7,434,793

There were paid into the Exchequer £7,577,000.

Land Tax and House Duty.

In 1914-15 the **net receipts** were as follows:—

Land Tax on Lands and Tenements	£661,376
Inhabited House Duty	1,886,691
Total	£2,548,067

The payments into the Exchequer were: Land Tax, £630,000, and Inhabited House Duty, £1,930,000.

Income Tax and Super Tax.

The **net receipts** for 1914-15 were as follows:—

Property and Income Tax and Super Tax	£69,544,854

The payments into the Exchequer were £69,399,000.

The following is an approximate appropriation of the above net receipts to the different schedules of the Income Tax and to the Super Tax:—

Schedule	£
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc.	13,391,000
B. Occupation of Lands, etc.	273,000
C. Government Securities	3,724,000
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc.	37,640,000
E. Employment under Government, Local Authorities, or Public Companies	4,396,000
Super Tax	10,121,000
Total	£69,545,000

Land Value Duties.

The **net receipts** for 1913-14 and 1914-15 were as follows:

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Increment Value Duty	£34,199	£48,316
Reversion Duty	80,434	19,313
Undeveloped Land Duty	274,916	8,651
Mineral Rights Duty	345,342	337,680
Total	£734,892	£413,961

The payments into the Exchequer were £915,000 in 1913-14 and £412,000 in 1914-15.

The Post Office.

The **gross receipts** for 1914-15 were as follows:

Postage Stamps sold	£21,909,310
,, collected in Cash	405,237
,, Colonial and Foreign Offices	256,490
Poundage on Money Orders	158,147
,, ,, Postal ,,	294,762
Miscellaneous Receipts	53,719
Total	£23,077,665

Payments out of Receipts:	£
Postage Refunded	28,539
To Inland Revenue Department	620,280
,, Customs and Excise, Railway Companies, etc., on account of Parcel Post	1,261,617
Postage collected for Colonial Offices	293,225
,, ,, ,, Foreign ,,	325,425
	£2,529,086

The net receipts were, therefore, £20,548,579. The payments into the Exchequer were £20,400,000.

The Telegraphs.

The gross receipts in 1914-15 were as follows:

Transmission of Telegrams in Cash	£1,237,222
,, ,, ,, ,, Stamps	2,570,620
Total Receipts	£3,807,842

Payments out of Receipts:	
To Cable Companies, etc.	£821,169
,, Telegram Money refunded, etc.	5,270
Total Payments	£826,439

The net receipts were, therefore, £2,981,403. The payments into the Exchequer were £3,000,000.

The Telephones.

The gross receipts for 1914-15 were as follows:

	£
Telephone Trunk and Exchange Receipts	6,253,535
Payments out of Receipts:	
To Foreign Administrations, Refundments, etc.	6,045
Net Receipts from Telephones	6,247,490
Royalties from Licences	6,891
Total **Net Receipts**	£6,254,381

The payments into the Exchequer were £6,250,000.

The **Crown Lands**, or the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown for 1914-15, showed **Gross Receipts** of £761,016, from which £545,000 were paid into the Exchequer.

The receipts in 1914-15 from **Suez Canal Shares** showed interest and dividend on 166,665 ordinary shares amounting to £1,097,065, and on 9,937 "**Actions de Jouissance**" £55,562—a total of £1,152,627. By March 31st, 1914, there were drawn off from ordinary shares some 9,937, and by the same date in **1915** there were 628 more—a total of 10,565.

From **various loans** there were received—**Cunard Steamship**, interest on advances £49,614; the **Greek Loan** of 1832, £11,967; **Grant in aid to Fiji**, £5,000; **Gold Coast**, advances repaid, £20,000; **Persian Loan**, interest, £6,600; **Uganda**, principal and interest, £12,025; **British East Africa Protectorate**, £13,125; and **Nyasaland**, interest, £4,025—thus bringing in revenue from **loans and shares** amounting to a **total of £1,276,681.**

The **Miscellaneous Revenue** may be shown for 1914-15 thus:

	£
Small Branches, Hereditary Revenue	123,513
Bank of England	187,785
Bankruptcy Act, 1883	19,304
Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908	11,258
Post Office Savings Bank	81,109
Trustee Savings Banks	22,420
Administration of Local Loans	36,880
Mint	4,384,256
Receipts by Civil Departments	63,111
Savings on Grants of Parliament, etc., and over-issues repaid	407
Isle of Man (Customs)	10,000
Conscience Money	1,074
Casual Receipts	15,329
Fees, etc., Stamps	961,000
Total	£5,917,448

Contribution to Imperial Services by the three divisions of the U.K., 1914-15.

The following table shows the Net Balance of Revenue contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland, which is available for Imperial Expenditure after the local expenditure of the three divisions of the U.K. has been met:—

Year 1914-15.	England.	Per Cent.	Scotland.	Per Cent.	Ireland.	Per Cent.	TOTAL.	Per Cent.
	£		£		£		£	
Total Revenue as contributed	183,535,000	*83·17*	24,742,000	*11·21*	12,389,500	*5·62*	220,666,500	*100·00*
Local Expenditure	68,886,500	*75·10*	10,178,000	*11·10*	12,656,000	*13·80*	91,720,500	*100·00*
Revenue contributed in excess of Local Expenditure	114,648,500	—	14,564,000	—	—	—	Net balance available for Imperial Expenditure. 128,946,000	—
Local Expenditure in excess of Revenue contributed	—	—	—	—	*266,500*	—		

THE INCOME TAX.

Net Receipt of Income Tax in each part of the Kingdom.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
1911-12	36,737,256	3,372,599	1,205,800	41,315,655
1912-13	36,340,529	3,605,312	1,166,845	41,112,686
1913-14	38,974,376	3,765,769	1,161,618	43,901,763
1914-15	*56,859,000		*1,863,000	*58,722,000

* Approximate.

Amounts of Income allowed as Abatements in the United Kingdom.

Year.	£160 on Incomes £161-£400.	£150 on Incomes £401-£500.	£120 on Incomes £501-£600.	£70 on Incomes £601-£700.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12 . . .	110,296,199	10,882,977	5,362,293	1,907,923	128,449,392
1912-13 . . .	114,525,216	11,163,415	5,513,742	1,992,693	133,195,066
1913-14 . . .		Not available			

The Gross Amount of Income in the United Kingdom brought under review for Income Tax Purposes.

Year.	Ownership of Lands and Houses. (Schedule A.)	Occupation of Lands, etc. (Schedule B.)	British, etc., and Foreign Government Securities. (Schedule C.)	Businesses, Professions, Employments. (Schedule D.)	Salaries of Government and other Officials. (Schedule E.)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12 . .	277,330,332	17,457,799	49,508,187	598,656,772	127,189,253	1,070,142,343
1912-13 . .	279,536,396	17,434,591	50,288,570	628,588,691	135,608,165	1,111,456,413
1913-14 . .			Not available			

The Actual Income on which Income Tax was received in the United Kingdom.

Year.	Ownership of Lands and Houses. (Schedule A.)	Occupation of Lands, etc. (Schedule B.)	British, etc. and Foreign Government Securities. (Schedule C.)	Businesses, Professions, Employments. (Schedule D.)	Salaries of Government and other Officials. (Schedule E.)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12 . .	160,228,544	3,812,035	43,912,643	445,526,736	67,160,629	720,640,587
1912-13 . .	161,100,205	3,754,256	44,718,928	474,823,976	71,180,182	755,577,547
1913-14 . .			Not available			

Classification of Incomes and Number of Persons Assessed to Super-Tax, 1912-13.

Class.		Total Incomes Assessed.	Number of Persons.
Exceeding	Not Exceeding	£	
£5,000	£10,000	53,650,399	7,796
£10,000	£15,000	26,172,805	2,166
£15,000	£20,000	14,453,302	840
£20,000	£25,000	10,371,341	466
£25,000	£35,000	11,644,083	399
£35,000	£45,000	7,550,339	193
£45,000	£55,000	5,431,099	108
£55,000	£65,000	3,520,482	60
£65,000	£75,000	2,628,094	38
£75,000	£100,000	5,423,001	62
£100,000	. . .	12,744,342	74

Super-tax, progress of 1914-15 :—

Rate.	Number of tax-payers.	Yield in full year.	Range of income.
		£	£ £
Less than 3d.	13,255	472,000	3,001 - 4,394
3d. and less than 6d. .	7,820	792,700	4,395 - 6,928
6d. and less than 9d. .	3,390	898,000	6,929-10,071
9d. and less than 12d. .	2,760	1,636,900	10,072-17,624
12d. and less than 16d. .	1,590	3,970,400	exc'd'g 17,624
Total .	28,815	7,770,000	

The total number of persons relieved by the reduction of the income tax by 2d. in the £ upon unearned incomes of £300 and under is 460,000.

The total number of persons relieved by the relief from increased taxation of incomes under £500 is estimated at 670,000.

The yield of a uniform rate of income tax of 1s. in the £ is estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give £41,000,000.

GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

A total of £9,529,133 13s. 5d. was issued from the Treasury on account of grants-in-aid. For the most part the Grants are payable out of the Consolidated Fund on behalf of the general purposes of local authorities, though some of them, such as the Agricultural Grant to Scotland and to Ireland, and the Exchequer Contribution to Ireland under the Land Purchase Act of 1891, are payments for specific purposes. Of the amount just given, it will be found that £6,933,438 9s 6d. was distributed in England and Wales, £1,140,185 1s. 10d. in Scotland, and £1,455,510 2s. 1d. in Ireland.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The AGGREGATE GROSS LIABILITIES of the State for the past four years are shown in the following Table:—

Year.	Nominal amount of Funded Debt.	Estimated Capital Liability in respect of Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded Debt.	Other Capital Liabilities.	Aggregate Gross Liabilities.	Assets.		Exchequer Balances.
						Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares.	Other Assets.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912	602,200,092	33,044,389	33,100,000 *6,400,000	50,061,947	718,406,428 *6,400,000	44,046,000	3,704,386	†11,468,591
1913	593,453,857	31,519,908	31,500,000 *5,000,000	54,814,656	711,288,421 *5,000,000	39,015,000	3,707,733	†6,329,160
1914	586,717,872	29,552,219	33,500,000 *1,500,000	56,384,019	706,154,110 *1,500,000	34,929,000	3,350,578	†10,434,519
1915	583,290,097	28,040,721	493,636,258 *3,850,000	56,984,626	1,161,951,702 *3,850,000	29,993,000	3,242,906	†83,450,952

* Treasury Bills to these amounts, having been paid temporarily out of Exchequer Balances in the respective years, are not included in the outstanding debt. These Bills, however, were renewable not later than June 30th following the close of the financial year. They must, therefore, for purposes of comparison, be treated as liabilities still existing, and must be added to the outstanding debt at the close of the respective year.

† The Exchequer Balance was temporarily depleted in these years by the paying off of Treasury Bills.

There was a NET INCREASE OF LIABILITIES during the year 1914-15 as follows:

	£
Reduction under:	
Funded Debt	3,427,775
Terminable Annuities	1,511,498
	4,939,273
Increase under:	
Unfunded Debt	462,486,258
Other Capital Liabilities	600,607
Net increase of gross liabilities, 1914-15	458,147,592

The National Debt.

The National Debt may be classed as (1) Funded Debt, (2) Terminable Annuities, and (3) the Unfunded Debt. The **Funded Debt** comprises the bulk of the national indebtedness, and is made up of certain stocks, which chiefly yield 2½ per cent., but of which a small portion are still subject to 2¾ per cent., and of sums due to the Banks of England and of Ireland. The **Terminable Annuities** are for lives and for terms of years, at the expiration of which the payments will cease. The **Unfunded Debt** for 1913-14 consisted of Treasury Bills for supply and of Exchequer Bonds. Parliament from time to time fixes a total sum (now at £24,500,000) which shall be devoted to the service of the Debt during the year, from which interest on the various portions of the Debt and instalments of the annuities shall be met, and the remainder form what is known as the **New Sinking Fund** for the reduction of the Debt. The **Old Sinking Fund** is the surplus (if any) remaining after the expenditure of the year has been met from the revenue of various kinds, and is of course also devoted to the extinction of debt, unless Parliament directs otherwise. By **the dead weight of the Debt** is meant liabilities which must be met, as distinguished from certain others which are contingent only.

Growth of National Debt.

	Capital.	Annual Charge.
	£	£
At the Revolution, 1689	664,263	39,855
At Accession of Queen Anne, 1702	16,394,702	1,310,942
At Accession of George I., 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
At Accession of George II., 1727	52,092,238	2,217,551
At Accession of George III., 1760	131,865,430	4,852,051
At commencement of American War, 1775	128,583,635	4,471,571
At conclusion of American War, 1784	249,851,628	9,451,772
At commencement of French War, 1793	239,350,148	9,208,495
Debt contracted during French War	601,500,343	22,829,696
Total Debt, Feb. 1st, 1817 (Amalgamation of English and Irish Exchequers.)	840,850,491	32,038,191

National Debt Services.

The interest on the funded debt for 1914-15 amounted to £14,632,007, the cost of terminable annuities £2,931,216, and the interest on the unfunded debt £1,771,643; the total management of the National Debt cost for the year £162,320.

The following table gives particulars of the DEAD WEIGHT DEBT of the United Kingdom for a period of years :—

NATIONAL DEBT.

Year.	Dead Weight Debt.	Old Sinking Fund and Exchequer Balances.	Gross Amount Redeemed.	Debt Created in the Year.	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Year.
	£	£	£	£	£	
1875-76	766,415,834	435,443	4,637,422	6,795,252	+ 2,157,830	1875-76
1880-81	769,856,044	117,140	6,178,945	800,000	− 5,378,945	1880-81
1885-86	739,237,382	285,730	1,486,998	3,650,000	+ 2,163,002	1885-86
1890-91	688,548,306	3,651,434	9,573,566	3,188,000	− 6,385,566	1890-91
1895-96	655,908,928	1,054,967	7,602,502	nil	− 7,602,502	1895-96
1900-1	628,930,653	244,623	1,460,700	62,000,000	+ 60,539,300	1900-1
1901-2	689,469,953	3,314,226	4,454,303	60,000,000	+ 55,545,697	1901-2
1902-3	745,015,650	258,722	6,236,888	32,000,000	+ 25,763,112	1902-3
1903-4	770,778,762	3,398,183	10,148,985	2,000,000	− 8,148,985	1903-4
1904-5	762,629,777	2,279,823	8,315,100	757,432	− 7,577,668	1904-5
1905-6	755,072,109	1,476,397	11,852,132	nil	− 11,852,132	1905-6
1906-7	743,219,977	4,218,659	13,714,432	nil	− 13,714,432	1906-7
1907-8	729,505,545	5,751,036	18,029,680	nil	− 18,029,680	1907-8
1908-9	711,475,865	3,217,114	8,787,968	nil	− 8,787,968	1908-9
1909-10	702,687,897	565,845	10,422,489	21,000,000	+ 10,557,511	1909-10
1910-11	713,245,408	642,652	28,012,949	nil	− 28,012,949	1910-11
1911-12	685,232,459	2,771,384	10,487,978	nil	− 10,487,978	1911-12
1912-13	674,744,481	5,444,787	13,270,716	nil	− 13,270,716	1912-13
1913-14	661,473,765	1,071,861	10,203,674	nil	− 10,203,674	1913-14
1914-15	651,270,091	775,993	8,953,015	466,500,000	+ 457,546,985	1914-15
1915-16	1,108,817,076	..	..	..	..	1915-16

Average Price of £100 Consols, 1898-1915.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1898	110 18 9	1907	84 2 6
1899	106 17 9	1908	86 1 3
1900	99 12 6	1909	83 17 6
1901	94 5 0	1910	81 1 10½
1902	94 7 6	1911	79 6 3
1903	90 15 0	1912	76 3 1½
1904	88 5 0	1913	73 13 1½
1905	89 16 3	1914-15	65 0 0
1906	88 6 3		

Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions.

These are said to be placed on the Consolidated Fund, because they are payable under permanent laws, and are not voted annually by the House of Commons. The Civil List, providing for the dignity and comfort of the Crown, is the first charge, and now amounts to £470,000 a year; and under Annuities and Pensions members of the Royal Family receive in total £146,000 a year.

The **Pensions for Naval and Military Services** are a very different class, discouraged in Parliament and frowned upon by the public nowadays. They were: To the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £720; Lord Rodney, £2,000; Earl Nelson, £5,000; Lord Seaton, £2,000 for life of the present baron; Viscount Hardinge, £3,000 to the present Viscount alone; Viscount Gough, £2,000 for his life (and he also receives £700 from the superannuation vote); Lord Raglan, £2,000 for the present Baron's life; and Lord Napier of Magdala, £2,000 for the life of present Baron; a total of £18,720 a year.

The **Pensions for Political** * **and Civil Services** are but few now. Of the political class are Lord George Hamilton at £2,000 a year, Lord Balfour of Burleigh at £1,200 a year, and Mr. Chaplin at £900. Mr. J. A. Pease was awarded a pension of £1,200 a year in 1915. Lord Balfour of Burleigh's pension was in abeyance for a short time in 1911 while he was Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, at a salary, but he resumed it from May 15th, 1911, on relinquishing that office. Other pensions from Civil sources are the Dowager Countess of Mayo, £1,000 a year for life; and Sir C. L. Ryan, late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1,333 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for life. The total of this class was £6,450.

Pensions for Judicial Services amounted to £95,418 10*s.* 6*d.*, of which £64,752 19*s.* 3*d.* was for England and Wales; £16,406 4*s.* 6*d.* for Scotland; and £14,259 6*s.* 9*d.* for Ireland. There were also certain **Miscellaneous Pensions**, chiefly for servants and other allowances made by former Sovereigns, which amounted to £53,980 8*s.* 7*d.*, of which total the allowances

* Political pensions were instituted by the Political Offices Pension Act, 1869. The pensions, 12 in number, are divided into three classes: Class 1, maximum pension of £2,000 for not less than four years' service or its equivalent in a political office having a salary of not less than £5,000; Class 2, maximum pension of £1,200 for not less than six years' service in an office having a salary of not less than £2,000; and Class 3, maximum pension of £800 for not less than ten years' service in an office having a salary of not less than £1,000. The service need not be continuous, and service in a lower class counts for pension in a higher class. Applicants must file a declaration stating grounds of claim, and that their income from other sources is not sufficient to maintain their station in life. 16 pensions in all have been granted under the Act (see H. C. 221, 1914).

to the Household of his late Majesty King Edward VII. amount to £17,257 7s. 4d. a year.

Certain **Salaries and Allowances** were also charged on the Consolidated Fund. They included the Speaker (Mr. Lowther), £5,000; Sir H. J. Gibson, Comptroller and Auditor-General, and his assistant, Mr. J. W. Cawston, £3,500 in all; Augmentations of Stipends to Scottish Clergy, £17,040; Highland Schools, £899; Clergy in the West Indies (salaries), £341; Inspectors (3) of Anatomy in England and Scotland (and incidental expenses), £960; Compensation under Copyright Act to King's Inn Library, Dublin (£433 6s. 8d.), and Sion College (£363 15s. 2d.); Miscellaneous Charges formerly on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, £5,665 13s. 11d.; Charges transferred from the Land Revenues of the Crown, £1,117 9s. 7d.; the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, £20,000; Inspector of Anatomy, Ireland, and expenses, £290; and miscellaneous allowances to certain Irish persons, £754 12s. 8d. The total under these Salaries and Allowances was £56,365 7s. 7d.

Salaries in the Courts of Justice reached a total of £534,154 5s. 7d. Of that sum £317,637 18s. 4d. was for England and Wales; £115,950 19s. 5d. for Scotland; and for Ireland £100,565 7s. 10d.

Miscellaneous Services included the interest on Exchequer bonds issued under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904, £53,625; for the support of Greenwich Hospital, £4,000; the Duchy of Lancaster, in lieu of prisage and butlerage on wines imported into the county, £803; the Duchy of Cornwall, for compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin, £16,216 15s.; annuity to the Commissioners of Woods (Public Offices Site Act, 1882), £16,243 18s.; Indian Army Pension Deficiency Fund, £215,000; annuity under the Treaty of Union, payable to the National Galleries of Scotland, £2,000; and a commutation annuity payable to the National Debt Commissioners to redeem perpetual rent charges in respect of part of the Old Custom House, £5,936 11s. These charges reached a total of £313,825 4s.

The Supply Services.

These are so called because the House of Commons goes into Committee of Supply every year to vote the sums required to meet this expenditure. The total Exchequer issues for the year 1914-15 on account of the **Army** were £28,845,724; on account of the **Navy**, £51,550,000; and on account of the Ordnance Factories £40,000. £357,000,000 were also issued under Votes of Credit.

The Civil Services (including the Revenue Departments).

The "Civil Services" were granted net votes in 1914-15 amounting to £58,884,640, and the estimates for 1915-16 reach £59,017,468. For the **Revenue Departments** the grants were in the Appropriation Act, 1914, £30,967,915, and the estimates for 1915-16 are £31,624,779. Below we give tables of the seven classes of Civil Service votes, in a form affording a comparison of the grants in the session of 1914-15 with the estimates (now the grants) for 1915-16. Expenditure directly due to the war, including both that incurred for the purpose of naval and military operations and that incurred by civil departments, was met from Votes of Credit. Nevertheless, the Civil Service Estimates include a certain amount of expenditure which would not have been necessary but for the war. Thus an exceptionally large provision is made for Secret Service (Class II.); a sum of £250,000 is included in Class I. for Works for Relief of Unemployment, to be expended only in the event of serious unemployment arising in the building trade as the War goes on; while a special vote is taken (Class IV.) to assist certain universities and other institutions whose receipts from fees from male students of military age have been reduced. The number of votes is 124, as compared with 120 in the original estimates for 1914-15.

Civil Service Estimates.

Service.	1914-15. (Grants in Session of 1914.)	1915-16. (Estimates.)
Class I.	Net.	Net.
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£
Royal Palaces . . .	65,270	65,250
Osborne	10,300	10,650
Royal Parks and Gardens .	123,200	121,400
Houses of Parliament . .	66,700	74,000
Legal Buildings, Gt. Britain	59,300	58,200
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain . . .	109,200	99,800
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings, Great Britain .	102,050	49,440
Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain . .	710,900	788,000
Labour Exchange Buildings, Great Britain . .	214,200	226,800
Public Buildings, Great Britain	852,386	843,600
Surveys of the U. Kingdom.	207,485	174,920
Harbours, etc., under the Board of Trade . . .	49,532	23,087
Peterhead Harbour . .	32,000	32,000
Rates on Govt. Property .	810,000	883,000
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland	279,739	280,585
Railways, Ireland . . .	52,943	50,008
Relief of Unemployment .	——	250,000
Mall Approach Improvement	——	32,000
Total . . .	3,745,205	4,062,740

There is a net increase of £317,535. A great part of the increase is accounted for by the new vote of £250,000 for Relief of Unemployment, which, as stated above, is really war expenditure. The increase in the vote for Revenue Buildings is attributable to the additional requirements of the Board of Inland Revenue, the new taxation imposed by the Finance Act, 1914, as well as a consequent increase of establishment. The increase in the vote for Labour Exchange Buildings is more than accounted for by the provision of £20,000 for a new building at Cardiff. The reduction of £32,565 for Surveys of the United Kingdom is due to the fact that the resources of the Ordnance Survey Department have been to a great extent diverted to meet military requirements, the cost of which will be met from the vote of credit. The vote for Harbours has been reduced in consequence of the completion of works at Holyhead and elsewhere.

	1914-15. (Grants in Session of 1914.)	1915-16. (Estimates.)
Class II. (Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)	Net. £	Net. £
United Kingdom and England:		
House of Lords Offices	26,987	35,785
House of Commons Offices	299,448	308,649
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	108,263	115,545
Home Office	268,600	267,169
Foreign Office	68,737	70,413
Colonial Office	61,510	61,410
Privy Council Office	10,242	10,233
Board of Trade	382,550	378,549
Mercantile Marine Services	131,564	144,671
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	16	11
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	344,027	341,648
Charity Commission, etc.	30,572	30,931
Chemist, Government	24,792	26,397
Civil Service Commission	51,885	51,273
Exchequer and Audit Department	68,235	66,382
Friendly Societies Registry	22,358	22,936
Local Government Board	314,356	361,791
Board of Control (Mental Deficiency)	176,419	113,603
Mint, including Coinage	48	63
National Debt Office	13,056	13,403
Public Record Office	26,509	25,981
Public Works Loan Commission	31	16
Registrar-General's Office	47,768	47,251
Stationery and Printing	1,069,272	1,031,657
Woods, Forests, etc., Office of	22,974	23,346
Works and Public Buildings, Office of	152,274	159,500
*Secret Service	50,000	150,000
Scotland:		
Secretary for Scotland, Office of	16,851	17,421
Board of Agriculture	244,100	66,553
Fishery Board	23,497	21,030
General Board of Control	25,922	18,935
Registrar-General's Office	6,300	6,711
Local Government Board	23,542	24,630
Ireland:		
Ld.-Lieutenant's Household	4,554	4,554
Chief Sec.'s Office & Subordinate Departments	25,472	25,165
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction	189,266	169,406
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	1,997	2,220
Congested Districts Board	169,750	169,750
Local Government Board	109,728	115,266
Public Record Office	7,452	6,910
Public Works Office	46,582	46,732
Registrar-General's Office	13,347	13,362
Valuation and Boundary Survey	42,144	37,733
Total	4,722,997	4,604,991

* The Vote for Secret Service was subsequently increased by a Supplementary Estimate to £350,000.

There is a net decrease of £118,006. The decrease would have been considerably greater but for certain additional changes which are due directly or indirectly to the war, such as that for Secret Service. The cost of civil establishments cannot, of course, be appreciably reduced to effect a temporary economy, but there are certain items of expenditure which it has been possible to suspend or greatly to reduce during the war. A part of the large decrease on Board of Control, England, is due to the fact that the Moss Side State Institution is being utilised as a military hospital, the charges for the maintenance of patients and staff and travelling and conveyance of patients being borne by the War Office. The grant in aid of the Agricultural (Scotland) Fund has been reduced from £185,000 to £10,000.

	1914-15. (Grants in Session of 1914.)	1915-16. (Estimates.)
Class III. (Law and Justice.)	£	£
United Kingdom and England:		
Law Charges	82,179	89,754
Miscellaneous Legal Expns.	52,216	49,166
Supreme Crt. of Judicature and Court of Criminal Appeal	327,889	330,995
Land Registry	40,121	39,497
Public Trustee	10	10
County Courts	8,050	118,982
Police, England and Wales.	108,186	108,396
Prisons (England and the Colonies)	783,890	777,990
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain)	331,462	331,824
Crim.Lun.Asylms.,England	59,607	56,120
Scotland:		
Law Charges and Courts of Law	86,910	87,476
Scottish Land Court	10,300	10,084
Register House, Edinburgh	44,001	43,811
Prisons	114,923	117,135
Ireland:		
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	65,278	65,308
Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dprtmnts.	114,325	114,744
Land Commission.	719,349	785,320
County Court Officers, etc.	109,963	108,685
Dublin Metropolitan Police	107,472	105,914
Royal Irish Constabulary	1,369,292	1,454,267
Prisons	114,214	113,974
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	111,552	110,516
Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	8,045	8,452
Total	4,769,234	5,028,420

There is an increase on 1914-15 of £259,186. The increase is almost entirely due to three votes. The increase on County Courts is due to the shortage of fees which is expected to arise from the operation of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914. The increase on Royal Irish Constabulary is the result of the increase of rates of pay granted by the Constabulary Act of 1914. The increase on Irish Land Commission is explained by the additional annuities in respect of excess stock and bonus for the purpose of land purchase.

	1914-15. (Grants in Session of 1914.)	1915-16. (Estimates.)
Class IV. (Education, Science & Art.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£
Board of Education	15,245,621	15,481,378
British Museum	195,273	154,935
National Gallery	22,545	15,670
National Portrait Gallery	5,823	4,993
Wallace Collection	8,196	7,962
London Museum	15,975	5,465
Scientific Investigation, etc.	104,697	90,582
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Intermediate Education, Wales	314,800	316,200
Universities, etc., Special Grants	—	145,000
Scotland:		
Public Education	2,567,007	2,609,905
National Galleries, etc.	6,783	4,878
Ireland:		
Public Education	1,769,227	1,805,919
Intermediate Education	40,000	40,000
Endowed Schools Commrs.	915	900
National Gallery	3,165	2,165
Science and Art	145,164	146,287
Universities and Colleges	124,000	124,000
Total	20,559,191	20,956,239

There is an increase of £397,048 on 1914-15. A new vote—Universities, etc., Special Grants—accounts for part of this increase; it is, as was pointed out above, an exceptional expenditure arising out of the war. The increased provision for the Board of Education is due partly to the automatic growth of the grants for medical inspection and treatment, and of the grants, given for the first time in 1914-15, towards the expenditure of local education authorities on the Provision of Meals; partly to a new item for Schools for Mothers and Day Nurseries.

	1914-15. (Grants in Session of 1914.)	1915-16. (Estimates.)
Class V. (Foreign and Colonial Services.)		
Diplomatic and Consular Services	£ 798,041	£ 754,917
Colonial Services	740,014	641,765
Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable	28,862	40,129
Cyprus, Grant in Aid	50,000	50,000
Persian Loan	245,000	—
Albanian Loan	5,000	—
Tota	1,866,917	1,486,811

There is a decrease of £380,106. Of the decrease £250,000 is due to the inclusion in the Estimates for 1914-15 of £245,000 for a loan to Persia and of £5,000 for a loan to Albania. It has been found possible to omit the grants in aid of £65,800 to Nyasaland and £10,000 to Uganda, while reductions have been made in the grants to Wei-hai-Wei, Somaliland, and St. Helena. An increase on Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable is partly due to the inclusion of £8,000 for the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, and partly to a decrease in the Colonial contributions to the cost of the Pacific Cable.

	1914-15. (Grants in Session of 1914.)	1915-16. (Estimates.
Class VI. (Non-effective & Charitable Services.)		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	£ 793,367	£ 826,215
Miscellaneous Expenses	20,426	22,154
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	16,863	16,853
Temporary Commissions	43,500	35,000
Repayment to the Local Loans Fund	2,501	3,387
Ireland Development Grant	185,000	185,000
International Exhibitions	21,250	2,500
Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund	8,439	—
Total	1,091,846	1,091,109

The total of this class is practically unchanged. There is an increase in the vote for Superannuation and Retired Allowances, but the original vote for 1914-15 turned out to be an underestimate of the requirements. The vote of International Exhibitions is confined to the balance of expenditure remaining to be incurred in connection with the British exhibits at the Ghent Exhibition, and the recent Exhibition of Modern British Arts and Crafts at Paris.

In Class VII. there is a decrease of £342,592. The vote for Old Age Pensions is higher by £379,000 than in 1914-15; but of this, £200,000 is due to the necessity for providing for 53 Fridays in the financial year, since old age pensions become due on Friday in each week, and far the greater part of the weekly amount of about £250,000 due to the pensioners is drawn out on that day. The normal increase for the year is only £179,000. The decrease in the class as a whole is made possible by the decrease of £600,689 on National Health Insurance Joint Committee. This reduction is partly due to the fact that in the supplementary vote taken in July, 1914, provision was made for two years for sickness benefit—women, and partly to the fact that the item was put in the form of a grant in aid, and therefore an unspent balance can be applied in diminution of the requirements for 1915-16. The supplementary vote of July, 1914, also comprised new services that are suspended or restricted during the war. A further decrease of £100,000 results from the omission of that amount for expenses under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905. It has always been the practice to make such provision (if any) as is thought advisable for this service by means of an additional estimate presented in July.

	1914-15. (Grants in Session of 1914.)	1915-16. (Estimates).
Class VII. (Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges, Insurance, etc.)	£	£
Old Age Pensions	12,710,000	13,089,000
National Health Insurance, Joint Committee	1,218,964	618,275
National Health Insurance Commission—		
England	4,896,611	4,900,356
Wales	361,702	357,553
Scotland	710,815	719,027
Ireland	394,620	492,090
Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance	1,038,123	1,034,430
National Insurance Audit Department	109,500	107,700
Treatment of Tuberculosis (Special Grants)	480,000	385,000
Highlands and Islands (Medical Service) Board	44,847	44,015
Pathological Laboratories	50,000	25,000
Friendly Societies Deficiency	14,568	14,712
Expenses under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905	100,000	—
Total	22,129,750	21,787,158

Revenue Departments.

There is an increase of £656,864 over 1914-15. The estimates for the Post Office show an increase of £609,550, and the greater part of the increase is due mainly to the automatic progress of the staff towards the maximum of the scale and the increase in the number of staff at that maximum. A contributory cause is the requirement of an additional sum of £80,000 for wages in **1915-16**, owing to the fact that 53 Fridays fall in that year.

	1914-15. (Grants in Session of 1914.)	1915-16. (Estimates.)
	£	£
Customs and Excise	2,488,765	2,514,607
Inland Revenue	2,252,320	2,273,792
Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone Services	26,226,830	26,836,380
Total	30,967,915	31,624,779

Gross National Expenditure.

The issues from the Exchequer for the year 1914-15 were £560,474,000, and the receipts were £226,694,000, thus showing, in a year which included eight months of war, a deficit met by loans of **£383,780,000.** The total revenue for **1915-16** is estimated at **£305,104,000** and the expenditure **£1,589 706,000**, thus showing a deficit of **£1,284,692,000.** In addition, there must be included a sum of £3,275,000, borrowings to meet expenditure chargeable against capital.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Somerset House, W.C.

(Established 1849. Estimated cost of Department, 1915-16, £2,273,792.)

Chairman, Sir Edmund Nott-Bower, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Sec., G. R. Hamilton (£100).

Deputy Chairman, N. F. Warren Fisher (£1,500).

Private Sec., P. M. Osmond (*temp.*).

Commissioners, J. P. Crowly, C.B.; H. De La Bère, C.B. (each £1,200).

Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

York House, Kingsway, W.C.

Presiding Special Commissioner, G. F. Howe (£1,200).

Special Commissioners, H. W. Page-Phillips, R. J Martin *(Solicitor of Inland Revenue at Dublin, who is also a Special Commissioner of Income Tax, unpd)*, A. Grasemann, C. H. Rickman, M. B. R. Sturgis, W. J. Braithwaite (£850-£1,000).

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, J. E. Chapman, C.B.; P. Thompson (£1,200).

Assist. Secs., P. Williamson, J. Jacob, F. A. Barrett, R. V. N. Hopkins (£850-£1,000).

Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, E. R. Harrison (£850-£1,000).

Committee Clerks, H. A. A. Cruso, W. H Moonan, E. H. Lambert, S. Minnis, M. W. Watson, E. O. H. Fossey, H. M. Sanders, G. B. Canny, W. R. H. Merriman, C. G. Spry, F. A. Slee, L. E. Jones, W. H. Williams, W. V Bradford, E. V. Hall, J. C. Stamp, A. Webster, A. A. Oliver (£600-£800).

First Division Clerks, P. M. Osmond, L. Browett, J. Snellgrove, J. Hutton, T. A. Mangan, R. P M. Gower, R. W. Needham, C. J. Gregg, M. Reid, T. E. Harvey, T. Cope, G. R. Hamilton, G. P. Kurten, H. G. Dunford, A. Nelson, W. G. E. Burnett, E. M. H Lloyd, G. L. M. Clauson, S. G. H. Bürger, E. L. Dutton, C. H. Wakeley, E. W. Verity, W. E. Bickford (£200-£500).

Senior Clerks, G. Wells, H. V. Osmond, J. T. Sargent, J. Mullineux, W. J. Back, F. Minter (each £550).

Staff Clerks, W. H. Wright, J. A. Thompson, M. J. Cahill, E. C. Dodwell, T. E. Swain, W. A. Collins, M. O'Connor, W. A. Jennery, A. Hall, J. Stansfeld, A. R. Reeves, B. A. Henderson, H. de P. Gauvain (£400-£500); J. J. Clunan, A. Russen, J. Dillon, H. O. Goater, A. J. Strahan, W. S. Stroud, C. W. J. Morgan, W. T. Dickinson, A. R. Clark, G. H. Whybrow, A. Culley, A. Featherstonhaugh, W. Watson, B. Marden, H. W. Crapp, A. C. Jarvis, F. Murphy, J. Lintott, F. C. Oldridge, W. H. Chick, J. F. Waight, H. B. Haynes, S. W. Fox, F. Lee, E. Denniford, E. W. Goodrich, W. P. Shepherd, C. Smith, J. Berry, J. N. Blackburn, E. E. Beare, J. R Bowman, G. G. Greenfield, E. H. Harrison, J. Ashford, C. M. May, E. C. Bircham, G. V. Howell, W. W. Brougham, M. H. Axton (£300-£400).

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., B. P. Moore (£1,000).

Deputy ditto, H. C. Strutt (£725-£800).

Accountants and Cashier, E. S. Chapman, J. E. Howe, V. de M. Alexandre (Cashier) (£550-£700).

Senior Clerks, J. Talbot, E. J. Henry, A. Brown, H. T. Watson, H. W. Maw, F. G. Mann, W. P. Reynolds (£440-£550), G. T. Nicholls, G. H. Bennell (£420-£500).

Staff Clerks, B. Bramble, F. W. Hunt, J. Tinkler, G. D. Lees, W. Haynes, J. Somerville, J. H. Gedge, A. J. Polley, W. Willby, H. Campkin, F. W. P. French (£300-£400).

Chief Inspector's Office—Taxes.

Chief Inspector, T. Collins (£1,000-£1,200).

Deputy Chief Inspectors, E. S. London and one vacancy (£850-£1,000).

Superintending Inspectors, E. Elwood, J. A. McQuade, W. Williams, A. Binns, J. W. Sowrey, C. J. H. Revell, J. C. Brice, E. Clark, P. O. Hillman, W. Sharland, J. Southwell, C. F. Rawson, T. MacMahon, W. Webb, F. W. Langston (£800-£850).

Inspectors, Surveyors attached to Chief Office, J. Stevens, A. B. Shaw, C. H. Ross, C. E. Bennett, E. J. Sumner, A. W. Foster, J. A. Fowler, H. T. Bustard, J. Mitchell, J. J. Farrell, A. S. Twort, W. T. Edwards, W. McIver, A. Hook (Ireland), A. E. Goodwin (Scotland), W. H. Faulkner, A. C. Alcock, M. C. Furtado, D. C. Lethem (Scotland), R. W. Osler, F. J. Cooksey, H. G. Butler, A. Easson (Scotland) G. J. Scales, P. T. Horton, W. W Thurgood, R. P. Chinneck, J. P. Hughes, S. J. Wood, E. A. McNeill, W. H. Coates, P. G. Read, C. Wayers, P. O. Nolder, W. J. Hills, J. J. Cater (Scotland), C. E. Garland (Scotland), R. Walker (Ireland), H. G. Carter, H. W. Guest, T. W. Macleod, H. R. Foyle, B. Archer.

Estate Duty Office.

Secretary, A. W. Soward, C.B. (£1,200).

Assist. Secs., G. H. Heath, J. W. Jackson, A. J. Bird (£850-£1,000).

Legal Adviser, G. B. Rosher (£1,000).

Principal Clerks, E. Heard, F. H. Duffield, F. H. Mainwaring, R. D. Etheridge, C. E. Fletcher, H. H. Clare, L. W. Browne, G. D. Callender, J. C. Denmead, F.I.A., F.F.A. (*Actuary*), J. H. Taylor, J. Webster Brown, J. Gaskill, A. Hewitt, J. R. Redhead, H. Dearden, J. H. P. Gilbertson, C. R. Elliott, H. L. Bramall, T. McIver, H. J. R. Herford, J. D. Pearson, T. A. Prest, W. E. Lockwood (£600-£800).

Assist. Principal Clerks, H. D. Scott, H. P. Dunning, W. V. Palmer, J. Dales, A. E. Hodgson, E. H. L. Jones, T. W. G. Wratislaw, P. J. Roper, S. T. Mimpriss, W. L. Gane, W. J. Todhunter, H. W. Osborn, A. E. Durrant, J. F. Rhodes, T. C. S. Smith, T. A. England, W. E. Willan, F. C. Lambert, C. Beatty, J. J. Wolfe, A. E. Sansom, C. J. H. Hutchins, A. J. Doyle, H. P. C. Skingley, F. E. Jeram, E. P. Rider, R. W. Ingram, H. P. Brown, L. H. C. Watson, F. H. Gorle, J. W. Lumb, H. G. Bell (£550).

First Class Clerks, *A. W. Cooper, *J. Buckley, L. Stack, R. R. Ricketts, *J. H. Eley, *E. Whitaker, *A. Veasey, *C. D. Knox, *A. H. Troughton, *F. P. Clark, *A. H. Parez, *A. Robinson, *R. Dymond, *J. B. Birch, *H. L. White, *H. McIlquham, *W. Addison, *G. L. Price, *J. F. Tarrant, *H. C. Sword, *C. W. L. Tytheridge, *P. T. Brown, *J. H. Robinson, *J. W. Ruddy, *M. H. T. Macturk, E. L. Cope, P. Mordle, A. Hardwick, H. J. Harrison, A. P. Beet, H. B. D. Sword, E. T. Dixon, R. Quigg, E. V. Cole, E. M. Miller, W. C. Royle, C. O. Vernede, C. H. Smith, J. B. Isherwood, W. G. Birt, A. J. H. Green, J. Connery, E. T. Hopkins, *G. E. Eaton, *S. T. Lock, *J. Tinsley, E. L. Holland, L. F. Tours, H. P. Bassil, C. S. Thompson, I. E. Bliss, G. H. Glover, J. A. G. Owen, P. H. G. O'Flynn, K. J. Milne, H. R. Bussell, H. Priest, G. D. Florendine, H. Nell, W. K. Freeth, G. F. Broughton, E. C. Burley, G. H. Moore, E. G. Moir, W. J. Duggan, *J. W. Fox, J. Canter.

Marked thus * are on Service Scale, rising to £500, others with personal salaries.

Second Class Clerks, A. S. Jamouneau, W. Neylan, R. K. Rowell, C. N. Francis, J. M. Bliss, R. H. Hobson, C. S. Vincent, R. E. Allen, S. R. Tanner, R. S. Kemp, H. J. B. Smythe, E. T. Dixie, F. T. Eve, E. L. Green, E. A. Graty, H. F. Studds, J. O'Connell, O. I. Thurston, F. Cruttenden, F. J. Phillips, C. A. Birtchnell, H. J. Oliver, F. J. Bennett, H. Porteous, C. Jones, F. H. Peake, T. S. Travers, J. A. G. Sterling, A. T. Nichols, J. Ratcliff, H. F. Williams, J. H. Burgess, P. J. Bennett, R. E Coleman, I. Lawton, G. H. Richmond, J. Stratton, F. Noxon, W. C. Fenwick, C. V. Tapp, H. R. Ould, H. M. Young, J. W. Hodges, E. Braddock, G. Peake, E. Genochio, W. T. Matthison, C. W. Hall, L. Green, E. H. Cross, B W. Marsh, G. H. Sellar, T. M. Dale, E. F. Saxton, C. Spice, G. A. Carter, H. F. Shave, J. W. Legg, G. T. Arnott, A. J. Stanton, G. W. Carter, E. H. Roe, C. A. Baker, J. B. Widdup, F. Overy, F. Rees, J. O. Voysey, E R. Pickett, G. H. Bumby, E. Coates, S. J. Page, J. C. Harrison, I. Griew, R. N. Cook, R. F. Levy, A. B. Privett, R. Mead, J. S. Attwood, J. E. Robinson, J. W. Parham, W. H. Easty, J. H. Penson, F. C. Walters, T. A. McKee, W. M. Brown, J. D. Geake, E. W. Hamilton, W. H. Lynes, K. McFarlane, A. Edmunds, G. C. Burston, J. P. Cleary, J. G. Ibbotson, F. A. Hyrons, H. J. Porter, R. F. Goodman, T. Eatough, L. C. Rae, N. M. Parker, M. J. P. Kelly, E. H. Ritson, H. A. P. Stenning, E. A. Soward, S. G. Haskins, M. H. Tucker, L. A. Whillier, G. S. Bailey, D. W. Gration, P. W. Ade, F. M. Townend, R. B. Bowden, J. A. McDowell, O. W. Godwin, C. Hayes, H. M. Barber, J. N. Harmer, G. H. Ingram, H. C. Scott, G. Tucker, D. Harrison, J. E. Reid, G. R. Blake, G. E. H. Parks, L. Johnson, O. Lovett, H. H. Livesey, W. Reader, D. J. O'Sullivan, G. E. Wright, A. D. Crombie, P. J. Bacon, I. Hyman, E. G. Frankland, F. K. Morgan, J. A. Smith, A. T. Evans, E. L. Fairweather, W. A. Lucas, T. W. King, L. D. Gammans, F. R. Parks, V. H. Cullingford, E. W. Handley, G. B. Mason, L. B. Gibson, D. W. McAra, A. T. Law, E. L. Archer, H. G. du Heauma, H. E. Smith, H. Butler, H. P. Peck, H. W. Farmer, J. A. Taylor, T. J. Carroll, W. K. D. Atkins, H. Cook, A. H. Follard, A. D. Barnes, E. Allen, R. M. Lascelles, C. S. Herridge, F. E. Price, C. J. Brown, D. Young, A. M. Reep, S. R. T. Wright, W. A. J. Barrett, E. Duggan, W. L. Jones, H. G. Cosgrove, A. H. L. Vigurs, L. F. Boden, E. G. Tucker, A. J. Williamson, P. Butler, E. W. Horwill, J. J. Sheehan, B. Lazarus (£100-£350).

Staff Clerks, A. H. Locke, T. F. Callum (£400-£500); G. A. Allin (£300-£400).

Minor Clerk, H. W. Hobbs (£200-£300).

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar, P. Thompson.

Deputy ditto, G. J. Sargent (£850-£1,000)

Assist. Controller, W. Brown (£700-£800).

Principal Clerks, J. F. Oakeshott, S. Johnson, A. E. Taylor, L. H. Clark (£550-£700).

Senior Clerks, W. Battersby, W. Lee, E. B. Bishop, H. W. Longley, H. J. Gardham, J. D. Rowe, F. N. Whittle (£420-£500).

First Class Clerk, G. Martin (£310-£400).

Staff Clerks, H. H. Swain, J. Pittman, H. F. Chittock, A. J. Gayford, E. Chapman, H. A. Hodge, T. Green, J. P. Howatson, F. G. Hinks, E. L. Tottenham, A. H. Willott, W. A. Read, W. J. Bazeley, R. P. Jago, J. F. Park, F. G. Tucker (£300-£400).

Office of the Inspector of Stamping.

Inspector, H. Birtles (£850-£1,000); **Assist. ditto**, G. W. Stonestreet (£500-£650).

Chief Superintendent, F. Tapscott (£375-£475).

Superintendents, 1st Class, F. J. Thresher, H. J. Jordan, A. S. Roberts, L. J. Macauliffe, J. Patient (£260-£350).

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, H. B. Cox, C.B. (£1,800); **Assist. Solicitors**, J. E. Piper, I.S.O., F. W. W. Kingdon (each £1,000), P. M. Smyth (£700-£900).

Chief Clerk and Clerks performing the duties of Chief Clerk, A. H. Freeth, T. C. Bates, J. J. Howe, E. D. Trimmer, J. H. Shaw (at various personal salaries).

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, E. J. Harper (£1,200).

Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. J. H. Thomas (£850-£1,000); **Chief Valuer for Scotland**, A. Blair (£850-£1,000); **Assist. ditto**, J. Mather (£800-£850).

Superintending Valuers, J. Crawter, G. F. Crisp, R. A. Dash, D. T. Davies, C. G. Eve, T. G. Fisher, C. H. Gott, J. W. Marsden, S. Martin, C. W. H. Mason, F. W. Thompson, J. E. Tory, W. Townend (£800, after 3 years £850).

Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, A. E. Fleck, R. J. Lake, F. G. Baxendale, H. Burch, C. W. Davis, G. Taylor-Loban, J. G. Poole, H. O. Foster, H. G. Buss, and A. R. Stanbridge.

Medical Officer.

G. A. Hamerton, M.D. (£400).

Exchequer and Audit Department.

Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The office of Comptroller and Auditor-General was created by the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1866, taking the place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer. The Comptroller-General and his assistant are appointed by letters patent, and can only be dismissed by the Crown on an address from both Houses of Parliament. The Treasury obtains its money through the agency of the Comptroller-General, who, upon the Sovereign's order, countersigned by two Lords of the Treasury, gives the Lords of the Treasury a credit upon the Exchequer account at the Bank of England. The amount is then transferred by the bank to the credit of the Paymaster-General. The Comptroller-General examines and audits the accounts of the various departments, to see that the credit given to the Treasury is spent in accordance with the Parliamentary grants, his report being presented to the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons. Estimated expenses of the Department for 1915-16, £66,382.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir H. J. Gibson, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Sec., T. E. Jenner (£100).

Assistant ditto, J. W. Cawston, C.B. (£1,500).

Principal Clerks, M. S. Kelly, W. H. Gallier, S. Waine, J. Tenny, I.S.O., and T. J. Bradley (£850-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, F. N. Dixon, F. Wood, F. C. Goldby, H. Collot, J. R. Sowden, J. S. Lee, C. Monk, J. D. Rees, W. T. Restall, J. J. Garnham, J. Houldsworth, W. Anderson, T. B. Pearson, P. A. N. Nicholls, T. C. Evans, B. H. Cox, J. L. Rawcliffe, A. Diggins, G. F. Davis (*acting*) (£550-£700).

Chief Examiners, M. Cleary, W. A. Woods, W. D. Bathurst, C. H. Stoodley, G. Burley, H. J. Batho, W. G. Cartwright, C. H. Cope, A. W. Hargreaves, A. W. Cronley, G. T. V. Steer, W. Johnson, W. Ll. Davies, J. E. Luxford, J. Bell, J. W. Bullock, W. S. Carter, J. Putnam, H. Greer, T. E. Jenner, T. Petherbridge, A. J. Evans, R. J. Redfern, W. B. Evans, L. S. Stone, J. W. A. Hayden, E. L. Curtis, J. Brand, E. G. Clayton, J. M. Davies, W. H. Andrews, H. Hesford, H. T. S. Forbes, H. W. Park, C. L. de Wolff, A. Hogan, A. W. Couzens, E. H. Weaver, E. W. A. Petts, H. J. Gage, S. Hopping (*acting*) (£350-£500).

Examiners, 151 (£100-£350).

Paymaster-General, Department of.

Whitehall, S.W.

The office of Paymaster-General was, by statutes passed in 1835 and 1848, consolidated with various other offices. The Paymaster-General is appointed by sign-manual warrant, is unpaid, and does not offer himself for re-election on appointment. His duties are to make all payments required by the various departments out of monies placed to his account by the Lords of the Treasury.

Paymaster-General, Lord Newton (*unp.*).

Assistant ditto, C. L. Davies (£1,100).

Principal Clerks, C. Smith and F. W. Bartlett (£600-£800).

Senior Examiners, W. M. P. Smith, F. F. Parker, C. E. Doubleday, W. J. Phillips, F. W. Luck, E. E. U. Davies, and A. Carwithen (£400-£550).

National Debt Office.

19, Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt is administered by Commissioners appointed under an Act of 1786. The Commissioners are: The Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. Expenses, 1915-16, £13,403.

Comptroller - General, W. G. Turpin, C.B. (£1,500).

Private Sec., G. Rackham (£100).

Assist.-Comptroller, Sir E. J. Soares (£800-£1,000).

Actuary, H. Weatherill (£250).

Chief Clerk, C. von Berg (£800); **Principal Clerks**, H. Manwaring and T. Gowland (£600-£700); G. F. Ansell (£550-£700).

Assist. ditto, E. R. Kennedy, H. Weatherill, W. F. Doust, J. J. Bree, and E. S. Jones (£350-£450).

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. (£1,500).

THE LAW COURTS.

For Scotland, see p. 102. For Ireland, see p. 106.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the **House of Lords**, the **Supreme Court of Judicature**, with its two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice—and the **County Courts**. In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain **Local Courts of Record**, of which the chief are: The Lord Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The **House of Lords** is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal, and such members as have held high judicial office. The **High Court of Justice** consists of three divisions: (1) Chancery (administration of trusts, company cases, mortgages, patents, etc.), (2) King's Bench (contracts, torts, bankruptcy, etc.), (3) Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty (wills, matrimonial cases, and maritime cases). The **County Courts** have jurisdiction in most claims for debt or damages not exceeding £100, and in cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act to any amount; and (outside London) in Bankruptcy. They also have a limited jurisdiction in Chancery, Probate, and Admiralty proceedings. There is a right of appeal to the High Court on questions of law, where more than £20 is claimed; otherwise, by leave. (Plaints issued, 1914, 935,703; fees received, £415,415.) The **Courts having criminal jurisdiction** are the House of Lords, the Court of Criminal Appeal (established 1907), the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. The costs, either of the prosecution or the defence, in criminal cases can now, by order of the Court, be made payable out of local funds. To the **Court of Criminal Appeal** any person convicted on indictment may appeal on a question of law, or, by leave, on a question of fact, or mixed law and fact, or against the sentence unless that is fixed by law. But there is no power to order a new trial. In the **King's Bench Division**, and at **Quarter Sessions**, appeals are heard from summary proceedings. The trials of many serious offences take place at Quarter Sessions; but the most important are sent to the Assizes. The Central Criminal Court acts as the Assizes for London and some adjacent districts, and as Quarter Sessions for the City. Besides these Courts there are certain **Ecclesiastical Courts**: these are of three degrees of jurisdiction over the Established Church. **First**, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; **second**, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—*e.g.* the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, **third**, courts of purely secular constitution—*e.g.* the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. The judgments of the **Judicial Committee** may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The **Archdeacon's Court** is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop; but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory.** Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted **faculties** for the alteration, repair and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the **ornaments of the Church** except a faculty is obtained for the purpose, and appeal lies from each Consistory Court to the Court of Arches or to the Privy Council. The **Archbishop's Court**, distinguished from the **Provincial Court**, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. The old **Court of Arches**, modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces (**Judge**, Sir L. T. Dibdin). The **Registrar** is Mr. Kenneth Munro, and the Court is held at Church House, Westminster.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included the Earl of Halsbury (*b.* '25), Earl Loreburn (*b.* '46), Viscount Haldane (*b.* '56), Lord Mersey (*b.* '40), Lord Wrenbury (*b.* '45), and Sir Arthur Channell (*b.* '38). Lord Parmoor is a member by virtue of sect. 1, and Sir John Edge (*b.* '41) and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E. (*b.* '49). are members by virtue of sect. 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1908 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are members of the Committee: Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., C.J. (*b.* '36) (South Australia), Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J (*b.* '45) (Australia), Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G. (*b.* '49) (Australia), Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., C.J. (*b.* '53) (Canada), Sir J. S. Williams (*b.* '37) (New Zealand), and Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G., C.J. (*b.* '55) (South Africa). **Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes**, Charles Neish, C.B. (£1,200). **Chief Clerk**, W. Reeve Wallace (£65); **2nd Clerk**, J. H. Houghton (£450). **3rd Clerk**, D. G. Lys. **Office**, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

A List of Judges.

The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:

Lord High Chancellor: Lord Buckmaster (*b.* '61) (£10,000).

Court of Appeal: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Reading (*b.* '60) (Lord Chief Justice of England), the Right Hons. Lord Cozens Hardy (*b.* '38) (Master of the Rolls), Sir Samuel Evans

(*b.* '59) (President of the Probate Division), Sir C. Swinfen Eady (*b.* '51), Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart. (*b.* '45), Sir W. Pickford (*b.* '49), Sir J. Eldon Bankes (*b.* '54), and Sir T. R. Warrington (*b.* '51).

Chancery Division: Lord Chancellor, Sir R. Neville (*b.* '49), Sir H. T. Eve (*b.* '56), Sir C. H. Sargeant (*b.* '56), Sir J. M. Astbury (*b.* '60), Sir R. Younger (*b.* '61), and Sir A. F. Peterson (*b.* '59) (each £5,000).

King's Bench Division: Lord Reading (£8,000), Sir E. Ridley (*b.* '43), Sir C. J. Darling (*b.* '49), Sir R. Bray (*b.* '42), Sir A. T. Lawrence (*b.* '43), Lord Coleridge (*b.* '51), Sir T. E. Scrutton (*b.* '56), Sir H. E. Avory (*b.* '51), Sir T. G. Horridge (*b.* '58), Sir C. M. Lush (*b.* '53), Sir S. A. T. Rowlatt (*b.* '63), Sir Clement Bailhache (*b.* '56), Sir J. R. Atkin (*b.* '67), Sir Montague Shearman (*b.* '57), Sir J. Sankey (*b.* '66), and Sir F. Low (*b.* '56) (each £5,000).

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division: Sir S. Evans (President), and Sir H. Bargrave Deane (*b.* '46) (each £5,000).

Other Judges are the **Lords of Appeal in Ordinary**, Lords Shaw, Atkinson, Moulton, Parker, Dunedin, and Sumner (each £6,000). **Court of Arches:** Sir Lewis T. Dibdin (*b.* '52). **Consistory Court:** Sir A. B. Kempe (*b.* '49). **Bankruptcy Court:** Sir T. G. Horridge. **Railway and Canal Commission:** Sir A. T. Lawrence, Lord Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Madden, and the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy.

THE INNS OF COURT.

The Inns of Court are as follows:—

Inner Temple, Fleet Street. **Sub-Treasurer,** W. G. Wrangham; **Librarian,** J. E. Latton Pickering; **Clerk,** J. H. Milton.

Middle Temple, Fleet Street. **Under-Treasurer,** Major Beresford Peirse, D.S.O.; **Librarian,** C. E. A. Bedwell.

Gray's Inn, Holborn. **Under-Treasurer,** D. W. Douthwaite; **Librarian,** M. D. Severn.

Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields. **Steward,** A. Weatherley Marriott; **Librarian,** A. F. Etheridge.

At these Inns students for the Bar are entered. They are governed by Benchers.

The Council of Legal Education was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend the education and examination of students for call to the Bar. **Chairman,** The Master of the Rolls. **Clerk** (vacant). **Office,** 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Director of Legal Studies, W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., K.C.

The General Council of the Bar. Chairman, P. Ogden Lawrence, K.C.; **Vice-Chairman,** J. Alderson Foote, K.C.; **Hon. Treasurer,** T. T. Methold; **Secretary,** Henry C. A. Bingley; **Clerk,** C. Worthy. **Offices of the Council,** 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

The Temple Church. Master, Rev. E. W. Barnes, Sc.D., F.R.S. (1915); **Organist,** Dr. H. Walford Davies; **Custodian,** A. F. Stone.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The area of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, is 121,090 square miles—about an eightieth part of the Empire exclusive of India. The area of England and Wales is 58,315 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom at the 1911 census was 45,221,615, the population of the rest of the Empire, exclusive of India, being about 56,000,000.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION.

The Great Towns.

The following table shows the population of those boroughs and urban districts of the United Kingdom which had 100,000 or more inhabitants at the census of 1911, with the rate of increase or decrease since 1901.

Town.	Pop. 1911.	Rate of increase or of decrease per cent.
London (Administrative County)	4,521,685	— 0·3
Glasgow	784,455	+ 1·1
Liverpool	746,421	+ 6·0
Manchester	714,333	+ 10·8
Birmingham	525,833	+ 0·5
Sheffield	454,632	+ 11·1
Leeds	445,550	+ 3·9
Belfast	385,492	+ 10·4
Bristol	357,048	+ 5·3
Edinburgh	320,315	+ 0·9
Dublin	309,272	+ 6·4
West Ham	289,030	+ 8·1
Bradford	288,458	+ 3·1
Kingston-upon-Hull	277,991	+ 15·7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	266,603	+ 7·9
Nottingham	259,904	+ 8·4
Stoke-on-Trent	234,534	+ 9·2
Salford	231,357	+ 4·7
Portsmouth	231,141	+ 22·3
Leicester	227,222	+ 7·4
Cardiff	182,259	+ 10·9
Bolton	180,851	+ 7·5
Croydon	169,551	+ 26·6
Dundee	165,006	+ 1·2
Aberdeen	163,084	+ 6·2
Willesden	154,214	+ 34·3
Rhondda	152,781	+ 34·3
Sunderland	151,159	+ 3·5
Oldham	147,483	+ 7·5
Tottenham	137,418	+ 33·8
East Ham	133,487	+ 39·0
Blackburn	133,052	+ 3·0
Brighton	131,237	+ 6·3
Birkenhead	130,794	+ 17·9
Leyton	124,735	+ 26·1
Walthamstow	124,580	+ 31·0
Derby	123,410	+ 7·5
Norwich	121,478	+ 6·6
Southampton	119,012	+ 13·5
Preston	117,088	+ 3·6
Gateshead	116,917	+ 6·4
Swansea	114,663	+ 21·3
Plymouth	112,030	+ 4·1
Stockport	108,682	+ 17·1
South Shields	108,647	+ 7·7
Huddersfield	107,821	+ 13·4
Coventry	106,349	+ 52·0
Burnley	106,322	+ 9·6
Middlesbrough	104,767	+ 14·7
Halifax	101,553	— 3·2

The total number of persons returned as living in the United Kingdom at midnight on Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, was 45,221,615. This total showed an increase of 3,757,944, or 9·1 per cent., upon the number returned at the previous enumeration of April 1901. The rate of increase of population in the United Kingdom in 1910-11 was 0·8 per cent. below that in the previous decennium, due to the fact that neither in England nor in Scotland was the rate of increase so high as in 1891-1901. On the other hand, the growth of population in Wales was greater, and in Ireland the decrease of population was less, than in any of the previous six decennia.

The following table shows the proportion per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom in its different divisions at the dates given:

	1821.	1871.	1901.	1911.
England .	54·0	68·2	74·3	75·3
Wales .	3·4	3·9	4·1	4·5
Scotland .	10·0	10·7	10·8	10·5
Ireland .	32·6	17·2	10·8	9·7

Town and Country.

In England and Wales the rate of increase in the urban districts has declined from 15·2 to 11·1, that of the rural districts has increased from 2·9 to 10·2 per cent. It should be pointed out, however, that the rates in the last decennium represent an actual increase of 2,818,072 persons in the urban, and of only 729,354 persons in the rural districts. The total population of the urban districts of England and Wales in 1911 was 28,162,936. That of the rural districts was 7,907,556.

Further details of the population are given below under the divisions of the United Kingdom to which they relate.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The separate population figures for England and Wales as given in 1901 and in the Report of the Census for 1911 are:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population 1901.	Population 1911.
England . .	50,939	30,811,420	34,045,290
Wales . . .	7,376	1,716,423	2,025,202
	58,315	32,527,843	36,070,492

The enumeration of 1911 showed an increase of 3,547,426, or 10·9 per cent., upon the number returned in 1901. This increase was numerically greater than in any previous decennium, but the progression per cent. was lower than in any previous decennium.

Date of Enumeration.	Population.	Increase per cent.	Population per sq. mile.
1801 .	8,892,536	—	153
1811 .	10,164,256	14·0	175
1821 .	12,000,236	18·0	206
1831 .	13,896,797	15·8	239
1841 .	15,914,148	14·2	273
1851 .	17,927,609	12·6	308
1861 .	20,066,224	11·9	344
1871 .	22,712,266	13·2	390
1881 .	25,974,439	14·3	446
1891 .	29,002,525	11·6	498
1901 .	32,527,843	12·1	558
1911 .	36,070,492	10·9	618

The proportion of males and females in 1911 was 17,445,608 males to 18,624,884 females, showing an excess of 1,179,276 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In 1901 the excess was 1,070,617. The proportion of females steadily increased from 103·6 per cent. in 1821 to 106·8 per cent in 1901, at which figure it remained in 1911. **The number of separate families** in 1911 was 8,005,290, as compared with 7,036,868 in 1901.

Year.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1912	283,834	835,209	486,939
1913	286,583	881,890	504,975
1914	294,087	878,822	516,778

The More Important Occupations and Industries, 1911 Census.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Domestic Indoor Service	1,302,438	41,765	1,260,673
Agriculture (on Farms, Woods, and Gardens)	1,229,555	1,134,714	94,841
Coal Mining	971,236	968,051	3,185
Officials, National and Local (including Police and Poor Law Services)	838,150	627,611	210,539
Building	817,942	814,989	2,953
Cotton Manufacture	623,825	250,991	372,834
Railway Companies' Service	542,969	535,799	7,170
Engineering and Machine-making, Iron Founding and Boiler-making	510,226	502,942	7,284
Dressmaking	336,955	3,826	333,129
Teaching	300,831	89,648	211,183
Inn, Hotel Service	289,056	178,550	110,506
Grocery	269,322	210,387	59,935
Tailoring	254,828	127,301	127,527
Printing, Book-binding, and Stationery	249,465	161,856	87,609
Wool and Worsted Manufacture	233,189	105,552	127,637
Boot, Shoe, etc., Making	217,986	172,000	45,986
Drapery	204,126	93,171	110,955

Population by Counties (with acreage).

English Counties.

County (with County Town).	Area in Acres.	Population.	Lord Lieutenant.
Bedford (Bedford)	302,942	194,588	S. H. Whitbread.
Berks (Reading)	456,491	195,811	J. H. Benyon.
Bucks (Aylesbury)	479,360	219,551	Marquess of Lincolnshire.
Cambridge (Cambridge)	315,168	128,322	Charles R. W. Adeane.
Isle of Ely (March)	238,073	69,752	
Cheshire (Chester)	644,172	676,275	Duke of Westminster.
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	328,098	Earl of Mt. Edgcumbe.
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	265,746	Lord Muncaster.
Derby (Derby)	645,097	560,013	Duke of Devonshire.
Devon (Exeter)	1,662,672	457,331	Earl Fortescue.
Dorset (Dorchester)	625,612	223,266	Col. J. Mount-Batten.
Durham (Durham)	637,672	929,214	Earl of Durham.
Essex (Chelmsford)	974,849	1,061,851	Earl of Warwick.
Gloucester (Gloucester)	786,016	329,014	Earl Beauchamp.
Hants (Winchester)	942,501	433,566	Marquess of Winchester.
Isle of Wight (Newport)	94,145	88,186	H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg
Hereford (Hereford)	538,924	114,269	Sir J. Cotterell, Bt. [(*Gov.*
Hertford (Hertford)	404,523	311,284	Viscount Hampden.
Hunts. (Huntingdon)	233,985	55,577	Earl of Sandwich.
Kent (Maidstone)	971,991	1,020,965	Marquess Camden.
Lancs. (Lancaster)	1,066,529	1,739,320	Lord Shuttleworth.
Leicester (Leicester)	524,197	249,331	Duke of Rutland.
Lincoln:			
Lindsey (Lincoln)	963,800	237,843	Earl Brownlow.
Kesteven (Sleaford)	465,878	111,324	
Holland (Boston)	268,992	82,849	
London (London)	74,816	4,521,685	Marquess of Crewe.
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,701	1,126,465	Duke of Bedford.
Monmouth (Monmouth)	345,048	312,028	Maj.-Gen. Sir I. J. C. Herbert, Bt.
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,303,570	321,733	Earl of Leicester.
Northants (Northampton)	581,679	213,733	Earl Spencer.
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	44,718	
Northumberland (Newcastle)	1,278,691	371,474	Duke of Northumberland.
Notts. (Nottingham)	529,188	344,194	Duke of Portland.
Oxon. (Oxford)	475,968	146,221	Duke of Marlborough.
Rutland (Oakham)	97,273	20,346	Lord Rankesborough.
Salop (Shrewsbury)	861,800	246,307	Earl of Powis.
Somerset (Taunton)	1,034,259	407,304	Marquess of Bath.
Stafford (Stafford)	710,844	738,990	Earl of Dartmouth.
Suffolk, E. (Ipswich)	549,241	203,233	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt.
,, W. (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	116,905	
Surrey (Guildford)	452,817	676,027	Hon. H. Cubitt.
Sussex, E. (Lewes)	517,067	242,146	Duke of Norfolk.
,, W. (Horsham)	401,839	176,308	
Warwick (Warwick)	563,117	408,227	Earl of Craven.
Westmorland (Appleby)	505,330	63,575	Lord Hothfield.
Wilts. (Devizes)	864,101	286,822	Marquess of Lansdowne.
Worcester (Worcester)	472,487	427,026	Earl of Coventry.
Yorks., E.R. (Beverley)	741,172	154,768	Lord Nunburnholme.
,, N.R. (Northallerton)	1,399,600	314,779	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt.
,, W.R. (Wakefield)	1,673,550	1,584,880	Earl of Harewood.

Welsh Counties.

Anglesey (Beaumaris)	176,630	50,928	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.
Brecknock (Brecon)	469,281	59,287	Lord Glanusk.
Cardigan (Cardigan)	443,189	59,879	H. Davies-Evans.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen)	588,472	160,406	J. W. Gwynne-Hughes.
Carnarvon (Carnarvon)	365,986	125,043	J. E. Greaves.
Denbigh (Denbigh)	426,084	144,783	Col. W. Cornwallis West.
Flint (Mold)	163,025	92,705	Hy. Neville Gladstone.
Glamorgan (Cardiff)	489,529	742,998	Earl of Plymouth.
Merioneth (Dolgelly)	422,372	45,565	Sir A. Osmond Williams, Bt.
Montgomery (Montgomery)	510,110	53,146	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.
Pembroke (Pembroke)	393,003	89,960	Lord St. Davids.
Haverfordwest	—	—	Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bt.
Radnor (Radnor)	301,165	22,590	Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt.

Local Government Board.

Whitehall, S.W.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and superseded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since '47, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board became **the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters**, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department.

The expenses of the Board for the year 1915-16 were estimated at £361,791.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P. (£5,000).

Private Sec., F. L. Turner (£300).

Assist. Private Secs., F. H. Schofield (£100); P. Cambray (*unpaid*).

Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. (£1,500).

Private Sec., E. H. Phillips (£150).

Permanent Sec., Sir Horace C. Monro, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Sec., R. B. Cross (£150).

Legal Adviser, J. Lithiby, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

Assist. Secs., T. Pitts, C.B., N. T. Kershaw, C.B. (£1,500); W. T. Jerred, C.B., F. J. Willis, C.B., A. V. Symonds (£1,000-£1,200).

Principal Clerks, H. C. H. H. Houndle, I.S.O., D. Dolton, I.S.O., G. P. Beckley, G. E. Wainwright (£1,000), E. A. Browne, H. Pullen, A. J. A. Ball, C. Knight, A. Chapman, A. E. Wood, H. O. Stutchbury, A. B. Maclachlan (£700-£900).

1st-Class Clerks, W. H. Dumsday, P. Handford, E. T. Owen, H. A. Leggett, E. H. Rhodes, C. B. R. Ellis, R. J. Simpson, W. R. Frazer, C. E. Royds, H. J. Comyns, W. A. Ross, A. E. Barnes, R. H. H. Keenlyside, E. R. Forber, I. G. Gibbon, F. Slator, H. W. S. Francis (£550-£650).

2nd-Class Clerks, W. H. Green, C. R. Hicks, W. R. Woollven, G. Biddell, F. L. Turner, F. H. Schofield, E. H. Phillips, E. J. G. Titterington, F. J. Welch, R. B. Cross, A. N. C. Shelley, W. G. Allen, E. A. Faunch, P. Barter, F. R. Lovett, G. N. Pell, E. D. Macgregor, F. F. Marchbank, J. C. Wrigley, H. H. Turner, R. A. Petzsche, J. C. Carr, R. H. Crooke, H. H. George, C. R. Kerwood, R. Stanton, E. S. Hill, A. H. Self, A. M. Legge, D. Veale (£200-£500).

Clerk of Accounts, J. W. Colton, I.S.O. (£400-£600).

Statistical Assist., G. W. B. McLeod (£400-£600).

Staff Clerks, R. W. Dingle, J. W. Coles (£550), T. Lawrance, T. R. Johnson, J. W. Davidson, A. O. Hobbs, J. Young (£400-£500), A. A. Kent, F. H. O. Jerram, J. W. Trickey, F. C. Allworth, L. J. Harding, W. E. Cope, A. Newton, J. W. Graves, E. F. Gits, B. E. Pinder, E. Laws, T. Philpot, L. W. Shubrook, T. F. Noakes, T. R. Luke, F. Mayes, A. E. H. Goddard, W. H. M. Kirk, W. G. Gillings, F. J. Ogden, W. Wilkins, E. W. Pickering, G. H. Kennedy, H. M. Bright, R. Magowan, A. W. Mason (£300-£400).

Additional Staff Clerks and Higher Grade 2nd Div., H. J. Andrews, J. B. Avery, C. J. Bayley, L. F. Bradford, W. G. H. Davis, W. G. Finch, G. J. Gilbert, A. G. R. Giller, W. G. W. Goodworth, R. J. Harrison, J. Hepworth, W. C. Hunter, E. S. Knowles, A. W. Lloyd, A. F. Macdonald, W. Mackenzie, T. Malley, R. O. Morris, A. A. Mulloy, W. Smith, W. J. Sutton, W. H. Turvey, W. M. Wilson (£250-£350).

Minor Staff Clerks, C. W. T. H. Dyke, P. E. Felce (£200-£300).

2nd Div. Clerks (144) (£70-£300).

Clerk for Parliamentary Work, C. E. B. Green (£200).

Assistant Clerks (108) (£50-£150); **Typists** (38) (£52-£130).

Architect, B. T. Kitchin (£800-£1,000).

Assist. Architects, H. J. Pearson (£500-£600), A. H. Worsley (£350-£500), E. Hardwick-Terry (£250-£350).

Architect's Clerk, J. Barber (£100-£225).

Legal Assistant, J. W. Baines (£500-£700).

General Inspectors, A. B. Lowry (Chief Inspector) (£1,100), P. H. Bagenal (£1,000), E. B. Wethered, G. A. F. Hervey, E. D. Court, Hon. G. Walsh, H. R. Williams, J. S. Oxley (£1,000), J. W. Thompson, W. P. Elias (£1,000), C. F. Roundell, R. H. A. G. Duff, W. D. Bushell, H. K. Nisbet, G. R. Snowden (£600-£900).

Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes, Sir A. H. Downes, M.D. (£900), A. Fuller (£800).

Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, etc., R. C. Maxwell (£600-£800).

Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn (£600).

Assist. Gen. Inspectors, W. J. T. Turton, E. F. C. Mosse (£500).

Supt. Woman Inspector, Miss I. Stansfeld (£400-£450).

Women Inspectors, Miss B. W. Evans, Miss M. O. Power, Miss M. K. Lea, Mrs. M. Andrews, Miss E. M. Jones, Miss L. W. Wamsley (£250-£350).

Inspector of Audits, E. P. Burd (£900-£1,000).

District Auditors (Metropolis), T. B. Cockerton H. D. Gordon, A. C. Roberts (£700-£850).

District Auditors (County Council Districts), W. D. Easterby, E. G. Easton, S. D. Jerrold, H. W. Oliver, N. C. Simner (£700-£850).

District Auditors (Provincial Districts), F. M. Adams, A. F. P. Barton, J. A. B. B. Bruce, H. F. Buckland, A. W. Chamberlin, J. A. Cole, A. H. D. Cunynghame, M. W. Dixon, W. W. Dolby, G. L. Gibson, W. Griffith, N. M. Griffiths, H. C. Hamilton, G. St. J. Hibbert, E. W. Hicks, C. A. Howell, J. E. Hughes, W. M. Hunt, J. E. Pughe-Jones, C. F. Jordison, J. Keogh, J. A. Lander, H. Locke, C. V. W. Lucas, H. Lyon, E. S. Mills, J. Orchard, R. T. L. Parr, M. D. Propert, H. McC. Rich, H. D. Roberts, H. V. C. Roe, E. Stevens, F. L. Stevens, A. Q. Twiss, H. H. Walrond, E. H. V. Weigall, F. M. Wheatley, H. C. M. White, W. S. Wilkinson, R. G. Woodyatt, H. D. Wraith, W. Young (£500-£850).

Assist. Auditors, J. E. Aldridge, W. A. Ayton, W. L. Brett, O. E. B. Brigden, L. M. Burrell, E. R. M. Castle, J. F. S. Croggon, J. W. Crowe, J. H. Easton, A. E. Ellis, H. R. S. Godfrey, H. W. W. Grain, F. B. Hardinge, H. S. Millett, F. H. Mowatt, B. O'Gorman, C. W. Paddon, W. F. M. Provis, W. Robbs, B. Snow, A. D. D. Spafford, G. G. H. Stone, R. D. Thompson, P. T. Turner (£300-£450).

Chief Engineering Inspector, H. H. Law, M.I.C.E. (£1,100-£1,200).

Deputy Engineering Inspectors, E. A. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E. (£900-£1,000), A. A. G. Malet, M.I.C.E. (£900).

Engineering Inspectors, F. H. Tulloch, M.I.C.E., R. H. Bicknell, M.I.C.E., W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E., M. K. North, M.I.C.E., Major C. E. Norton, R.E., Major J. Stewart, R.E., H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E., P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E., E. Dudley, F.S.I., H. S. Bidwell, M.I.C.E., A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.Sc., A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E., R. G. Hetherington, A.M.I.C.E., F. O. Stanford, A.M.I.C.E., T. Elkin, M.I.C.E., W. M. Cross, M.I.C.E. (£600-£800).

Medical Officer, A. Newsholme, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P. (£1,200-£1,500).

Assist. Medical Officer and Medical Inspector for General Sanitary Purposes, G. S. Buchanan, M.D. (£1,000-£1,100).

Assist. Medical Officers, R. J. Reece, M.D., S. W. Wheaton, M.D., F.R.C.P. (£600-£900).

Medical Inspectors, S. A. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., W. W. E. Fletcher, M.B., F. St. George Mivart, M.D., E. P. Manby, M.D., R. A. Farrar, M.D., E. J. H. Coutts, M.D., A. Eastwood, M.D., T. Carnwath, M.B., H. A. Macewen, M.B., M. J. Rees, M.D., J. R. Hutchinson, M.D., J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S., M. B. Arnold, M.D., F. R. Seymour, M.D., J. P. Candler, M.D., A. S. MacNalty, M.D., Lt.-Col. E. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S. (£500-£800).

Assist. Inspector (non-professional), C. J. Huddart (£400-£600).

Assist. Medical Inspectors, Miss J. E. Lane-Clayton, M.D., D.Sc., Miss I. D. Cameron, M.D. (£350-£500).

Inspectors of Foods, A. W. J. MacFadden, M.B. (**Chief**), J. M. Hamill, M.D., J. S. Low, M.B., G. C. Hancock, M.R.C.S., G. W. Monier-Williams, Ph.D., F.I.C. (£500-£800).

Assist. Inspector of Foods, A. R. Litteljohn, M.R.C.S. (£420-£600).

Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. (£500-£800).

Assist. Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, L.R.C.P. (£300-£450).

Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, W. S. Curphey (£800).

Inspectors, E. Jackson, A. C. Fryer, Ph.D., F. N. Sutton, E. M. Fletcher, T. L. Bailey (£420-£600).

Resident Inspector, H. Porter (£500-£600).

Sub-Inspectors, R. D. Littlefield, H. J. Bailey, A. C. Carter (£300-£400).

Comptroller of Housing and Town Planning, J. A. E. Dickinson, I.S.O. (£850-£1,000).

Chief Town Planning Inspector, R. Unwin (£900); **Inspector**, T. L. Pepler (£600-£800).

Housing Inspectors, W. H. Collin, E. Leonard, C. T. Clifton, M.I.C.E., C. H. Eyles, H. S. Stewart, H. A. Chapman (£400-£600).

Geological Adviser, J. B. Hill, F.G.S. (£400-£600).

Metropolis Water Acts.

Water Examiner, C. Perrin, M.Inst.C.E. (£850).

Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs).

The established strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29th, 1914, 35,373. This was exclusive of the Metropolitan and City of London Police (*qq.v.*). Out of this number there were 1,735 in the **Liverpool force**, exclusive of 532 appointed at private cost. The **Manchester force** contained 1,372 men, exclusive of 25 appointed at private cost; **Birmingham** 1,468; **Leeds** 727; **Bristol** 619; and **Sheffield** 583, exclusive of 39 appointed at private cost. There were at the end of 1914 also some 120,000 special constables either actually serving or ready to be called. This does not include the Metropolitan Police District, where there were about 30,000 special constables serving.

Male Population of England and Wales according to Ages.

The male population of England and Wales at the last Census according to ages was:—

Ages last birthday.	April 2nd, 1911.	Ages last birthday.	April 2nd, 1911.
0	395,110	45 „ 49	926,102
1	374,109	50 „ 54	768,231
2	395,919	55 „ 59	608,005
3	388,669	60 „ 64	477,151
4	382,306	65 „ 69	365,896
		70 „ 74	236,868
0 to 4	1,936,113	75 „ 79	127,466
5 „ 9	1,847,295	80 „ 84	56,403
10 „ 14	1,747,631	85 „ 89	18,457
15 „ 19	1,654,895	90 „ 94	3,739
20 „ 24	1,502,652	95 „ 99	505
25 „ 29	1,455,783	100 „ 104	31
30 „ 34	1,375,872	105 and over	5
35 „ 39	1,261,432		
40 „ 44	1,075,076	Total	17,445,608

Local Administrative Bodies.

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England and Wales are as follows:—

County Councils for administrative counties,
Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,
Borough Councils for the Metropolitan Boroughs,
Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,
Rural District Councils for rural districts,
Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and
Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of the body). Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councillors, and Parish Councillors, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. **Parochial Electors**, *i.e.*, persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The qualification for election as Guardian, District or Parish Councillor, consists in either being a Parochial Elector or having resided within the parish or district during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. **Town Councillors** are elected by the burgesses, and the qualification for election consists in being a burgess and possessing or occupying property in the borough of a certain value. The qualification for a **County Councillor** is similar to that of a Town Councillor, but, in addition, peers owning property in the county, and persons registered as ownership voters for parliamentary elections, are qualified. By the **Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907**, women were for the first time

rendered eligible for election as Town Councillors and County Councillors. Women are also eligible for election as members of Boards of Guardians, and of Parish and District Councils.

Other **Poor Law authorities**, who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act ('67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients, imbeciles and certain classes of pauper children; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

Rating Powers.

The most generally levied rate is **the Poor Rate**, which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the **Poor Rate**.

Municipal Corporations, acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act, and Urban District Councils levy a special rate called the **General District Rate**, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the Poor Rate **a valuation list is made for each parish**, containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the General Rate.

The total amount of loans outstanding against local authorities (not including the Metropolitan Water Board, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and the Port of London Authority) in England and Wales on March 31st, 1914, was £429,580,000, made up of £170,336,000 for purposes of electricity, gas, and water supply, tramways and light railways, and harbours, docks, piers, canals, and quays, and £259,244,000 for all other purposes.

The total amount received from Public Rates by local authorities in England and Wales during the year ended Lady Day, 1914, was **£69,972,000**, equivalent to 6*s.* 7½*d.* per pound of assessable value, and £1 17*s.* 11*d.* per head of estimated population.

In addition to this amount received from public rates, £22,340,000 was received in the shape of **exchequer grants** (including local taxation duties), £28,776,000 from gas, water, and electric light supply undertakings and tramways and light railway undertakings, harbour, dock, pier, canal, and quay undertakings, and £14,309,000 from other sources, making a total of £137,030,000 exclusive of loans. **Trading undertakings** belonging to local authorities in some cases produced profits which were appropriated in aid of the rates, and in others showed deficiencies which were charged on the rates. In 1913-14 the total of the sums transferred in **aid of rates** from the accounts of trading undertakings was £1,633,000, and the totals of the sums **transferred from rates** to meet deficiencies in the accounts of such undertakings was £1,150,000. The principal items of **expenditure** defrayed, otherwise than out of loans, in 1913-14, by the principal classes of rate-spending local authorities was:

	£	£
Education:		
Elementary . . .	26,252,000	
Higher . . .	5,306,000	
		31,558,000
Highways and bridges . . .		17,857,000
Lunatics and lunatic asylums .		4,140,000
Police and police stations . .		7,744,000
Relief of the poor (other than lunatics)		12,322,000
Sewage and sewage disposal; dust removal and house scavenging .		8,257,000

Land Rating.

By the **Agricultural Rates Act, '96**, occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31st, 1902. The period has been extended from time to time. In 1910 the Act was renewed for four years. The exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value, such as the General District Rate in urban districts and the Special Expenses Rate in rural districts; nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the Poor Rate, County Rate, Borough Rate, etc. **Agricultural land** is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, **grants-in-aid** are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" **out of the Local Taxation Accounts**, the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural

Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District. The **total rateable value of agricultural land** in England and Wales in July '96 was £24,565,058; at Lady-day 1914 it was £23,993,000. The assessable value for the purposes of the Agricultural Rates Act was £211,563,000 in 1914. The total amount of the **payments to the Local Taxation Account** of England and Wales in 1913-14 was £7,057,134, made up of £1,107,260 additional beer and spirit duties, £2,076,630 liquor and other licenses, £2,376,984 in relief of rates generally, £171,311 in relief of rates on tithe rent charges, and £1,324,949 under Agricultural Rates Acts. (For **Exchequer Grants in Aid**, see p. 74.)

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who in due course publish the information thus obtained in summary form. [Cd. 7753 of 1915, 3d.] County Councils, County Boroughs and Municipal Boroughs, Urban and Rural District Councils, Poor Law Guardians and Managers of Poor Law School and Sick Asylum Districts, and the Metropolitan Police are the principal local authorities. They number in all 2,540, and spend about 98 per cent. of the total amount of public rates raised, and also expend about 99 per cent. of the exchequer grants received.

Value of Property.

The **rateable value of property** in England and Wales has risen each year since 1874, when

the total was	£115,646,631
In 1884 it had risen to	145,527,944
in 1894 to	161,139,575
and in 1914 it was	223,559,000

including £2,065,000, the annual value of non-rateable government property in respect of which contributions in lieu of rates were paid.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

The area of the City of London is 673 acres—a little more than 1 square mile. The area of the County of London is 117 square miles. The population of the County at the census of 1911 was 4,521,685, being one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom and about one-twentieth of the population of the British Empire, exclusive of India. Greater London, comprising the City and the Metropolitan Police District, has an area of 692·84 square miles, excluding tidal water, and is defined as containing every parish the whole of which is within 15 miles of Charing Cross, or any portion of which is within 12 miles. Its population in 1911 was 7,251,358.

There are 30 Municipal bodies in the Administrative County of London, consisting of the London County Council, the Corporations of the Cities of London and Westminster, and 27 Metropolitan Borough Councils; there are also 28 Boards of Guardians of the Poor and other authorities—170 in all, the members constituting these numbering 5,339; while in Outer London, which signifies the part of the Metropolitan Police District lying outside the Administrative County, there are 142 Local Authorities comprising 5 County Councils, 9 County and Municipal Borough Corporations, 62 Urban District Councils, 14 Rural District Councils, and 52 Parish Councils; there are also 19 Boards of Guardians of the Poor.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116·05 miles. The Council consists of **19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors** (but in Oct. 1908 the Council adopted a recommendation in favour of the increase of the membership from 137 to 154). The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county at the same election.

The last election, the ninth, took place on Thursday, March 6th, 1913. The party results of this and the previous elections were as follows:—

	Progressives.	Municipal Reformers.*	Independents.
1889	71	47	—
1892	84	34	—
1895	59	59	—
1898	70	47	1
1901	84	32	2
1904	83	34	1
1907	38	79	1
1910	58	60	—
1913	51	67	—

* Called Moderates '89-1904.

Members of the Council.

The members elected on March 6th, 1913, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. The figures in brackets denote the number of electors on the register in 1916. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council.

Battersea (18,717).

*W. R. Warren (P.)	5483
W. J. West (P.)	5451
Capt. H. Ramsden (M.R.)	4502
G. B. Piggott (M.R.)	4502

Bermondsey (12,959).

*W. H. Ecroyd (P.)	2951
M. Shearman, jun. (P.)	2820
Ald. Stickland (M.R.)	2462
Maj. Swiney (M.R.)	2409
Dr. A. Salter (Lab.)	1632
C. G. Ammon (Lab.)	1374

Bethnal Green, North-East (10,044)

*Garnham Edmonds (P.)	2731
*Edward Smith (P.)	2667
G. Allen (M.R.)	1961
T. A. Blane (M.R.)	1941

Bethnal Green, South-West (8526).

*Rev. Stewart Headlam (P.)	2369
*Percy A. Harris (P.)	2359
M. Campbell-Johnston (M.R.)	1487
L. Tyfield (M.R.)	1441

Bow and Bromley (13,191).

F. H. Baber (M.R.)	2505
G. M. Hilbery (M.R.)	2464
*G. L. Bruce (P.)	1936
Ben Cooper (P.)	1826
C. E. Sumner (Ind. Soc.)	1794
E. C. Fairchild (Ind. Soc.)	1699
— Reaney (Ind.)	79

Brixton (14,892).

*W. Haydon (M.R.)	4289
*E. Gray (M.R.)	4274
A. R. Gridley (P.)	3154
H. Holt (P.)	3151

Camberwell, North (16,336).

*R. A. Bray (P.)	4358
*H. R. Taylor (P.)	4303
W. A. Hirst (M.R.)	3423
H. A. Truby (M.R.)	3374

Chelsea (15,909).

*R. C. Norman (M.R.)	5200
*E. L. Meinertzhagen (M.R.)	5113
Miss K. Wallas (P.)	2598
G. Schuster (P.)	2569

City of London (31,552).

*J. W. Domoney (M.R.)	7321
*Hon. G. Johnstone (M.R.)	7279
*W. H. Pannell (M.R.)	7245
*S. Sankey (M.R.)	7206
Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill (P.)	1708
C. S. Ralli (P.)	1647
Dr. S. Miall (P.)	1644

W. W. Grantham (M.R.) returned unopposed (May 1, 1913) on the election of Mr. Sankey to be City Remembrancer. C. A. Hanson (M.R.) returned unopposed (March 1, 1915) on the retirement of Mr. Pannell.

Clapham (28,398).

*R. M. Sebag-Montefiore (M.R.)	8890
H. E. S. Parsons (M.R.)	8881
Hon. H. Beaumont (P.)	7049
O. Partington (P.)	6971

(Mr. Sebag-Montefiore died of wounds, Nov. 19, 1915.)

Deptford (19,895)

J. T. Prestige (M.R.)	5704
R. C. Phillimore (P.)	5667
Capt. M. Kincaid-Smith (M.R.)	5643
C. M. Lloyd (P.)	5532

Dulwich (18,187).

Lord Massereene (M.R.)	6048
C. Wilkinson (M.R.)	6027
Dr. Sophia Jevons (P.)	3993
P. Phipps (P.)	4057

Finsbury, Central (10,174).

*L. W. S. Rostron (M.R.)	3006
S. J. Thomas (M.R.)	2947
*A. B. Russell (P.)	2929
H. S. Syrett (P.)	2853

Finsbury, East (6528).

*G. M. Gillett (P.)	2037
*H. E. A. Cotton (P.)	2026
Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell (M.R.)	1866
W. G. Perring (M.R.)	1837

Fulham (28,677).

*Cyril S. Cobb (M.R.)	7649
*E. G. Easton (M.R.)	7614
D. Waterlow (P.)	4870
W. Meakin (P.)	4843

Greenwich (16,740).

*G. H. Hume (M.R.)	4815
*Lord Hill (M.R.)	4787
A. H. Scott (P.)	4486
Hon. H. F. Moulton (P.)	4463

Hackney, Central (11,933).

W. Ray (M.R.)	3670
*Miss H. Adler (P.)	3653
Lord William Cecil (M.R.)	3645
*A. J. Shepheard (P.)	3622

Hackney, North (19,634).

*G. W. H. Jones (M.R.)	6014
*O. E. Warburg (M.R.)	5965
W. A. Nicholls (P.)	5322
W. R. J. Hickman	5299

Hackney, South (17,704).

*G. K. Naylor (M.R.)	3132
*T. Chapman (P.)	3109
J. E. Brudenell-Bruce (M.R.)	3059
C. Watson (P.)	2981
H. Wells-Holland (Ind.)	1733
A. L. Cox (Ind.)	1674

Haggerston (8087).

*H. Ward (P.)	2178
D. Blackley (P.)	2167
J. J. Jarvis (M.R.)	1975
W. Brass (M.R.)	1970

Hammersmith (20,004).

*F. R. Anderton (M.R.)	5615
*I. Salmon (M.R.)	5609
W. P. Hunter (P.)	3937
Glynne Williams (P.)	3703

Hampstead (16,412).

*W. Reynolds (M.R.)	4567
*A. T. Taylor (M.R.)	4529
H. Holman (P.)	2169

Holborn (11,570).

*R. I. Tasker (M.R.)	3719
*Hon. H. Lygon (M.R.)	3718
T. E. Morris (P.)	1287
J. B. Elsden (P.)	1255

On the resignation of Mr. Tasker, Col. H. H. Tasker was returned unopposed (Nov. 9, 1914).

Hoxton (9228).

*J. S. Holmes (P.)	2749
O. Lewis (P.)	2693
H. B. Bird (M.R.)	2402
C. Filby (M.R.)	2279
Miss Willoughby (Ind. M.R.)	158

Islington, East (15,192).

*E. Smallwood (P.)	4545
W. L. Clague (P.)	4453
D. Hazel (M.R.)	4226
J. V. Fitzgerald (M.R.)	4170

Islington, North (16,130).

*F. L. Dove (M.R.)	4796
*Col. R. J. Cooper (M.R.)	4792
Maj. J. H. Torrance (P.)	4574
H. S. Reitlinger (P.)	4549

Islington, South (11,689).

*G. Dew (P.)	3197
*Howell J. Williams (P.)	3195
A. Dingli (M.R.)	2829
*W. Hunt (M.R.)	2807

Islington, West (10,445).

H. Mills (P.)	2999
*H. L. Jephson (P.)	2978
C. W. French (M.R.)	2412
H. F. Wyatt (M.R.)	2372

On the death of Mr. Jephson, Mr. W. A. Nicholls (P.) was returned unopposed (Feb. 13, 1914).

Kennington (12,742).

*Sir John Benn, Bt. (P.)	3517
Lord Peel (M.R.)	3371
E. V. Sassoon (M.R.)	3264
W. J. Richardson (P.)	2878
J. G. Dale (Lab.)	1121

Kensington, North (14,417).

*D. Davis (M.R.)	4025
*Major C. Levita (M.R.)	3999
C. D'O. Cooper (P.)	1895
G. S. Warren (P.)	1844
Dr. Ethel Bentham (Lab.)	1099
W. Jarrett (Lab.)	998

Kensington, South (14,938).

*Col. W. F. Cavaye (M.R.)	5072
A. G. Colvile (M.R.)	4997
F. C. Jarvis (P.)	731
H. C. Bickmore (P.)	713

Lambeth, North (7916).

*F. Briant (P.)	2370
L. Courtauld (M.R.)	2118
W. Gough-Cook (M.R.)	2105
*Frank Smith (Lab.)	2037

Lewisham (34,619).

*F. Carter (M.R.)	9497
Commander C. Bellairs (M.R.)	9410
C. Garfitt (P.)	5865
J. S. Lewis (P.)	5809

On the resignation of Commdr. Bellairs, Mr. W. H. Le May (M.R.) was returned unopposed (April 30, 1915).

Limehouse (7599).

*B. B. Evans (P.)	2665
*A. W. Yeo (P.)	2664
*C. Jackson (M.R.)	2024
R. A. Reith (M.R.)	1916

On the resignation of Mr. Evans, Mr. Hy. Marks (P.) was returned unopposed (Jan. 14, 1915).

Marylebone, East (9473).

*E. R. Debenham (M.R.)	3492
*Lord A. Thynne (M.R.)	3411
T. W. McCormack (P.)	1056
Mrs. Miall-Smith (P.)	1055

Marylebone, West (12,432).

*Lord Greville (M.R.)	4010
*Sir E. White (M.R.)	3942
Miss E. Fox (P.)	2110
Capt. E. J. Vasey (P.)	2066

On the death of Sir E. White, Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell (M.R.) unopposed (July 6, 1914).

Mile End (6845).

T. Wickham (P.)	2252
*C. Stettauer (P.)	2204
E. H. Coumbe (M.R.)	1973
C. Ince (M.R.)	1924

On the death of Mr. Settauer (polling August 12, 1913):

G. A. Dutfield (M.R.)	1743
Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton (P.)	1627

Newington, West (11,339).

*J. D. Gilbert (P.)	3161
*Evan Spicer (P.)	3097
E. Abbott (M.R.)	2268
R. O. Roberts (M.R.)	2222

Norwood (19,909).

*C. U. Fisher (M.R.)	6047
*F. St. J. Morrow (M.R.)	6006
Sir C. Tarring (P.)	3559
A. E. Bennets (P.)	3553

Paddington, North (14,692).

*J. H. Hunter (M.R.)	4561
*J. H. Lidiard (M.R.)	4522
H. G. Holmes (P.)	3573
J. S. Duckers (P.)	3485

Paddington, South (9,280).

*J. B. Karslake (M.R.)	3353
*Major Lewis-Barned (M.R.)	3316
R. H. de Montmorency (P.)	817
A. Y. Mayell (P.)	805

Peckham (18,274).

*T. Gautrey (P.)	5306
*Lord Haddo (P.)	5206
W. L. Dowton (M.R.)	5127
T. Richards (M.R.)	5092

Poplar (11,580).

St. John Hutchinson (P.)	3061
Miss Susan Lawrence (P.)	2960
T. Vosper (M.R.)	1599
Mrs. Elliott (M.R.)	1492

Rotherhithe (10,990).

*R. L. Stuart (P.)	3186
*Rev. J. Scott Lidgett (P.)	3159
W. G. Marriott (M.R.)	2662
D. Radcliffe (M.R.)	2457

St. George's, Hanover Square (12,845).

*Lord Cheylesmore (M.R.)	4335
*H. J. Greenwood (M.R.)	4279
F. T. Mackenzie Bell (P.)	821

St. George's-in-the-East (3903).

*H. Gosling (P.)	1246
*C. J. Mathew (P.)	1209
Dr. P. Daniel (M.R.)	961
D. Knocker (M.R.)	929
— Dibbs (Ind.)	164
F. W. Brame (Ind.)	24

St. Pancras, East (9444).

*A. W. Claremont (P.)	2549
H. D. R. Walker (P.)	2522
W. Smith-Clark (M.R.)	2454
J. Hewson (M.R.)	2436

St. Pancras, North (10,373).

*T. F. Hobson (P.)	2901
*A. L. Leon (P.)	2887
C. H. Dinwiddy (M.R.)	2654
E. Gunter Jones (M.R.)	2646
A. C. Edwards (Ind. Soc.)	514
W. G. Woodley (Ind. Soc.)	501

St. Pancras, South (6792).

David Davies (M.R.)	2360
*J. C. Denison Pender (M.R.)	2307
C. F. Cosburn (P.)	1353
T. Charles (P.)	1307

St. Pancras, West (9338).

Capt. A. C. H. Kennard (M.R.)	3278
Lord Windsor (M.R.)	3252
*W. Lloyd-Taylor (P.)	2672
A. G. Rickards, K.C. (P.)	2579

Southwark, West (8808).

*A. Wilson (P.)	2842
*T. Hunter (P.)	2831
H. Edwards (M.R.)	2105
Rev. W. J. Somerville (M.R.)	2070

Stepney (5344).

*A. O. Goodrich (M.R.)	1827
Hon. A. Chichester (M.R.)	1805
J. S. Henry (P.)	1667
G. A. Hardy (P.)	1630
J. G. Butler (Ind. Soc.)	108
A. A. Watts (Ind. Soc.)	105

Strand (10,005).

*Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (M.R.)	3109
*P. E. Pilditch (M.R.)	3065
Miss Pocock (P.)	793

Walworth (9847).

*J. A. Dawes (P.)	2575
*C. Jesson (P.)	2476
Councillor Bird (M.R.)	2199
G. Aspinall (M.R.)	2114

Wandsworth (51,462).

E. Evans (M.R.)	13,927
A. C. Rawson (M.R.)	13,804
G. P. Blizard (P.)	7390
C. H. Williams (P.)	7357

Westminster (9561).

*R. W. Granville-Smith (M.R.)	3310
*P. Gates (M.R.)	3228
Mrs. St. C. Stobart (P.)	1199
L. G. Buxton (P.)	1168

Whitechapel (5006).

*W. C. Johnson (P.)	1792
*H. H. Gordon (P.)	1746
Rev. E. G. Parry (M.R.)	1008
A. Ludski (M.R.)	916

Woolwich (23,913).

*W. J. Squires (M.R.)	8378
*H. Kingsley Wood (M.R.)	8300
W. S. Sanders (Lab.)	7618
Miss M. Bondfield (Lab.)	7598

The Aldermen are as follow:—

Retiring in 1916.	Retiring in 1919.
A. F. Buxton (M.R.).	Lord Chelmsford (M.R.).
G. Drage (M.R.).	Sir George Goldie (M.R.).
J. W. Gilbert (M.R.).	G. A. Hardie (P.).
H. C. Gooch (M.R.).	W. Hunt (M.R.).
Bernard Holland (M.R.).	Cyril Jackson (M.R.).
	Sir H. Parsons (M.R.).
H. W. Liversidge (M.R.).	O. Partington (P.).
	Mrs. Wilton Phipps (M.R.).
H. V. Rowe (M.R.).	
Lady St. Helier (M.R.).	A. H. Scott (P.).
P.C. Simmons (M.R.).	
Miss K. Wallas (P.).	

Alphabetical List of Aldermen and Councillors.

e*Adler, Miss H. (P.)	Hackney, C.
e*Anderton, F. R. (M.R.)	Hammersmith.
Baber, F. H. (M.R.)	Bow and Bromley.
*Benn, Sir J., Bt. (P.)	Kennington.
eBlackley, D. (P.)	Haggerston.
e*Bray, R. A. (P.)	Camberwell, N.
*Briant, F. (P.)	Lambeth, N.
Buxton, A. F. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
*Carter, F. (M.R.)	Lewisham.
*Cavaye, Brig.-Gen. W. F. (M.R.)	Kensington, S.
*Chapman, T. (P.)	Hackney, S.
eChelmsford, Lord (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.
*Cheylesmore, Lord (M.R.)	St. George's, Hanover Sq.
Chichester, Hon. A. (M.R.)	Stepney.
eClague, W. L. (P.)	Islington, E.
*Claremont, A. W. (P.)	St. Pancras, E.
e*Cobb, Cyril S. (M.R.)	Fulham.
Colvile, A. G. (M.R.)	Kensington, S.
*Cooper, Brig.-Gen. R. J. (M.R.)	Islington, N.
e*Cotton, H. E. A. (P.)	Finsbury, E.
Courtauld, L. (M.R.)	Lambeth, N.
Davies, D. (M.R.)	St. Pancras, S.
*Davis, D. (M.R.)	Kensington, N.
*Dawes, J. A. (P.)	Walworth.
*Debenham, E. R. (M.R.)	Marylebone, E.
e*Dew, G. (P.)	Islington, S.
*Domoney, J. W. (M.R.)	City of London.
*Dove, F. L. (M.R.)	Islington, N.
Drage, G. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
Dutfield, G. A. (M.R.)	Mile End.
*Easton, E. G. (M.R.)	Fulham.
*Ecroyd, W. H. (P.)	Bermondsey.
e*Edmonds, G. (P.)	Bethnal Green, N.E.
eEvans, E. (M.R.)	Wandsworth.
*Fisher, C. U. (M.R.)	Norwood.
*Gates, P. (M.R.)	Westminster.
e*Gautrey, T. (P.)	Peckham.
*Gilbert, J. D. (P.)	Newington, W.
eGilbert, J. W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
*Gillett, G. M. (P.)	Finsbury, E.
Goldie, Sir Geo. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.
eGooch, H. C. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
*Goodrich, A. O. (M.R.)	Stepney.
*Gordon, H. H. (P.)	Whitechapel.
*Gosling, H. (P.)	St. George's-in-the-East.
Grantham, W. W. (M.R.)	City of London.
e*Gray, E. (M.R.)	Brixton.
*Greenwood, H. J. (M.R.)	St. George's, Hanover Sq.
*Greville, Lord (M.R.)	Marylebone, W.
*Haddo, Lord (P.)	Peckham.
Hanson, C. A. (M.R.)	City of London.
Hardy, G. (P.)	Alderman till 1919.
*Harris, P. A. (P.)	Bethnal Green, S.W.
*Haydon, W. (M.R.)	Brixton.
e*Headlam, Rev. Stewart (P.)	Bethnal Green, S.W.
Hilbery, G. M. (M.R.)	Bow and Bromley.
e*Hill, Lord (M.R.)	Greenwich.
*Hobson, T. F. (P.)	St. Pancras, N.
eHolland, B. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
*Holmes, J. S. (P.)	Hoxton.
*Hume, G. H. (M.R.)	Greenwich.
eHunt, W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.
*Hunter, J. H. (M.R.)	Paddington, N.
*Hunter, T. (P.)	Southwark, W.
Hutchinson, St. J. (P.)	Poplar.
eJackson, C. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.
*Jesson, C. (P.)	Walworth.
*Johnson, W. C. (P.)	Whitechapel.
*Johnstone, Hon. G. (M.R.)	City of London.
*Jones, G. W. H. (M.R.)	Hackney, N.
*Karslake, J. B. (M.R.)	Paddington, S.
Kennard, Maj. A. C. H. (M.R.)	St. Pancras, W.
Lawrence, Miss S. (P.)	Poplar.
eLe May, W. H. (M.R.)	Lewisham.
e*Leon, A. L. (P.)	St. Pancras, N.
*Levita, Major C. (M.R.)	Kensington, N.
Lewis, O. (P.)	Hoxton.
*Lewis-Barned, Major H. B. (M.R.)	Paddington, S.
e*Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott (P.)	Rotherhithe.
Lidiard, J. H. (M.R.)	Paddington, N.
eLiversidge, H. W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
*Lygon, Hon. H. (M.R.)	Holborn.
Marks, H. (P.)	Limehouse.
Massereene, Lord (M.R.)	Dulwich. [East.
*Mathew, C. J. (P.)	St. George's-in-the
*Meinertzhagen, E. L. (M.R.)	Chelsea.
Mills, H. (P.)	Islington, W.
Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. W. (M.R.)	Marylebone, W.
*Morrow, F. St. J. (M.R.)	Norwood.
*Naylor, G. K. (M.R.)	Hackney, S.
eNicholls, W. A. (P.)	Islington, W.
*Norman, R. C. (M.R.)	Chelsea.
Parsons, Sir H. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.
Parsons, H. E. S. (M.R.)	Clapham.
Partington, O. (P.)	Alderman till 1919.
Peel, Lord (M.R.)	Kennington.
Pender, J. C. Denison (M.R.)	St. Pancras, S.
Phillimore, R. C. (M.R.)	Deptford.
ePhipps, Mrs. W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.
*Pilditch, P. E. (M.R.)	Strand.
Prestige, J. T. (M.R.)	Deptford.
*Probyn, Lt.-Col. C. (M.R.)	Strand.
Rawson, A. C. (M.R.)	Wandsworth.
eRay, W. (M.R.)	Hackney, C.
e*Reynolds, W. (M.R.)	Hampstead.
e*Rostron, L. W. S. (M.R.)	Finsbury, C.
eRowe, H. V. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
eSt. Helier, Lady (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
*Salmon, I. (M.R.)	Hammersmith.
Scott, A. H. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.

*e*Shearman, M., jun. (P.)	Bermondsey.
*e*Simmons, P. C. (M.R.) .	Alderman till 1916.
*e**Smallwood, E. (P.) .	Islington, E.
*Smith, Edward (P.) .	Bethnal Green, N.E.
*Smith, R. W. Granville- (M.R.)	Westminster.
*Spicer, Evan (P.) . .	Newington, W.
*Squires, W. J. (M.R.) .	Woolwich.
*Stuart, R. L. (P.) . .	Rotherhithe.
*e*Tasker, Lt.-Col. H. H. (M.R.)	Holborn.
*Taylor, A. T. (M.R.) .	Hampstead.
*Taylor, H. R. (P.) . .	Camberwell, N.
Thomas, S. J. (M.R.) .	Finsbury, C.
*Thynne, Lord A. (M.R.)	Marylebone, E.
Walker, H. D. R. (P.) .	St. Pancras, E.
*e*Wallas, Miss K. (P.) .	Alderman till 1916.
*e**Warburg, O. E. (M.R.) .	Hackney, N.
*Ward, H. (P.) . .	Haggerston.
*Warren, W. R. (P.) .	Battersea.
West, W. J. (P.) . .	Battersea.
Wickham, T. (P.) . .	Mile End.
*e*Wilkinson, C. (M.R.) .	Dulwich.
*Williams, H. J. (P.) .	Islington, S.
*Wilson, A. (P.) . .	Southwark, W.
Windsor, Lord (M.R.) .	St. Pancras, W.
*Wood, H. Kingsley (M.R.)	Woolwich.
*Yeo, A. W. (P.) . .	Limehouse.

Those marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members: Miss Mary Beeton, G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulcraig, Dr. Morgan I. Finucane, Miss Margaret Frere, Harold Hodge, Dr. Sophia Jevons, Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton, Rev. W. J. Sommerville, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, and Miss Amy Tomes.

Chairman of the Council, Cyril Jackson.
Vice-Chairman, Major E. Gray.
Deputy-Chairman, Percy A. Harris.
Chairman, Education Committee, J. W. Gilbert.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Hill.

The Council's Officers.

Clerk, James Bird (£1,600); *Deputy do.*, M. H. Cox (£800).

Comptroller, H. E. Haward (£2,500); *Deputy do.*, C. D. Johnson (£1,000).

Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys (£2,000); *Chief Assist. Eng.*, W. C. Copperthwaite (£1,000).

Architect, W. E. Riley (£2,000); *Chief Assist. do.*, J. Briggs (£1,000).

Solicitor, E. Tanner (£1,500); *Deputy do.*, D. P. Andrews (£1,000).

Medical Officer of Health, W. H. Hamer (£1,250); *Deputy do.*, Dr. W. Butler (£1,000).

Valuer, Frank W. Hunt (£1,500).

Chief Officer, Public Control, J. Ollis (£1,000).

Chief Officer, Parks Department, Major P. Maud, C.M.G. (£750).

Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess (£800).

Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett, D.C.L. (£1,500).

Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair, M.A. (£1,500); *Deputy do.*, B. M. Allen (£1,000).

Chief Officer Fire Brigade, Lt.-Commdr. Sampson Sladen, R.N. (£1,000, with allowances).

Chief Officer of Tramways, A. L. C. Fell (£2,000); *Deputy do.*, J. K. Bruce (£1,000).

Chief Officer of Stores, F. W. Mackinney (£1,000).

Central Offices, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.

The **new County Hall** is being built on the Surrey side of the Thames between Westminster and Charing Cross Bridges, from the plans of **Mr. Ralph Knott**, who in 1908 won the architects' competition for designs for the Hall. The building, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the King in March 1912, will be in the English Renaissance style, over 700 ft. long, and 6 stories high.

Statistics.

The estimated **expenditure** for **1915-16** on rate and debt accounts amounted in total to £11,313,326. The estimated **income** was £3,460,812, giving a net expenditure of £7,685,492 to be raised by rate. Of the total estimated net expenditure £3,227,324 was on account of debt, and £6,671,924 on account of education (£5,526,694 for elementary and £1,145,230 for higher education). The net additional cost to the Council in **1915-16** on account of war service allowances is £202,763.

The **assessable value of the County** was, on April 6th, **1915**, £45,384,722, of which sum £5,798,001 represented the assessable value of the City of London and the Inner and Middle Temples. A penny rate was estimated to produce to the Council £188,894.

The **Council's rates** have been as follows:—

1889-90 . .	12½*d.*
1890-91 . .	13¼*d.*
1891-92 . .	11¾*d.*
1892-93 . .	12½*d.*
1893-94 . .	13*d.*
1894-95 . .	14*d.*
1895-96 . .	15*d.*
1896-97 . .	15*d.*
1897-98 . .	14*d.*
1898-99 . .	14*d.*
1899-1900 .	13½*d.*
1900-1 . .	14½*d.*
1901-2 . .	15*d.*
1902-3 . .	15½*d.*
1903-4 . .	16¾*d.*
1904-5	Ord. 17·750*d.* Ed. 8·125*d.* (½-year's charge)
1905-6	Ord. 17*d.* Ed. 18*d.*
1906-7	Ord. 17*d.* Ed. 19*d.*
1907-8	Ord. 17*d.* Ed 18*d.*
1908-9	Ord. 17*d.* Ed. 19*d.*
1909-10	Ord. 17*d.* Ed. 19¾*d.*
1910-11	Ord. 17*d.* Ed. 20¼*d.*
1911-12	Ord. 17*d.* Ed. 21¼*d.*
1912-13	Ord. 17*d.* Ed. 21¼*d.*
1913-14	Ord. 17*d.* Ed. 23*d.*
1914-15	Ord. 17½*d.* Ed. 25*d.*
1915-16	Ord. 17¾*d.* Ed. 23¼*d.*

The Council's **net debt** at the end of March **1915** stood at £51,757,599, the principal items therein being one million pounds odd for bridges, £900,000 for fire brigade, six million odd pounds for main drainage, one million pounds for parks and open spaces, nine million odd pounds for street improvements, two and a quarter million pounds for tunnels, eleven and three-quarter million pounds for education, two million pounds for asylums, four million pounds for dwelling-house improvement and housing of the working classes, and nine and three-quarter million pounds for tramways.

The total **stock** outstanding, with the dates of redemption in brackets, in **1915** was:—Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, 3½ p.c. (1929) £14,556,678, 3 p.c. (1941) £9,958,571, 2½ p.c. (1949) £6,036,807; London County Consolidated Stock, 2½ p.c. (1920), £5,442,930, 3 p.c. (1920) £25,876,716, 3½ p.c. (1929) £10,000,000, or a grand total of **£71,871,702**.

London has 54 **theatres** with seating accommodation for 64,919 persons, 51 **music-halls** and **theatres of varieties** with seating accommodation for 76,370 persons, and 790 other places licensed for public entertainments. It has

5,988 on-license **public-houses** and beer-houses, and 2,325 off-licensed premises. It has 6,665 acres of **parks** and **open spaces**, 92 **public libraries**, 18 **museums** and **art galleries**. The number of **post offices** transacting ordinary post-office business is 1,114; the number of employees in the London postal service is 37,530, of whom 12·2 per cent. are women. There are 172,404 dogs in London. Public telephone call offices number 2,672, and private call stations, 14,811.

The supply of **gas** in London is in the hands of three companies, the Commercial, Gas Light and Coke, and South Metropolitan Cos. The Commercial has 290 miles of mains and 111,947 customers; the Gas Light and Coke 2,620 miles of mains and 774,913 customers; and the South Metropolitan 1,292 miles of mains and 369,731 customers. Of the 1,256,591 gas meters in use, 856,885 are automatic meters. The total gas sold in 1913 was 43,922,191,000 cubic ft. The number of public lamps lit by the companies was 74,455. The revenue of the three companies was £7,887,828, and their working expenses £6,217,767. The supply of **electricity** to London is in the hands of no less than 16 local authorities and 13 companies. The local authorities had in 1913 44,333 customers and a capacity of 87,621 k.w. The companies had 99,647 customers and a capacity of 172,711 k.w. The local authorities generated 134,175,831 units and the companies 230,080,277 units. The local authorities had a revenue of £882,910 and an expenditure of £401,774; the companies had a revenue of £1,843,345 and an expenditure of £727,067.

Consult "London Statistics," published annually by the Council. For the work of the London Education Committee, see article on EDUCATION.

London Traffic Problem.

In 1914 there were 626 **railway stations** in Greater London and 669 route-miles of railway.

The total length of **tramways** in London is about 157 street miles, almost entirely owned by the County Council. The total **capital expenditure** of the Council on its tramways undertaking to March 31st, 1915, amounted to £13,357,696. The estimated passenger receipts for **1915-16** are put down at £2,478,000, giving a surplus on working of £795,735, but owing to payment of interest on capital expenditure and provision for repayment of debt, an estimated deficiency of £91,614 is expected.

The total mileage of tramways in Greater London is 353 miles. The London County Council tramways in 1913-14 carried 522,052,640 passengers; 59,209,289 car miles were run, and passenger receipts amounted to £2,202,489. The average revenue from passengers per car mile was 8·93*d.* and the average working expenses per car mile 6·55*d.* Workmen's cars carried 77,031,743 passengers. The length of streets traversed by **motor omnibuses** in the county of London in 1914 was 278—158 miles being north of the river and 120 south of the river. The number of motor 'buses licensed in 1914 was 3,522.

The problem of London traffic has for many years been an urgent one. In 1903-5 it was inquired into by a Royal Commission [Report Cd. 2597 of 1905 and 7 vols. of evidence and Appendices], which considered the problem from the point of view of the means of locomotion rather than the safety of the pedestrian. The Royal Commission recommended the formation of a Central Traffic Board and made many other suggestions which, if adopted, would have tended in the direction of public safety. Nothing, however, was done to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. In the meantime the development of mechanical traction and the alarming increase of fatal accidents once more drew attention to the problem, and in 1912 a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means for securing greater safety in the streets of the Metropolis. Its Report pointed out the change of conditions in the London streets in the last few years. In 1907 there were 3,866 horse cabs and 5,952 hansoms licensed. In 1913 there were only 1,933 of the two together. In 1907 there were 2,961 horse omnibuses and tramcars and 2,973 electric trams and motor omnibuses. In 1913 there were 6,308 electric trams and motor omnibuses, and only 182 horse omnibuses and tramcars, while 8,387 motor cabs had been registered up to June 30th, 1914, and the disproportion is daily increasing, especially in the case of heavy commercial vehicles, which are steadily replacing horse power. The faster moving motor vehicle has helped in the migration of population from the Inner Ring to the Outer Ring, as evidenced by the growth of traffic in the seven years. The following figures give the London traffic for 1913:—

Tramway passengers . .	811,397,317
Omnibus passengers . .	733,931,201
Local railway passengers .	462,019,537
Trunk railways from a 30-mile limit	250,000,000
	2,257,348,055
Population of Greater London .	7,393,280

At the same time the number of fatal street accidents in Greater London continues to increase:—

1911	1912	1913	1914
451	562	625	658

The number injured were:—

1911	1912	1913	1914
20,798	22,270	25,839	26,492

Of the fatal accidents during the three years 1910-11-12, 34 per cent. were children and 16 per cent. over 60 years of age. From the statistics presented to the Committee they came to the conclusion that neither lack of lighting nor narrow roads had any great bearing upon the number of fatal accidents. As a whole, power-driven vehicles are twice as dangerous as horse-drawn vehicles, and although the motor omnibus stands out as the most dangerous type of vehicle, each year has recently shown a substantial reduction in its danger.

London Fire Brigade.

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength of the Brigade has increased six-fold, and the appliances, etc., have increased in proportion. There are now 1,355 officers and men, as well as a civil staff of about 128, engaged in the (*a*) inspection, (*b*) workshops, and (*c*) hydrant departments; of these about 300 are on war service. The horsed fire-engines are gradually being replaced by motor fire-engines, of which there are 38. The **area protected** is about 117½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to

Plumstead in the East. The estimated cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1915-16 (including pensions) was £301,355. Towards this sum the fire insurance companies contribute £39,704, the Government £10,000, and miscellaneous receipts amount to £2,750. The report of the chief officer of the brigade for the year 1914 shows an increase in the number of fires of 232 as compared with those in 1913. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 6,125. Of these 1,859 were false alarms, and 637 were calls for chimneys on fire. Chief Officer, Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N. (£1,000); Divisional Officers, Sidney G. Gamble, C.E. (£650), and A. R. Dyer (£500); Assistant Divisional Officers, C. C. B. Morris and Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N. (both latter on war service) (£400); Chief Clerk, W. G. Coles. Headquarters: 94, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

The causes of the various fires which occurred in 1914 were: structural defects, 239; lighting (electricity), 148; lighting (gas), 207; lighting (oil), 225; heating, 534; in the exercise of business or industry, 524; carelessness, 1,416; suspicious, 31; unknown, 283. The number of lives lost was 100. Of these 70 were injured and removed before the Brigade was called, and of the remaining 30, 14 were taken out alive from the buildings but subsequently died. Of the 100 persons whose lives were lost, 53 were children under 12 years of age.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two wards of Cripplegate Within and Without (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are elected on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors must in each case be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one of the ancient City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall; to be eligible he must have served as Sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. The Lord Mayor is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

Lord Mayor, 1915-16	Ward.	Ald.	Shff.	Lord Mayor.
Col. Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Kt. (b. '63)	Bread Street	1908	1907	1915
Private Sec., Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E.				
Aldermen.				
Sir Hy. E. Knight, Kt.	Cripplegate	1874	1875	1882
Sir J. Savory, Bt.	Bridge Without	1883	1882	1890
Sir W. Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	Lime Street	1888	1892	1895
Sir A. J. Newton, Bt.	Bassishaw	1890	1888	1899
Sir M. Samuel, Bt.	Portsoken	1891	1894	1902
Sir W. V. Morgan, Bt.	Cordwainer	1892	1900	1905
Sir W. P. Treloar, Bt.	Farringdon Without	1892	1899	1906
Sir J. C. Bell, Bt.	Coleman Street	1894	1901	1907
Sir G. W. Truscott, Bt.	Dowgate	1895	1902	1908
Sir J. Knill, Bt.	Bridge	1897	1903	1909
Rt. Hon. Sir F. Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O., P.C.	Queenhithe	1897	1904	1910
Sir T. B. Crosby, Kt., M.D., LL.D.	Langbourn	1898	1906	1911
Col. Sir D. Burnett, Bt.	Candlewick	1902	1907	1912
Col. Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt.	Castle Baynard	1907	1905	1913
Col. Sir Charles Johnston, Kt.	Aldersgate	1907	1910	1914
The following have not yet served the office of Lord Mayor:—				
Col. Sir William H. Dunn, Kt.	Cheap	1909	1906	—
Charles Augustin Hanson	Broad Street	1909	1911	—
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt.	Vintry	1909	1909	—
Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, Kt.	Cornhill	1909	1912	—
James Roll	Billingsgate	1910	1910	—
Sir John James Baddeley	Farringdon Within	1912	1908	—
Lt.-Col. Sir John Humphery, Kt.	Tower	1912	1913	—
Edward Cecil Moore	Bishopsgate	1912	1914	—
George Alex. Touche, M.P.	Walbrook	1915	1915	—
Sir John Lulham Pound, Bt.	Aldgate	1915	—	—

of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, which is held in the Sessions House on the site of the Old Bailey.

The Aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of **Common Council**, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present. Meetings are held at the Guildhall on alternate Thursdays.

The **Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation**, has charge of its own police, lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. There are 30 committees. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '98, the Commission being dissolved.

Court of Common Council.

Aldersgate.—*Ald.*, Sir C. Johnston. *Dep.*, T. H. Ellis; *Dep.*, R. Smyth; D. Haydon, T. M. Janes, R. Green, R. N. Stollery, V. I. R. Longman, J. P. Dickson.

Aldgate.—*Ald.*, Sir J. L. Pound, Bt. *Dep.*, G. C. H. Jennings; G. Haysom, T. Ellis, H. E. Sparks, C. A. Batho, T. A. Blane, C. G. Ashdown.

Bassishaw.—*Ald.*, Sir A. J. Newton, Bt. *Dep.*, J. B. Pittman; H. E. Preen, C. Hayden, G. W. Young.

Billingsgate.—*Ald.*, J. Roll. *Dep.*, E. Ansted; H. Bird, J. G. Howell, C. J. Wilkinson-Pimbury, E. T. Wilks, J. Bennett, F. A. Wood, R. W. May.

Bishopsgate.—*Ald.*, E. C. Moore. *Dep.*, D. Greenaway; *Dep.*, A. Wagstaff; E. F. Fitch, W. Bull, C. J. Thomas, J. S. Robinson, T. Robinson, T. Freeman, J. Elkan, C. Farris, A. C. S. Stone, W. Lindley Jones, B. Johnson, E. J. Venner.

Bread Street.—*Ald.*, Sir C. C. Wakefield. *Dep.*, S. D. Coates; A. B. Smith, P. Alliston, S. A. Worskett, Major C. C. Hodges, E. R. Hitchins, H. G. Hughes, J. H. White.

Bridge Within.—*Ald.*, Sir J. Knill, Bt. *Dep.*, A. W. Timbrill; T. H. Deighton, F. D. Bowles, O. C. Berry, T. A. Skeate, C. H. Collett, H. D. Baily, E. S. Beal.

Bridge Without.—*Ald.*, Sir J. Savory, Bt.

Broad Street.—*Ald.*, C. A. Hanson. *Dep.*, W. P. Neal; R. Davies, W. Hurst Brown, W. W. Hale, S. H. M. Killik, W. Spyer, F. E. Newson-Smith, Major L. G. Marcus.

Candlewick.—*Ald.*, Sir D. Burnett, Bt. *Dep.*, C. G. Algar; C. Game, W. Dennis, Sir E. H. Lamb, C.M.G., M.P., A. Gill, G. R. Blades.

Castle Baynard.—*Ald.*, Sir T. V. Bowater, Bt. *Dep.*, J. R. Brough; T. B. Callard, J. Wann, Rev. P. Clementi-Smith, J. Liddiard Evans, W. W. Jaggard, E. S. Jacob, Charles Nevill.

Cheap.—*Ald.*, Sir W. H. Dunn. *Dep.*, (vacant); W. H. Thomas, J. R. Pakeman, Col. J. W. Beningfield, Maj. L. A. Newton, M. Jenks, E. J. Trustram, W. H. Peat.

Coleman Street.—*Ald.*, Sir J. C. Bell, Bt. *Dep.*, Sir F. G. Painter, Kt.; H. S. Dove, F. Brinsley-Harper, J. Gunton, F. Walker, L. Taylor, G. Billings, R. W. Regge.

Cordwainer.—*Ald.*, Sir W. V. Morgan, Bt. *Dep.*, G. Edwards; J. F. Bennet, H. F. Hepburn, E. Hughes, C. P. Whiteley, F. Dean.

Cornhill.—*Ald.*, Sir E. E. Cooper. *Dep.*, M. Wilkinson; C. E. Atkins, M. R. Sewill, T. Goldney, A. C. Hays, W. A. Waterlow.

Cripplegate Within.—*Ald.*, Sir H. E. Knight. *Dep.*, Sir R. H. Rogers; Sir R. Stapley, G. Briggs, W. Oatley, T. H. Wye, T. F. Rider, J. Hicks, H. Taylor-Taylor.

Cripplegate Without.—*Ald.*, Sir H. E. Knight. *Dep.*, J. Lake; G. T. S. Tranter, B. T. Swinstead, C. E. Scholes, F. H. Brundle, J. W. James, M. M. Samuel, W. J. Trice.

Dowgate.—*Ald.*, Sir G. W. Truscott, Bt. *Dep.*, J. D. Mathews, G. J. Berridge, E. H. Haywood, G. G. Stanham, A. T. Snell, A. E. L. Slazenger.

Farringdon Within.—*Ald.*, Sir J. J. Baddeley. *Dep.*, W. H. Pitman; *Dep.*, J. L. Grossmith; R. Peachey, D. G. Collins, S. J. Sandle, C. W. Whitaker, H. H. Wells, H. J. Dorée, B. F. Fletcher, F. Dewsbury, W. Fortescue, Col. G. P. Botterill, M. J. Lindsey, J. E. Hodder Williams.

Farringdon Without.—*Ald.*, Sir W. P. Treloar, Bt. *Dep.*, B. Turner; *Dep.*, A. C. Morton, M.P.; T. A. Woodbridge, W. H. Key, N. Fortescue, Sir A. L. Bower, S. Alderton, C. Hentschel, G. Lavington, F. Link, A. Jerrold-Nathan, C. Wilkinson, H. Shirreff, T. Darrington, Col. W. R. Smith, M.D., J. T. Hart.

Langbourn.—*Ald.*, Sir T. B. Crosby, M.D. *Dep.*, W. M. Cross; J. W. Domoney, L.C.C., Sir J. J. Runtz, H. D. Kimber, H. M. Gaydon, E. L. J. Durant, C. J. Smith, W. H. Savery.

Lime Street.—*Ald.*, Sir W. H. Wilkin, K.C.M.G. *Dep.*, J. K. Brown; H. D. Singer, A. Moore, H. R. Barrett.

Portsoken.—*Ald.*, Sir M. Samuel, Bt. *Dep.*, L. M. Myers; B. Aarons, J. J. Redding, I. N. Jacobs, J. L. Venables, H. Jacobs, W. Leuw, F. S. Leuw.

Queenhithe.—*Ald.*, Sir T. V. Strong, K.C.V.O. *Dep.*, W. R. Pryke; E. E. Bond, T. Pimm, A. Todd, T. H. Platt, A. H. Teuten.

Tower.—*Ald.*, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Humphery; *Dep.*, F. Farnan; Capt. R. G. Hall, W. W. Green, J. E. Layton, H. J. Newman, A. H. Heath, W. H. Pinnock, J. Ashe.

Vintry.—*Ald.*, Sir H. B. Marshall. *Dep.*, Col. V. Dunfee; S. Spencer, F. G. Dray, W. J. B. Tippetts, J. S. Pollock, Sir F. Hadyn Green, Bt.

Walbrook.—*Ald.*, G. A. Touche, M.P. *Dep.*, G. H. Heilbuth; C. F. J. Jennings, H. P. Monckton, C. G. Kekewich, J. M. R. Francis, H. S. A. Foy.

Sheriffs, Ald. G. A. Touche, M.P., and S. G. Shead.

Under-Sheriffs, J. D. Langton and T. Howard Deighton.

The **Recorder** (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4,000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the

City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. Sir Forrest Fulton was so appointed in 1900.

The **Chamberlain** (Adrian D. W. Pollock, salary £2,000) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell. App. 1912.

The **Common Serjeant** (Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C., salary £3,000) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder. App. 1900.

The **Town Clerk** or Common Clerk (Sir James Bell, salary £3,000) has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only. App. 1902.

The **Remembrancer** (H. S. Sankey, salary £1,500) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters. App. 1913.

Other officers include :—

Judges of City of London Court, L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C. (£2,500); J. A. Rentoul, K.C. (£2,000). (Plaints issued, **1914**, 31,177; fees received, £14,594).

Assist. Judge of the Mayor's Court, F. S. Jackson (£750).

Comptroller, E. A. Baylis (£2,000).

Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford (£2,500).

Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark, Wm. Hayes (£1,300).

Surveyor, S. Perks (£1,250).

Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E. (£700).

Medical Officer, City of London, Dr. W. J. Howarth (£1,250).

Medical Officer, Port of London, Dr. H. Williams (£1,000).

Registrar of Mayor's Court, D. Harrison (£1,000).

Registrar, City of London Court, J. Anstey Wild (£1,700); **Assist. to do.**, E. B. Tattershall (£800); **High Bailiff of do.**, R. Goodwin (£400).

Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. H. Payne (£750).

Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, A. Saunders (£750).

Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., W. P. Bicknell (£750).

Sword Bearer, Lt.-Col. J. C. Ker-Fox (£400).

Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. T. J. Kearns, C.B. (£350).

Librarian, B. Kettle (£700).

Clerk to Sitting Justices, Guildhall, H. G. Savill (£1,000); **Assist.**, S. Richards (£600).

Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Douglas (£1,150).

Keeper of the Guildhall, T. H. Hodges (£350).

Marshal, Capt. A. E. Wood (£300).

The **rateable value** of the City is £5,960,368; the **ratable value** of the City of Westminster is £6,821,491.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The **total strength** of the force is 1,161, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 chief clerk and superintendent, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 6 chief inspectors, 25 inspectors, 17 sub-inspectors, 94 sergeants, and 1,015 constables.

In addition to the above, 45 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on **private service duty** at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £230 per annum for the sergeant and £186 per annum for each constable.

The Detective Department consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 7 inspectors, 3 sub-inspectors, and 60 constables.

There is a private hospital for members, under the care of the surgeon of the force.

The Police area is divided into four divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by 4 inspectors and 3 sub-inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £187,009 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

Commissioner, Sir William Nott-Bower, C.V.O. (£1,700).

Assist. do., Captain Donald Bremner (£1,000).

Chief Clerk and Sup., John Stark (£550).

Sup. Executive Depart., A. J. Nicholls.

Sup. Detective Depart., J. Ottaway.

Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

London Livery Companies.

There have been 109 companies founded, but the **latest return** of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 77. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. In '80 it was estimated that the **trust and corporate income** of the companies was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £300,000. The total **rent** of the real property is about £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from **investments**.

THE TWELVE GREAT COMPANIES.

	Income.	Master or Prime Warden.	Clerk.
	£		
Mercers . .	111,000	Dr. Herbert Watney . .	L. W. E. Bicknell, 4, Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers . .	38,000	H. Percivall Pott . .	R. V. Somers-Smith, Princes Street.
Drapers . .	78,000	Webster Glynes . . .	E. H. Pooley, 27, Throgmorton Street.
Fishmongers .	50,000	W. P. Haskett Smith .	Sir J. Wrench Towse, London Bridge, E.C.
Goldsmiths .	58,000	Sir Boverton Redwood, Bt.	Sir W. S. Prideaux, Foster Lane.
Skinners . .	66,000	W. W. Read . . .	J. J. Lambert, Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors	50,000	Albert Chas. Clauson, K.C.	E. Nash, 30, Threadneedle Street.
Haberdashers .	6,000	E. B. Florence . . .	J. Eagleton, 33, Gresham Street.
Salters . .	22,000	Arthur Hicks . . .	S. W. Luard, St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers .	23,000	W. Guy W. Radford . .	J. F. A. Beck, 117½, Fenchurch Street.
Vintners . .	11,000	Sir George W. Truscott, Bt.	C. Lomas, 68½, Upper Thames Street.
Clothworkers .	60,000	John Astley Bloxam, F.R.C.S., J.P.	P. M. Evans, M.A., 41, Mincing Lane.

The other companies (with order of precedence in brackets) are :—

Apothecaries (58) . .	George Amsden . . .	A. M. Upton, Water Lane.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	Michael B. Snell . .	Sydney Pitt, 81, Coleman Street.
Bakers (19) . . .	William Morgan . .	F. C. Lingard, 16, Harp Lane.
Barbers (17) . . .	H. Times	F. C. Lingard, Monkwell Street.
Basketmakers (52) .	A. Blenkarn . . .	H. H. Bobart, Gresham College, E.C.
Blacksmiths (86) . .	Percival Rees . . .	W. H. Garrett, 65, Lower Thames Street.
Bowyers (38) . . .	S. C. Arding . . .	H. E. Griffith, 11, St. Bride's Avenue.
Brewers (14) . . .	C. Lubbock	W. Higgins, Addle Street, E.C.
Broderers (48) . .	Rt. Hon. Viscount Midleton	G. W. Barber, 13, St. Swithin's Lane.
Butchers (24) . . .	W. W. Jenkinson . .	A. Pearce, 87, Bartholomew Close.
Carmen (89) . . .	C. T. Scrivener . . .	H. W. Capper, Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.
Carpenters (26) . .	Walter Ward Pullein .	J. H. Freeman, 68, London Wall.
Clockmakers (61) . .	Rev. H. S. Cronin, M.A., B.D.	H. C. Overall, 2, Basinghall Avenue, E.C.
Coachmakers (79) . .	Thomas Henry Gardiner .	Henry Smith, 8, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; The Hall, Noble Street, E.C.
Cooks (35) . . .	C. G. Algar	G. C. Sherrard, M.A., 34 & 36, Gresham Street.
Coopers (36) . . .	Newton Dunn . . .	E. L. Boyer, 71, Basinghall Street.
Cordwainers (27) . .	Sir C. C. Wakefield, J.P. .	C. H. W. Mander, 7, Cannon Street.
Curriers (29) . . .	Sir T. R. Dewar. . .	E. H. Burkitt, 6, London Wall.
Cutlers (18) . . .	Alfred James Thomas .	W. H. Beaumont, 4, Warwick Lane, E.C.
Distillers (74) . . .	D. Malcolm Scott . .	T. G. Vickery, Guildhall, E.C.
Dyers (13) . . .	H. T. Barnett . . .	M. M. Merriman, 10, Dowgate Hill.
Fanmakers (84) . .	A. P. Bartley . . .	H. D. P. Francis, 19, Gt. Winchester St.
Farriers (55) . . .	Robert McConnell . .	B. F. Popham, 140, Leadenhall Street.
Feltmakers (64) . .	J. A. Boardman . . .	A. Peachey, Arundel House, W.C.
Fletchers (39) . . .	C. Brock Hunt . . .	P. B. Shepheard, 4, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Founders (33) . . .	Alfred Brookman . .	C. F. Corbould-Ellis, 13, St. Swithin's Lane.
Framework Knitters (65)	T. S. Rowley . . .	P. Hedderwick, 18, Essex Street, W.C.
Fruiterers (45) . .	J. Duncan	J. Eagleton, 40, Chancery Lane.
Gardeners (66) . .	Benjamin Hansford, C.B. .	E. A. Ebblewhite, J.P., F.S.A., 5, Essex Court, Temple.
Girdlers (23) . . .	J. K. Bateman . . .	W. D. Smythe, 39, Basinghall St.
Glass Sellers (77) . .	Wm. H. Lock . . .	G. J. Leckie, 13, Queen Anne's Gate.
Glaziers (60) . . .	W. J. B. Tippetts . .	Percy Tippetts, 11, Maiden Lane.
Glovers (81) . . .	John E. Drower . .	A. W. Burn, 2, Moorgate Street Buildings.
Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers (112) . .	R. A. Cuthbertson . .	W. E. Baxter, 9, Laurence Pountney Hill.
Gunmakers (80) . .	F. W. Jones . . .	D. Cameron Lee, 46, Queen Victoria St.
Horners (60) . . .	G. Rowland Blades . .	T. H. Deighton, 90, Cannon St., E.C.
Innholders (32) . .	Col. Sir Chas. Johnston .	F. Druce, 10, Billiter Square.
Joiners (41) . . .	Fredk. Lindner Wigenton.	A. Bedford, 118, Wormwood Street.
Leathersellers (15) .	John Browne . . .	G. F. Sutton, M.A., St. Helen's Place.
Loriners (57) . . .	H. B. Spaul	C. F. J. Jennings, 27, Walbrook.
Masons (56) . . .	A. W. Donne . . .	R. Cecil Hunter, 9, New Sq., Lincoln's Inn.
Musicians (141) . .	C. L. Collard, M.A., B.C.L.	T. C. Fenwick, 16, Berners Street, W.
Needle Makers (53) .	John Morgan . . .	C. D. King Farlow, B.A., 3 & 4, Crooked Lane.
Painters (28) . . .	John Jones	F. W. Englefield, 9, Little Trinity Lane.
Patten Makers (76) .	Arthur C. Davidson .	C. Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.
Paviors (56) . . .	F. Griffiths	W. P. Neal, 62, London Wall.
Pewterers (16) . .	Frank H. Townend . .	C. W. Sawbridge, 15, Lime Street, E.C.
Plaisterers (46) . .	F. Costello	A. F. Mott, 23, Bedford Row, W.C.

	Master or Prime Warden.	Clerk.
Playing Card Makers (83)	Wm. Hayes, M.A . . .	Edwin Hayes (*acting*), 28, Basinghall St., E.C.
Plumbers (31) . . .	W. D. Caroe . . .	W. R. E. Coles, 28, Fish Street Hill, London Bridge
Poulters (34) . . .	H. W. Liversidge, M.A., B.C.L.	C. R. Rutherford, M.A., 87, Bishopsgate.
Saddlers (25) . . .	H.R.H. Duke of Connaught	H. Jenner-Fust, jun., M.A., 141, Cheapside.
Scriveners (44) . .	Dr. Edwin Freshfield, LL.D.	T. J. Wootton, 65, London Wall.
Shipwrights (59) . .	Sir Philip Watts, K.C.B., F.R.S.	A. D. Hansell, 14, Gray's Inn Square.
Spectacle Makers (60) .	Sir John F. L. Rolleston, M.P.	Col. T. Davies Sewell, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.
Stationers (47) . .	Herbert J. Waterlow .	C. R. Rivington, J.P., Stationers' Hall, E.C.
Tallow Chandlers (21) .	George Hewkley . .	M. F. Monier-Williams, 4, Dowgate Hill.
Tin Plate Workers (67)	Col. W. N. Davis, V.D. .	E. A. Ebblewhite, J. P., F.S.A., 5, Essex Court, Temple.
Turners (51) . . .	Harold Walter Marigold .	W. M. Shirreff, 53, Gresham House, E.C
Tylers and Bricklayers (37)	John Marsland . . .	A. H. Bird, 6, Bedford Row, W.C.
Upholders (49) . .	A. Garstin	D. J. Crump, 17, Leadenhall Street.
Wax Chandlers (20) .	C. S. Routh	T. R. Bridgwater, Gresham Street, E.C.
Weavers (42) . . .	W. B. Ingle	J. Reynolds, 70, Basinghall Street.
Wheelwrights (73) . .	Lt.-Col. T. H. Openshaw, C.M.G. .	T. Harvey Hull, Guildhall, E C.
Woolmen (43) . . .	J. A. Cowland . . .	E. S. H. Johnson, B.A., 19, Great Winchester St.

LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The **London Government Act, '99,** divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council.

All **persons qualified to vote** at a Parliamentary and County Council election in London can vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since '94. A woman is eligible for the office of councillor. The **Mayor of a London Borough** is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising or carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

The **first election** of councillors took place on Nov. 1st, 1900; the **second** on Nov. 2nd, 1903; the **third** on Nov. 1st, 1906; the **fourth** on Nov. 1st, 1909; and the **fifth** on Nov. 1st, 1912.

The **strength of parties** on the Councils elected in 1906, 1909, and 1912 was as follows:—

	1906.	1909.	1912.
Moderates or Municipal Reformers .	996	1,004	1,002
Progressives . .	260	260	252
Independents . .	72	57	60
Labour and Socialist	34	41	48

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Scotland Yard, S.W.

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police **area** is 699·42 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The **Thames** police are selected principally from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam and motor launches. The Metropolitan police, to the number of over 2,000, are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The **strength of the force** on the date Oct. 1st, 1915 (latest returns), was 22,312, consisting of 33 superintendents, 648 inspectors, 2,978 sergeants, and 18,653 constables.

The **supreme government** of the Metropolitan police is vested in the **Commissioner** appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

Commissioner, Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. (£2,500). **Assistant Commissioners,** Major Sir E. F. Wodehouse, K.C.V.O., C.B., B. H. Thomson, Hon. F. T. Bigham, and F. L. D. Elliott (each £1,200.)

Chief Constables, Major E. H. T. Parsons; Major E. M. Lafone; G. L. Craik; Major M. Tomlin (£600-£800).

Chief Clerk, W. H. Kendall (£750-£850).

Senior Clerks, A. W. Hallward (£750); G. H. Gardner, F. H. Underwood (£650); G. H. Edwards (£500-£600).

Clerks, 1st Class, D. H. North, *B. T. Earle (£500); *W. S. Mylius, H. Ravenscroft (£350-£450).

Registrar, H. W. Staples (£300-£400).

Surgeon-in-Chief, Chas. A. Ballance, M.V.O.

Physician, M. A. Cassidy, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.

The rateable value of the Metropolitan Police

* Acting senior clerks, with allowances.

area for 1914-15 was £56,981,452. The police rate levied on the parishes in 1914-15 was 7¼d. in the £, of which about 6⅝d. was required for ordinary police purposes and about 1⅝d. for the deficiency in the pension fund. The rate produced £1,776,269, while £898,412 was received as Exchequer contributions. The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1913-14 was £2,174,187.

London Burglaries.

Burglaries decreased by 39, the figures being 311 in 1913 and 272 in 1914. Apprehensions for burglary decreased by 12 and convictions by 21. Housebreakings decreased by 319, the figures being 1,667 in 1913 as compared with 1,348 in 1914. Arrests for housebreaking decreased by 106 and convictions by 89. Violence to the person was used in 2 cases of burglary and 4 cases of housebreaking; 729 of these offences were committed in houses left with no person in charge. In 111 cases of burglary and 349 cases of housebreaking the value of the property stolen was less than £5; 5 burglaries and 24 housebreakings occurred in which the loss amounted to £100 and upwards. In 101 cases of burglary and 85 cases of housebreaking no loss was ultimately sustained. Shopbreakings decreased by 191; the apprehensions decreased by 102.

London's Lost Property.

The property found in public carriages and deposited with police by drivers and conductors during 1914 is classified as under:—

Bags	9,305
Clothing (men's)	6,563
,, (women's)	7,259
Jewellery	2,257
Miscellaneous articles	20,163
Opera glasses	525
Purses	5,392
Rugs	275
Sticks	2,239
Umbrellas	32,567
Watches	435
Total	86,980

Articles 38,116 in number and of the value of £49,281 were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being, after three months, returned to the drivers and conductors who deposited them with police. The awards paid to drivers and conductors numbered 38,502.

During 1914 the number of **new houses** in the Metropolitan Police district was 8,299. In thirteen out of the last thirty-five years the number has exceeded 20,000 and in six of them 25,000.

London Salvage Corps.

Established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Board of Works, when the Metropolitan (now London) Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1914 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 2,579; outside, 146: total, 2,725. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 12 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 19 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, a number of auxiliaries in training, and 12 chauffeurs and coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: (East) Commercial Road, E., Supt. W. Sleat; (South) Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. R. E. Dobbing; (West) Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. W. J. Blyth; (North) Upper Street, Islington, Supt. W. Haughton. (Central) **Headquarters**: 63-66, Watling Street. Supt. C. Allison is in charge, and the **Chief Officer**, Lieut.-Col. Fox, resides there.

Telegraphic Address: Salvific Cent., London.

Telephones: (Fires) City 8000, (General) London Wall 2000.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

The **Metropolis Water Act, 1902**, constituted a Water Board, called the "**Metropolitan Water Board**," for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the undertakings of the eight Metropolitan water companies.

The Water Board consists of 66 members appointed, for 3 years ending June 1st, 1916, by the county councils and other authorities within the water area.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, D.L.

Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P.

Clerk, A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S. (£1,750); **Deputy do.**, W. J. G. Norris (£725).

Accountant and Registrar, Arthur Newton (£1,100); **Deputy do.**, D. P. Hutchings (£750).

Chief Engineer, J. W. Restler, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. (£5,747); **Chief Assist.**, C. F. Marsh, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

Solicitor, W. Moon (£1,200).

Director of Water Examination, A. C. Houston, M.B., D.Sc. (£1,100).

Supervisor, F. W. Drake (£800).

Central Office, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

(New head offices are in course of erection at a cost of £110,004 at New River Head, Rosebery Avenue.)

The **Metropolitan Water Board (Charges) Act, 1907**, provided for uniform scales of charges for water applicable throughout the limits of supply, but the yield was less than that obtained by the old companies, and there was a net deficiency at the end of the year 1914-15 of £329,729. This was met by a levy on the boroughs and districts directly represented on the Board, the levy being sanctioned by the Metropolitan Water Board Act, 1913. The net water rental for 1914-15 was £2,933,400.

The statutory **area of supply** covers nearly 559 miles, and comprises the whole of the administrative County of London, and parts of Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

The **population** supplied by the Board in 1914-15 was estimated at 6,744,247. Of this total 56·0 per cent. was supplied from the Thames; 24·7 per cent. from the Lee; and 19·3 per cent. from wells and springs. The Chingford reservoir (opened March 15th, 1913), with the existing ones, and two others to be constructed at Littleton and Stanwell, will enable the Board to face its obligations until some twenty years hence.

The total **quantity of water supplied** in 1914-15

was 88,707,352,000 gallons. The **average daily supply** was 243,033,000 gallons. The **average supply per head per day** in the Board's area was 36·16 gallons.

The Board's works include 48 **subsidence and storage reservoirs** for unfiltered water, area 1,981 acres, capacity 12,907,700,000 gallons, equal to the supply required for 52 days; 172 filters, area 170 acres, giving a capacity of ·86 acre per 1,000,000 gallons daily supplied of filtered water; 87 **service reservoirs**, area 67·01 acres, capacity 312,000,000 gallons, or 1·28 day's supply; 54 wells and springs; 281 engines, with 43,305 h.p.; 6,446 miles of water-pipes, and 62,470 public fire hydrants and fire plugs. The Board's staff in 1915 numbered 4,228 officers and men; total salary list, £173,943.

The funded debt of the Board at April 1st, 1915, was:—

	Amount.	Interest.
	£	£
(1) Metropolitan Water (A) Stock . .	6,060,165	181,805
(2) Metropolitan Water (B) Stock . .	35,181,889	1,055,456
(3) Redeemable Debenture Stocks . .	7,217,838	216,911
(4) Mortgage Loan . .	387,000	15,480
	£48,846,892	1,469,652

THE RIVER THAMES.

The Port of London Authority.

Under the provisions of the Port of London Act, 1908, the Port of London Authority was constituted by the Board of Trade, and came into being on March 31st, 1909. The Authority consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman, 10 members, and 18 members elected by persons and bodies representative of the trading interests of the port. The first election took place in March, 1913, the "elected" members having at the formation of the Authority been nominated by the Board of Trade. The election, however, did not result in any change in membership. It is provided that one of the two members appointed by the Board of Trade and one of the members appointed by the London County Council shall be appointed after consultation with organisations representative of the labour interests of the Port.

The Authority took over the London and India, Surrey Commercial, and Millwall docks, the net available income of which was estimated at £809,000 a year, as well as the rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the River Thames below the landward limit of the port, and certain powers and duties of the Watermen's Company. The **purchase money** was provided by the issue of **Port of London A and B stocks**, bearing interest at the rate of 3 and 4 per cent. respectively, to the total value of £22,363,000.

The Authority is self-supporting, its funds being provided by the tonnage dues on shipping and by dues on goods. The charging of **goods dues** for the upkeep and development of the Port is, indeed, one of the main features of the scheme under which the Authority has been constituted. The Authority has drawn up a **schedule of maximum rates** on goods, which has been embodied in the Port of London (Port Rates on Goods) Provisional Order Act, 1910.

The work of the Authority is divided among seven committees, as follows: Dock and Warehouse Committee, River Committee, Finance Committee, Staff Committee, Stores Committee, General Purposes Committee, and Law and Parliamentary Committee. **Chairman**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Devonport; **Vice-Chairman**, The Rt Hon. Lord Ritchie. **Appointed Members**: Adm. Sir A. M. Field, K.C.B. (*Admiralty*); J. G. Broodbank, H. Gosling (*Board of Trade*); J. W. Domoney, Lord Ritchie of Dundee (*Corporation of London*); J. Duthie, J. D. Gilbert, W. Devenay, Cyril Jackson (*L.C.C.*); Capt. A. W. Clarke (*Trinity House*). **Elected Members**: F. C. Allen, I. H. Benn, M.P., C. E. Brightman, Sir E. Cornwall, M.P., G. T. Crosfield, C. S. S. Guthrie, Sir John Humphery, C. F. Leach, L. A. Martin, H. T. Moore, Sir O. Phillips, K.C.M.G., Sir Geo. Saltmarsh, C. F. Torrey, Sir M. C. Turner, F. S. Watts, W. Weddel, R. White, W. Varco Williams. **Manager**, C. Lowndes; **Chief Engineer**, C. R. S. Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.; **Secretary**, F. Ayliffe; **Offices**, 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

In the following table is shown the value of the total imports and exports (excluding coastwise goods) of the United Kingdom and the six leading ports:

	1913.	1914.
United Kingdom	£1,403,555,065	£1,222,830,636
London . .	411,792,149	396,190,333
Liverpool . .	370,779,413	338,232,100
Hull . . .	84,604,417	67,839,670
Manchester .	56,299,052	52,883,507
Southampton .	53,569,213	38,182,775
Glasgow . .	54,756,626	48,720,403

The Port of London Authority handled 2,388,028 tons of import goods on its dock premises during the 12 months ended March 31st, 1915, an increase of 169,762 tons, or 7·65 per cent. over the previous 12 months. These figures do not include a considerable tonnage of goods warehoused in premises leased to merchants or goods temporarily landed in transit by shipowners.

The export traffic handled by the Authority in the same period was 751,074 tons.

The total amount of **Port stock** authorised to be issued at March 31st, 1915, under the Port of London (Amendment) Act, 1914, is £32,647,156, of which there has been issued £25,590,459. The **expenditure and revenue** for the year ending March 31st, 1915, were £3,550,987 and £3,738,795.

The Thames Conservancy.

The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers altered by various Acts from time to time. Under the Port of London Act, 1908 (see above), the number of Conservators was reduced from 38 to 28, and their responsibilities were confined to the non-tidal reaches of the river between **Cricklade and Teddington**. The Conservators are appointed by the Corporation of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Board of Trade, the Port Authority, and the Councils of the riverside counties, boroughs, and urban districts. The whole of the works on the upper river, the control of the navigation, the registration of vessels, the prevention of pollution of the whole of the Thames watershed, and the protection of the fisheries are entrusted to the Conservators. **Chairman**, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.; **Vice-Chairman**, Sir Robert Buckell; **Secretary** of the Conservancy, F. W. Geary; **Offices**, 2 and 3, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. This body of 73 members is charged with the control of various institutions for mental defectives, fever and small-pox hospitals, hospitals for sick children, schools and homes for certain classes of children, a training-ship for boys, the metropolitan casual wards, land and river ambulance services, also, by arrangement with the L.C.C. and the London Insurance Committee, sanatoria for consumptives (under the National Insurance Act, 1911), etc. **Clerk to the Board,** Sir T. Duncombe Mann. **Office,** Victoria Embankment, E.C.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland has an area of 29,796 square miles, nearly one-fourth of the area of the United Kingdom and about one-320th of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the census of 1911 was 4,760,904—a little more than the population of London—constituting rather more than one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom, and about one-twentieth of the population of the Empire, exclusive of India.

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861 . .	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294
1871 . .	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018
1881 . .	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573
1891 . .	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647
1901 . .	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103
1911 . .	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912 . . .	122,790	72,340	32,516
1913 . . .	120,516	73,069	33,691
1914 . . .	123,923	73,548	35,051

Of the total population of Scotland 3,140,419 live in the burghs, and 1,620,485 in the extra-burghal portions of the country. The burghal population has increased since 1901 by 188,999, or 6·4 per cent.; the extra-burghal population being 99,802, or 6·6 per cent.

Scottish Office.

Dover House, Whitehall; and 6, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Estimates, 1915-16, £17,421.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P. (£2,000).

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir James Miller Dodds, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Assist.-Under-Sec., John Lamb, C.B. (£900-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, J. H. Gascoigne, M.V.O., P. J. G. Rose, A. H. Smith (£600-£800).

Junior Clerks, W. A. C. Goodchild, L. G. M. Glover, G. W. Milroy, P. R. Laird, W. Hogg (£200-£500).

Clerk Assist. in Charge of Accounts, A. S. Cotton (£350-£450).

Supt. of Registry, R. Penny (£250-£400).

Inspector of Local Loans and Audits and Assist. to Accounting Officer, P. B. Moodie (£600-£850)

Inspector of Alkali Works, W. S. Curphey (**Chief**), £100; J. W. Young (£420-£550).

Inspector of Anatomy, Sir J. A. Russell, M.B. (£100).

Inspector of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson (£750-£850).

Lord Advocate's Department.

Estimates, 1915-16, £15,020.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. R. Munro, K.C., M.P. (£5,000).

Solicitor-Gen., T. B. Morison, K.C. (£2,000).

Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Advocate (£750).

Law Courts.

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having **civil jurisdiction** are (1) **The House of Lords,** which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as well as in English and Irish cases; (2) **The Court of Session,** sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main divisions, **The Inner House** and **The Outer House**; (3) **The Sheriff Courts.**

The principal Courts having **criminal jurisdiction** are (1) **The High Court of Justiciary,** (2) **The Sheriff Courts.**

The **Inner House** hears appeals from the **Lords Ordinary,** who are the judges of the Outer House sitting singly. The **Sheriff Courts** are territorial courts which try actions on contract, however great their value, and actions relating to heritable right or title, if the subject-matter is not more than £50 a year or £1,000 in value, but not actions relating to status. In most cases there is a right of appeal to the Inner House.

The **High Court of Justiciary** tries the more serious criminal cases, and hears appeals from the inferior courts.

The following is a list of the **judges of the Court of Session,** or, as they are more properly designated, Senators of the College of Justice:

Inner House, First Division—The Lord President (Lord Strathclyde) (£5,000), Lord Mackenzie, Lord Johnston, Lord Skerrington (each £3,600). **Second Division**—The Lord Justice-Clerk (Lord Scott-Dickson) (£4,800), Lord Dundas, Lord Salvesen, and Lord Guthrie (each £3,600).

Outer House, Permanent Lords Ordinary—Lord Cullen, Lord Dewar, Lord Ormidale, Lord Hunter, and Lord Anderson (each, £3,600).

Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C. (£1,100).

The Scottish Police.

H.M. **Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland,** appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1914, the authorised **strength of the force** was 5,921, of which 2,069 belonged to county forces and 3,852 to city and burgh forces. There are also 289 additional police who are privately employed. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £553,208, of which sum £180,000 was the Exchequer contribution, the rest falling on the local rates.

Population by Counties (with acreage).

County.	Acres.	Population.	Lord Lieutenant.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	1,261,521	312,177	Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Argyll (Inveraray)	1,990,472	70,902	(Vacant).
Ayr (Ayr)	724,523	268,337	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Banff (Banff)	403,053	61,402	Duke of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.
Berwick (Berwick)	292,535	29,643	Lord Binning.
Bute (Rothesay)	139,658	18,186	Marquess of Bute.
Caithness (Wick)	438,833	32,010	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Clackmannan (Alloa)	34,927	31,121	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	157,433	139,831	Lord Inverclyde.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	686,302	72,825	Duke of Buccleuch.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	304,931	43,427	Duke of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.
Fife (Cupar)	322,844	267,739	Earl of Elgin & Kincardine, K.G.
Forfar (Forfar)	559,037	281,417	Earl of Strathmore.
Haddington (Haddington)	170,971	43,254	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness (Inverness)	2,695,094	87,272	The Mackintosh of Mackintosh.
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	244,482	41,008	Sir Alex. Baird of Urie, Bt.
Kinross (Kinross)	52,410	7,527	J. J. Moubray.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	575,832	38,367	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.
Lanark (Lanark)	562,821	1,447,034	Lord Newlands.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	76,861	80,155	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	234,325	507,666	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
Nairn (Nairn)	104,252	9,319	Brodie of Brodie.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	240,847	25,897	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Peebles (Peebles)	222,240	15,258	Lord Glenconner.
Perth (Perth)	1,595,802	124,342	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Renfrew (Greenock)	153,322	314,552	Sir T. Glen Coats, Bt.
Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall)	1,977,248	77,364	Sir Hector Munro, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	426,028	47,192	Lord Reay, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	170,793	24,601	Lord Polworth.
Shetland (Lerwick)	352,319	27,911	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Stirling (Stirling)	288,842	160,991	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	1,297,914	20,179	Duke of Sutherland.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	311,984	31,998	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bt.

Board of Agriculture. See p. 264.

Local Government Board.

125, George Street, Edinburgh.

Estimates, 1915-16, £24,630.

The Board consists of the following **ex-officio Members**: The Secretary for Scotland, **President**; The Solicitor-General for Scotland and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland; and the following **Appointed Members**; Sir George McCrae (£1,200-£1,500), **Vice-President**; E. F. Macpherson, B.A., Legal Member (£1,000-£1,200); and W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., LL.D., Medical Member (£1,000-£1,200). **Secretary**, John T. Maxwell (£700-£900); **Assistants do.**, D. Brown, I.S.O., Arthur Grant (£500 - £600). **Medical Inspectors**, F. Dittmar, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., T. F. Dewar, M.D., D.Sc., E. Watt, M.D. (£500-£800); **Veterinary do.**, G. Leighton, M.D. (£500-£700); **Engineering do.**, J. Walker Smith, M.Inst.C.E. (£700-£900); **Assist. Engineering Insp.**, D. Ronald (£350-£450); **Architectural do.**, J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. (£500); **Temporary Assist. do.** (£300); **Lady Medical do.**, Mary J. Menzies, M.B. (£200-£300). **Offices**, 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

The **Annual Report** of the Local Government Board for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1914, shows that on May 15th, 1914, there were 104,124 (as compared with 103,574 in 1913) poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 65,956 were paupers and 38,168 their dependants. Of the paupers 16,671 were lunatics. Male paupers numbered 25,755, and females 40,201. Of the sane poor, 74,438 received outdoor and 13,015 indoor relief. Of the sane paupers about 21 per cent. were 65 years of age or upwards, 18 per cent. children, and 60 per cent. between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of relief amounted to 22 per 1,000 of the population, but fully 9 per cent. of the poor relieved, chargeable to Scotland, were natives of England and Ireland.

Local Taxation Statistics.

The expenditure of the Parish Councils for the year ended May 15th, 1914, for poor law purposes amounted to £1,609,358. Towards this £1,308,866 came from rates and £249,327 from grants and Local Taxation moneys.

The expenditure was divided as follows:—

Ordinary Poor—Outdoor	£594,035
,, ,, Indoor	394,114
Lunatic Poor	451,946
General Administration Charges	169,263

The average annual cost of maintenance of outdoor paupers was £7 19s. 7¼d. per head, and of indoor paupers £30 5s. 7½d.

The total payments to **local taxation accounts** in respect of duties assigned by various Acts to local purposes amounted for the year 1914-15 to £1,152,599, made up of £152,248 additional beer and spirit duties, £382,430 liquor and other licences, £337,508 under the Finance Act, 1894, and £182,043 under the Agricultural Rates Acts.

IRELAND.

Ireland has an area of 32,559 square miles (including 31,798 square miles land area, and 761 square miles of rivers, lakes, and tideways). This area, which is somewhat greater than that of Scotland, constitutes rather more than a quarter of the area of the United Kingdom, and about one-300th part of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the 1911 census was 4,390,219.

Population by Counties and Religion (with Acreage).

County.	Acres.	Roman Catholic Pop. (with percentages).	Non-Roman Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Lieutenant.
LEINSTER					
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	32,317 (89·15%)	3,935	36,252	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	122,372 (70·99%)	50,022	172,394	Earl of Meath, K.P.
Dublin Co. Borough	7,911	253,370 (83·13%)	51,432	304,802	
Kildare (Kildare)	418,645	54,684 (82·07%)	11,943	66,627	Sir A. Weldon, Bt.
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,458	71,493 (94·97%)	3,769	74,962	Marquess of Ormonde.
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	51,178 (90·05%)	5,654	56,832	Earl of Rosse.
Longford (Longford)	257,770	40,297 (91·96%)	3,523	43,820	Earl of Longford.
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	58,303 (91·58%)	5,362	63,665	Sir H. Bellingham, Bt.
Meath (Trim)	577,735	60,660 (93·19%)	4,431	65,091	Col. Sir N. T. Everard, Bt.
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,838	48,480 (88·74%)	6,149	54,629	Sir Algernon Coote, Bt.
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	54,779 (91·32%)	5,207	59,986	Lord Castlemaine.
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	94,413 (92·31%)	7,860	102,273	Viscount Stopford.
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	47,999 (79·06%)	12,712	60,711	Viscount Powerscourt.
	4,847,731	990,045 (85·20%)	171,999	1,162,044	
MUNSTER					
Clare (Ennis)	788,336	102,300 (98·14%)	1,932	104,232	Sir M. O'Loghlen, Bt.
Cork (Cork)	1,841,035	288,455 (91·45%)	26,976	315,431	Earl of Bandon.
Cork Co. Borough	2,681	67,814 (88·44%)	8,859	76,673	
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,752	155,322 (97·26%)	4,362	159,691	Earl of Kenmare.
Limerick (Limerick)	661,574	101,502 (97·08%)	3,049	104,551	Earl of Dunraven.
Limerick Co. Borough	2,385	34,865 (90·52%)	3,653	38,518	
Tipperary (Clonmel)	1,051,304	144,156 (94·57%)	8,277	152,433	Lord Dunalley.
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	54,060 (95·68%)	2,442	56,502	Count de la Poer.
Waterford Co. Borough	1,438	25,331 (92·23%)	2,133	27,464	
	5,963,556	973,805 (94·04%)	61,690	1,035,495	
ULSTER					
Antrim (Carrickfergus)	702,654	39,751 (20·50%)	154,113	193,864	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Armagh (Armagh)	312,772	54,526 (45·33%)	65,765	120,291	Earl of Gosford.
Belfast Co. Borough	14,937	93,243 (24·10%)	293,704	386,947	Lord Pirrie.
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	74,271 (81·46%)	16,902	91,173	Rt. Hon. T. Lough, M.P.
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	133,021 (78·93%)	35,516	168,537	Sir John Olphert.
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	64,485 (31·56%)	139,818	204,303	Marquess of Londonderry.
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	34,740 (56·18%)	27,096	61,836	John E. F. Collum.
Londonderry (L'derry)	512,691	41,478 (41·54%)	58,367	99,845	Col. J. Jackson Clark.
L'derry Co. Borough	2,579	22,923 (56·21%)	17,857	40,780	
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,990	53,363 (74·68%)	18,092	71,455	Lord Rossmore.
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	79,015 (51·39%)	63,650	142,665	Rt. Hon. E. Archdale.
	5,331,626	690,816 (43·67%)	890,880	1,581,696	
CONNAUGHT					
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	177,920 (97·64%)	4,304	182,224	Lord Clonbrock.
Leitrim (Carrick)	376,510	58,159 (91·47%)	5,423	63,582	Lord Harlech.
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,356	188,069 (97·86%)	4,108	192,177	Marquess of Sligo.
Roscommon (Rosc'mon)	608,290	91,731 (97·03%)	2,225	93,956	The O'Conor Don.
Sligo (Sligo)	442,205	72,125 (91·24%)	6,920	79,045	Maj. C. K. O'Hara.
	4,228,211	588,004 (96·24%)	22,980	610,984	
Total of Ireland	47,112,320	3,242,670 (73·86%)	1,147,549	4,390,219	

The population of Ireland has declined since 1841 as shown by the following figures :

Year of Census.	Population.	Population per sq. mile.
1801	5,395,456	166
1811	5,937,856	186
1821	6,801,827	209
1831	7,767,401	239
1841	8,175,124	251
1851	6,552,385	201
1861	5,798,564	178
1871	5,412,377	167
1881	5,174,836	159
1891	4,704,750	144
1901	4,458,775	137
1911	4,390,219	134

In 1911 the **males** numbered 2,192,048 and the **females** 2,198,171. Of the total population in 1911, 73·9 per cent. were returned as Roman Catholics, 13·1 per cent. as Protestant Episcopalians, 10·0 per cent. as Presbyterians, and 1·4 per cent. as Methodists. The **number of families** returned was 910,748. The number of **inhabited houses** was 861,879.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912	101,035	72,187	23,283
1913	100,094	74,694	22,266
1914	98,806	71,345	23,695

The Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, for the half-year ended Dec. 31st, 1914, supply some interesting figures as to the material condition of the country. The **deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks** have steadily increased from £35,375,000 in December, 1892, to £65,168,000 on Dec. 31st, 1914. The estimated **balances in Post Office Savings Banks** increased from £4,204,000 in December 1892, to £12,748,000 in December 1914. In **Trustee Savings Banks** the amount of deposits increased from £1,067,000 in 1892, to £2,559,000 in 1914. The total **railway receipts** for the 52 weeks of 1914 amounted to £4,648,376, an increase of £14,477 as compared with 1913.

Irish Revenue and Expenditure, 1912-13 to 1914-15.

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
	£	£	£
Total tax revenue as contributed	9,273,000	9,620,000	10,880,000
Post Office revenue	1,317,000	1,372,000	1,379,000
Other non-tax revenue	141,500	142,500	130,500
Total revenue as contributed	10,731,500	11,134,500	12,389,500
Local expenditure	12,137,000	12,357,000	12,656,000
Excess of local expenditure over revenue as contributed	1,405,500	1,222,500	266,500

Administration.

Lord-Lieutenant, Rt. Hon. Lord Wimborne (£20,000).

Chief Secretary's Office.

Old Queen Street, S.W.

Estimates, 1915-16, £25,165.

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, M.P. (£4,425).

Under-Secretary, The Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G. (£2,006).

Assist. do., Sir E. O'Farrell, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200). *Prin. Clerks*, W. P. J. Connally, I.S.O.; J. J. Taylor, C.B., I.S.O. (£700-£900). *1st Class Clerks* (*1st Section*), S. J. M. Power, C. M. Martin-Jones (£550-650). *Ditto* (*2nd Section*), G. C. Duggan, J. Brennan (£200-£500). *Registrar*, R. H. Wright (£350-£500). *Chief Clerk, Irish Office, London*, S. J. M. Power. *Draftsman of Parl. Bills*, F. N. Greer, C.B. (£700-£900).

Board of Public Works.

51, St. Stephen's Green, East, Dublin.

Estimates, 1915-16, £46,732.

Chairman, Sir G. A Stevenson, K.C.B., C.V.O. (£1,500). *Commissioners*, P. Hanson; T. P. Le Fanu (each £1,200). *Sec*, Hy. Williams, M.V.O., I.S.O. (£650-£800); *Assist. do.*, G. E. Shanahan (£500-£600). *Staff Officers*, J. Healy, T. F. Foley, G. Price, LL.D., H. P. Boland (£350-£500); J. C. Tew (Registrar) (£400). *Accountant*, J. L. Collins (£600-£800). *Heads of Divisions*, J. J. Healy (£600); A. H. Sidwell and J. Halligan (£550). *Staff Officers*, P. J. Lee, D. Coghlan, B.A., C. G. Herbert, T. MacInerny, P. T. Dixon, P. Branagan (£300-£400). *Engineer*, T. M. Batchen (£750-£900); *Assist. do.*, C. H. Olley (£400-£600); *2nd Assist. do.*, J. Chaloner Smith (£300-£400). *Princip. Surveyors of Buildings*, J. Howard Pentland, B.E., F.R.I.B.A., and A. Robinson, M.V.O. (£500-£650). *Assist. do.*, W. M. Paton, A. K. Brown, E. Twist, H. Allberry (£400-£500). *Solicitor and Treas.-Sol. in Ireland*, J. Donnelly (£1,000-£1,200).

Congested Districts Board.

23, Rutland Square, Dublin.

Estimates, 1915-16, £169,750.

Commissioners (1915-1920), The Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, M.P., *Chief Secretary for Ireland*, Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, D.D., Most Rev. John Mangan, D.D., Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O., Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C. Plunkett, K.C.V.O., Right Hon. T. W. Russell, M.P., *Vice-President Dept. of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland*, Right Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., *Under-Secretary for Ireland*, Sir Hy. C. Grattan Bellew, Bt., Rev. Dennis O'Hara, P.P., Rev. Patrick Canon

Glynn, P.P., John Fitzgibbon, M.P., W. J. D. Walker, C.B. *Sec.*, J. R. O'Brien, *Solicitor*, J. O'Connor. *Chief Clerk*, F. S. Sheridan.

Law Courts.

The House of Lords is the final Court of Appeal. There is a **Supreme Court**, divided into a Court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice, the latter being subdivided into (1) the Chancery Division (including the Landed Estates Court) and (2) the King's Bench Division (including the Courts for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy).

County Courts.—These have jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort up to £50, in equity and probate up to £500, and in lunacy up to £700. There is an appeal, in equity, to the Chancery Division or to a Judge of Assize; and, in common law, to a Judge of Assize.

Criminal Courts.—There are (1) the **Court of Crown Cases Reserved**, and (2) the **Assize Courts**, similar to those in England; also (3) **Courts of Quarter Sessions** (presided over by a County Court judge), with wider jurisdiction than in England; (4) the **Courts of Summary Jurisdiction** and **Petty Sessions** for preliminary inquiries and minor offences.

Law Officers.—*Attorney-General*, Rt. Hon. John Gordon, K.C., M.P (£5,000); *Solicitor-General*, James O'Connor, K.C. (£2,000); *Chief Crown Solicitor*, Sir Malachy J. Kelly.

Court of Appeal.—*Ex-officio Judges.*—The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Lords Justices of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. S. Ronan, Rt. Hon. Thos. F. Moloney (each £4,000).

Chancery Division.—*Lord Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Ignatius J. O'Brien (£6,000); *Master of the Rolls*, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor (£4,000); *Judge*, Hon. Dunbar P. Barton (£3,500); *Land Judge*, Rt. Hon. J. Ross (£3,500).

King's Bench Division.—*Lord Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. R. R. Cherry (£5,000); *Lord Chief Baron*, Rt. Hon. C. Palles (£4,600); *Judges*, Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson, Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden (*Probate*), Hon. Walter Boyd (*Admiralty and Bankruptcy*), Rt. Hon. Wm. Kenny, Rt. Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd, Rt. Hon. Jonathan Pim (each £3,500).

Master, Arthur H. Courtenay, C.B., D.L. (£1,500); *Registrar and Clerk of the Crown*, Jas. O'Brien (£700-£900); *Registrar*, H. Vivian Yeo (£700-£900); *Assist. do.*, Torlogh O'Brien (£600-£700); *Chief Clerk*, Edwd. J Greene (£700); *Chief Probate Registrar*, H. C. Warren (£1,100); *Assist. Reg. and Sec.*, J. T. Geoghegan (£700).

Irish Land Commission.

Judicial Commissioners.—Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Wylie (£3,500); Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald (£3,000).

Land Commissioners.—Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench (£3,500), Rt. Hon. W. F Bailey, C.B., W. H. Stuart (each £2,000); **Secretary**, C. T. Beard, I.S.O.

Royal Irish Constabulary.

This is a semi-military force, consisting of, in 1915-16, 239 head constables, 1,695 sergeants, 378 acting sergeants, and 8,177 constables; total, 10,489. They are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. It was established by Act of Parliament in '36, is paid for out of Imperial funds, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria. The force discharges numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom.

Inspector General, Col. Sir Neville F. F. Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (£1,500-£1,800).

Deputy Insp.-Gen., W A. O'Connell (£1,000-£1,200).

Assist. do., W. M. Davies, E. H. Pearson, and H. D. Tyacke (£700-£800). *Prin. Staff Officer*, H. M. Metcalfe (£600-£800). *Clerk in Charge of Acts*, W. Campbell (£600-£800). *Assist. do.*, G. McConkey (£350-£550). *Staff Officers* (*1st Class Clerks*), W. Kelly, J. Robb, W. J. Rundle (£350-£500); J. J. Moore (£300-£400).

Depot, Phœnix Park. *Commandant*, E. H. Pearson (£600). *Surgeon to the Force*, Pryce Peacock, L.R.C.P. and S.I. (£400). *Barrack Master*, O'Neill F. Kelly. *Adjutant*, C. F. Fleming.

Commissioner of Police, Belfast, Thomas J. Smith (£600).

County Inspectors.—*Antrim*, R. D. Morrison, Lisburn; *Armagh*, C. C. Oulton, Armagh; *Carlow*, I. H. Price, Carlow; *Cavan*, T. E. Galt-Gamble, Cavan; *Clare*, J. F. Gelston, Ennis; *Cork, E.R.*, T. H. Howe, Cork; *Cork, W.R.*, Thos. Tweedy, Bandon; *Donegal*, A. A. Roberts, Letterkenny; *Down*, William Irwin, Downpatrick; *Dublin*, W. H. R Heard, Howth; *Fermanagh*, John Hughes, Enniskillen; *Galway, E.R.*, E. M. Clayton, Ballinasloe; *Galway, W.R.*, R. G. C. Flower, Galway; *Kerry*, H. O'H. Hill, Tralee; *Kildare*, K. L. Supple, Naas; *Kilkenny*, P. C. Power, Kilkenny; *King's County*, H. W. Crane, Tullamore; *Leitrim*, R. C. Rainsford, Carrick-on-Shannon; *Limerick*, H. E. W. Yates, Limerick; *Londonderry*, E. G. Cary, Londonderry; *Longford*, D. A. Steadman, Longford; *Louth*, F. C. V. Ireland, Dundalk; *Mayo*, George Hurst, Castlebar; *Meath*, A. Gray, Navan; *Monaghan*, E. P. Tyacke, Monaghan; *Queen's County*, C. C. Yeldham, Maryborough; *Roscommon*, G. B Ruttledge, Roscommon; *Sligo*, R. I. Sullivan, Sligo; *Tipperary, N.R.*, E. W. Mulliner, Nenagh; *Tipperary, S.R.*, W. H. Langhorne, Clonmel; *Tyrone*, W. J. Miller, Omagh; *Waterford*, W. P. C. Hetreed, Waterford; *Westmeath*, R. I. Maunsell, Mullingar; *Wexford*, J. R. Sharpe, Wexford; *Wicklow*, H. B. Morell, Wicklow (£350-£500).

Offices, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police are under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. At the end of 1914 the effective strength of the force was 1,212.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone.

Assistant Commissioner, Fergus Quinn.

Secretary and Accountant, W. A. Magill, B.A., Dublin Castle.

Local Government Board.

Custom House, Dublin.

The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales—viz., county councils, municipal corporations, urban and rural district councils; but there are no parish councils.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.

Vice President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B. (£1,800).

Other Members, The Under-Sec. for Ireland (*ex-officio*); Sir T. J. Stafford, Bt., C.B. (*Medical*); E. Bourke (£1,000-£1,200).

Secretary, A. R. Barlas (£1,000); *Assist. ditto* (*Labourers Acts*), M. O'Sullivan (£800); *Assist. ditto,* J. E. Devlin (£800).

Senior Clerks, E. W. Leach; M. Gregg; J. L. S. Smith (£600-£700).

General Inspectors, R. C. Lynch, E. A. Saunderson, C. H. O'Conor, R. FitzPatrick, J. F. MacCabe, F. J. McCarthy, R. J. Pack Beresford, A. P. Delany, Alfred Tennyson (£500-£700).

Medical Inspectors, T. J. Browne, Sir J. A. MacCullagh, E. Coey Bigger, Brendan Mac Carthy, C. J. MacCormack, Brian O'Brien, E. F. Stephenson, Mrs. Florence Dillon, L.R.C.P. and S.I. (£500-£700).

Lady Inspectors of Boarded-out Children, Miss FitzGerald Kenney (£200-£300), Miss E. I. S. Browne (£200).

Chief Engineering Inspector, P. C. Cowan, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (£900).

Engineering Inspector, A. D. Price, M.A.I., M.Inst.C.E. (£400-£600).

Senior Architect, L. E. H. Deane, M.R.I.A.I., Asso.M.I.C.E.I. (£400-£500).

Architect, C. L. Robinson (£300-£400).

Insp. of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A. (£900).

Legal Adviser, G. T. B. Sanston, K.C., LL.D. (£1,000).

The receipts for the purposes of Local Government in Ireland—excluding loans and grants provided by statute—during the year 1913-14 amounted to £4,828,501. Of this amount 73 per cent. was raised directly by rates, 12 per cent. was derived from tolls, fees, stamps and dues, 6 per cent. from rents, and 9 per cent. from miscellaneous items. The amount produced by rates represents an average of 4*s.* 5½*d.* in the £ on the rateable value, and an average of 16*s.* 1¾*d.* per head of the population. The rateable value of Ireland for the year 1913-14 was £15,902,960. The local indebtedness for the year 1914 amounted to £25,451,911 (see Cd. 7806).

Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

See p. 265.

Inland Revenue.

Custom House, Dublin.

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax, Richard J. Martin (£1,000-£1,200).

Chief Clerk, B. Collins (£600-£700).

Stamps and Taxes.

Assist. Sec., Comptroller, and Assist. Reg. of Joint-Stock Companies, Joseph Simpson, I.S.O. (£850-£1,000).

Committee Clerk, Arthur W. Beatty (£600-£800).

Senior Clerks, T. F. Lynch, H. Eckersley (£450-£550); W. Abbott, P. Hughes (£350-£450).

Minor Staff Clerks, J. D. Weir, P. T. Walsh, W. J. O'Donnell, A. M. Houston, A. Tapply (£300-£400); M. J. Brady, H. V. V. Thompson, R. J. A. Tamplin, E. F. Morrissey, P. P. Coffey, A. M. Clooney, R. W. Robb (£200-£300).

Estate Duty Office.

Assist. Sec. and Reg., Arthur Whewell (£850-£1,000).

Principal Clerks, T. J. Maguire, J. Roche (£600-£800).

Assist do., M. Kelly (£580), H. H. Grace (£550).

1st Class Clerks, J. A. Carroll, A. F. Plunkett, J. Brown, C. F. Sweeney, T. Jack, R. J. Mackrell (£350-£500).

Commissioners of Irish Lights.

D'Olier Street, Dublin.

Sec., Hubert G. Cook.
Accountant, C. P. R. James, M.A.
Cashier, E. A. M. Leggett.
Insp. of Lights, R. Deane.
Assist. do., H. H. Manders.
Engineer and Supt., C. W. Scott, B.A.
Assist do., S. W. Nugent, B.A.

General Register Office.

Charlemont House, Dublin.

Registrar-General, Sir Wm. J. Thompson, M.D. (£1,000).

Sec. and Assist. do., Daniel S. Doyle, LL.B. (£600-£800).

Medical Supt. of Statistics, N. M. Falkiner, M.D. (£100-£550).

Superintendents, Geo. A. Newnham, Jas. T. Dewar (£350-£500).

Insp. of Registration, R. A. Cammack, B.A. (£300-£500).

Poor Law Statistics.

The number of indoor paupers on the last Saturday of March 1915 was 34,770, and of outdoor paupers 37,857. These figures represent a pauperism of 1 in every 60 of the estimated population of the country, as compared with 1 in 43 ten years ago. The total poor relief expenditure amounted to £1,308,899.

Irish Land Purchase.

Amount advanced for land purchase up to March 31st, 1915:

	£
Under Acts of 1870 . .	518,993
,, ,, ,, 1881 . .	240,801
,, ,, ,, 1885-8 . .	9,992,536
,, ,, ,, 1891-6 . .	13,146,892
,, ,, ,, 1903-9 . .	70,449,472
Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906 .	4,411,108
	£98,759,742

Emigration.

The collection of emigration returns for Ireland commenced in 1851, and the total

number of emigrants who left Ireland from that date to the end of December, 1914, amounts to 4,298,641, almost equally divided between males and females. The years of greatest emigration were 1851-4, 1863-5, and 1883, the total for *each* of these years being over 100,000. The total for 1914 (20,314) is the lowest yet recorded, that for 1908 (23,295) coming next. Of the 20,314 persons who emigrated in 1914, 2,860 came from Leinster, 5,652 from Munster, 6,612 from Ulster, and 5,190 from Connaught. The United States still takes the largest proportion, 15,272 making that country their destination in 1914; 2,909 emigrated to Canada, 768 to Australia, 172 to New Zealand, and 118 to South Africa.

ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Isle of Man. **Area**, 220 sq. m.; **pop.** 52,016. The island came into possession of the Crown in the reign of Henry IV., by whom it was granted to the Stanley family. The sovereignty passed to the dukes of Atholl in 1736. The Crown purchased the rights of the Atholls in 1828 for £417,144. **Divisions** are 6 sheadings (or counties) and 17 civil parishes. **Castletown** is the ancient capital, but **Douglas** (pop. 21,192) is the chief town and the seat of government. **Government** is "home rule" under a Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. The **Deemsters** are Judges of the Common Law Division of the High Court. The Manx **people** are mostly of Celtic nationality.

Revenue, 1913-14, £92,108; 1914-15, £93,114. **Expenditure**, 1913-14, £80,440; 1914-15, £82,242. **Public Debt**, 1913-14, £180,731; 1914-15, £173,631.

Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Raglan, C.B. (£1,800, with house).—*Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice*, Thomas Kneen (£1,000).—*First Deemster*, Stewart Stevenson Moore (£1,000).—*Second Deemster*, C. T. C. Callow (£1,000).—*Attorney-General*, George Alfred Ring (£1,000).—*Receiver-General*, J. T. Cowell (£230).—*Government Secretary and Treasurer*, B. E. Sargeaunt (£500).

The Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 8½ to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total **area** about 76 sq. m.; **pop.** 96,900. Divided into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of **Jersey** (area 45 sq. m., pop. 51,903), and that of **Guernsey** (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 44,997). The capitals are respectively St. Helier and St. Pierre. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the **States**. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. The people are an inter-mixture of French and English. French is the official language in Jersey. Agriculture is largely carried on, and the greenhouse culture of grapes, tomatoes, flowers and vegetables has increased considerably of late years. These islands are celebrated for their breed of cattle. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster and cod.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,779,006; 1913, £1,983,671; 1914, £2,265,674.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,335,641; 1913, £1,351,456; 1914, £1,351,708.

JERSEY: *Lieutenant-Governor*, Major-Gen. Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., C.M.G. (£1,700).—*Bailiff*, Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.—*Attorney-General*, H. Le V. dit Durell.—*Vicomte*, R. R. Lemprière.—*Solicitor-General*, C. Malet de Carteret.—*Government Secretary*, W. Whitaker Maitland.—*H.M. Receiver-General*, P. A. Aubin.—*Greffier*, E. Le Sueur.

Revenue, 1913, £97,718; 1914, £101,409; **Expenditure**, 1913, £97,555; 1914, £97,235; **Public Debt**, 1913, £314,836; 1914, £330,637.

GUERNSEY, SARK, ALDERNEY, etc.: *Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troops*, Gen. Sir R. C. Hart, *V.C.*, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (£1,700).—*Bailiff*, E. C. Ozanne.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester.—*H.M. Procureur*, (vacant).—*H.M. Comptroller*, A. Wm. Bell.—*Gov. Secretary*, Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B.—*Receiver-General*, Victor Cary.—*H.M.'s Greffier*, C. R. Le Cocq.

Revenue, 1912, £55,609; **Expenditure**, £50,892. **Public Debt**, 1912, £214,164.

DOMINIONS ROYAL COMMISSION.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911 (see 1912 ANNUAL), a Royal Commission was appointed in April 1912 "to inquire into the natural resources, trade and legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions." The Commission at present consists of Lord d'Abernon (Chairman), Sir A. E. Bateman, Mr. J. Tatlow, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. Tom Garnett, and Mr. Wm. Lorimer (representing the United Kingdom); Hon. G. E. Foster (Canada); Donald Campbell (Australia); Hon. J. R. Sinclair (New Zealand); Sir J. W. S. Langerman (South Africa); Hon. E. R. Bowring (Newfoundland), and Mr. E. J. Harding, Secretary.

The inquiry is embracing an investigation and report on natural resources and facilities for the production, manufacture, and distribution of articles of commerce in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland; on the trade of the Dominions with the United Kingdom and with the rest of the world; and on the food and raw material requirements of these Dominions and of the United Kingdom. The Commission took evidence in London during October and November 1912 on migration, natural resources, trade and legislation, and this evidence was published in two volumes during 1913. In Jan. 1913 the Commission embarked upon a tour of Australasia. Interim Reports and evidence dealing with Australasia, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada were published in 1914-15. The Commission was recalled from Canada, where it was taking evidence, in August 1914 owing to the war. In Sept. 1915 the Commonwealth of Australia withdrew its representative, believing that for the present the Commission could do no useful work.

STATISTICS OF THE EMPIRE.

The area of the British Empire and its Protectorates is about 11,500,000 square miles—more than one-fifth of the total land-surface of the world. The population exceeds 417,000,000—about one-fourth of the world's inhabitants.

The area and population of the British Empire are shown in the following table:

	Area in sq. m.	Population, 1911	Population per sq. m.
United Kingdom	121,000	45,217,000	373
India . .	1,802,000	315,156,000	177
Other Colonies and Possessions . .	9,451,000	56,845,000	6
	11,374,000	417,218,000	37

The following table shows the increase per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom and the principal colonies as compared with those of other countries in three intercensal periods:

Countries.	Increase per cent. in 1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911
United Kingdom . .	8·2	9·9	9·1
England and Wales .	11·7	12·2	10·9
Scotland . . .	7·8	11·1	6·4
Ireland (*decrease*) .	*9·1*	*5·2*	*1·7*
Australian Commonwealth	41·1	18·9	18·1
New Zealand . . .	27·9	23·3	30·5
Dominion of Canada .	11·8	11·1	34·1
Indian Empire . .	13·2	2·5	7·1
Ceylon	9·0	18·6	15·1
Union of South Africa .	—	—	15·1
Denmark	10·3	12·8	12·6
Norway	10·3	12·0	6·8
Sweden	4·8	7·3	7·5
German Empire . .	9·3	14·0	15·2
Austria	7·9	9·4	9·3
Hungary	11·0	10·3	8·5
The Netherlands . .	12·4	13·1	14·8
Belgium	9·9	10·6	10·9
France	1·8	1·6	1·6
Switzerland . . .	3·1	13·4	13·2
Italy	—	—	6·8
United States . .	25·5	20·7	21·0

The following table compares in "round numbers" the area and present population of the United Kingdom with the areas and populations of other countries forming the motherlands or administrative centres of widespread dominion:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
United Kingdom .	121	45
China . . .	1,532	407*
France . . .	207	40
Germany . . .	209	65
Russia . . .	2,052	105
U.S.A. . . .	2,974	92

The following table compares the area and present population of the over-sea dominions and dependencies of Great Britain with the areas and populations of the provinces and dependencies of the countries named above:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
British . . .	11,254	372
Chinese . . .	2,745	26
French . . .	4,000	46
German . . .	1,026	13
Russian . . .	6,326	23
U.S.A. . . .	716	10

The following table, combining the figures of the two tables which precede it, compares the area and population of the whole British Empire with the areas and populations of the countries above named and their provinces and dependencies:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
British . . .	11,375	417
Chinese . . .	4,277	433*
French . . .	4,207	86
German . . .	1,235	78
Russian . . .	8,378	128
U.S.A. . . .	3,690	102

The total **revenues of the Empire** amounted to about £75,000,000 in 1837. In 1913 the revenues of the Empire amounted to over £400,000,000.

The total **trade of the British Empire with Foreign Countries** was:

	1890 £	1912 £	1913 £
Imports .	408,053,000	823,850,000	845,475,000
Exports .	319,795,000	669,158,000	711,684,000

The **trade of the United Kingdom with British Colonies and Possessions** was:

Imports .	101,080,000	236,316,000	240,899,000
Exports .	106,518,000	218,267,000	231,566,000

The **Intercolonial Trade** was:

Imports .	34,697,000	82,705,000	79,062,000

The **percentage proportions** were:

Foreign trade	75·0	73·5	73·8
Inter-Imperial trade . . .	25·0	26·5	26·2

The late Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the **aggregate income and wealth** of the people of the British Empire at that date:

Aggregate Income.	£
United Kingdom . . .	1,750,000,000
Canada	270,000,000
Australasia	210,000,000
India	600,000,000
South Africa	100,000,000
Remainder of Empire . .	200,000,000
Total . .	£3,130,000,000

Capital or Wealth.	£
United Kingdom . . .	15,000,000,000
Canada	1,350,000,000
Australasia	1,100,000,000
India	3,000,000,000
South Africa	600,000,000
Remainder of Empire . .	1,200,000,000
Total . .	£22,250,000,000

* The figures for China are official, but are believed by European authorities to be greatly exaggerated.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

The area of India, including the Native States and Burma, is 1,802,657 square miles, being nearly one-sixth of the total area of the British Empire. The population at the 1911 census was 315,156,396—seven times as great as the population of the United Kingdom—and constituted more than three-fourths of the entire population of the Empire.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The **ten great provinces** are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, the North-Western Frontier Province, and the Province of Bihar and Orissa. The British territory in India was acquired by the **East India Company**, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by the Government of India Act, '58, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act of '76, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is supreme over India; but all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions.

The **Secretary of State for India** presides over a **Council** which consists of not fewer than 10 nor more than 14 members selected for seven years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part. Since 1907 two of the members have been natives of India. The Council controls the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally conducts the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council.** The Governor-General, or **Viceroy,** who generally holds office for five years, receives a salary of £16,720 a year, and has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. The **Council** is composed of six ordinary members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. Since 1909 one of the members has been a native of India. For *personnel* of Governor-General's Council see p. 115. For purposes of legislation this Council is expanded into an Imperial Council of 68 members, of whom 36 are nominated and 32 elected by various native and commercial interests under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909. No person is eligible if the Government is of opinion that his election would be contrary to public interest. The **seat of the Supreme Government of India** was in 1912 removed from Calcutta to Delhi, where new capital buildings are in course of construction, at present estimated to cost £2,800,000. The Government migrates to the hill-station of Simla for the hot season. It is anticipated that the Government city at Delhi, which is a separate province under a chief commissioner, will be completed in 1917. Meanwhile the staff is housed in temporary buildings. (See p. 116.)

The Administration.

As regards the **work of administration,** Madras, Bombay, and Bengal are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. The United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and the Province of Bihar and Orissa are each under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. Bihar and Orissa has also an executive council. The Central Provinces, the N.W. Frontier Province, and Assam are under Chief Commissioners appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Delhi, Coorg, Ajmer-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands. Powers to create legislative councils in districts under a Chief Commissioner are granted by the Government of India Act, 1915. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is **the District,** which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled **Collector** or **Deputy-Commissioner.** His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. There are 267 Districts in British India. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local government purposes there are **712 municipal bodies,** appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. Their aggregate income amounts to about £5,500,000. In the rural districts there are 1,126 district and local boards, and committees having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port Trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The **staff of administration*** consists of: (1)

* The offices reserved to the covenanted Civil Service are: (1) Secretaries, joint secretaries, deputy secretaries, and under secretaries to the several Governments in India, except the secretaries, deputy secretaries, and under secretaries in the Army, Marine, and Public Works Departments; (2) accountants-general; (3) members of the Board of Revenue in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, the United Provinces, and the Province of Bihar and Orissa; (4) secretaries to those Boards of Revenue; (5) commissioners of customs, salt, excise, and opium; and in the "Regulation Provinces," (7) district and sessions judges; (8) additional district or sessions judges and assistant sessions judges; (9) district magistrates; (10) joint magistrates; (11) assistant magistrates; (12) commissioners of revenue; (13) collectors of revenue, or chief revenue officers of districts; and (14) assistant collectors.

the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

Candidates for the covenanted Civil Service are required to pass a competitive examination in England—the examinations being as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1st of the year in which the examination is held; but during the continuance of the war, and for two years thereafter, by a special Act of 1915, appointments can be made without examination. Applications for information as to the **India Forest Service** and **India Police Force** should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.

Religion and Education.

The population of India, classified according to religions, was as follows at the 1911 census.

Hindus	217,587,000
Mohammedans	66,647,000
Buddhists (mostly in Burma)	10,721,000
Christians	3,876,000
Sikhs	3,014,000
Jains	1,248,000
Parsees	100,000
Animists and others	10,295,000
	313,488,000

The growth of Christianity is shown by the following table:

1881	1,862,634
1891	2,284,380
1901	2,923,241
1911	3,876,203

More than two-thirds of the native Christians are to be found in Southern India.

Educational institutions are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five non-teaching universities (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, and Allahabad), and a sixth, with residential colleges, at Decca. A seventh is being constructed at Benares; it also will be residential, and will have special facilities for instruction in the Hindu religion. In addition, there are 185 arts colleges, teaching 41,166 scholars; 6,595 secondary schools, teaching 996,711 scholars; 127,798 primary schools, teaching 5,268,893 scholars; 6,907 institutions for special instruction (training schools, art, law, medical, engineering, technical and industrial, commercial and agricultural schools), teaching 197,183 scholars; and 40,174 private institutions, teaching 669,390 scholars. The number of natives able to read and write rose in the last census decennium from 98 males and 7 females per 1,000 to 106 males and 11 females.

In order to assist **Indian students in the United Kingdom** (of whom there are in normal times some 1,500 or 1,600), the India Office has established a Students' Department under a **Secretary for Indian Students**, Mr. C. E. Mallet (£1,000). Mr T. W. Arnold, C.I.E. (£800), acts as Educational Adviser in London, Mr. S. M. Burrows at Oxford, Mr. E. A. Benians at Cambridge, Prof. J P. Wrapson at Manchester, Dr. J. Miller at Edinburgh, and Mr. H. Bamford at Glasgow—all as officers of this department. At 21, Cromwell Road, S.W., the Secretary of State has leased a large house, which is the headquarters of several activities connected with Indian students, and here students arriving from India can find accommodation, and receive information and advice.

Indian National Congress.

The **Chairman of the British Committee** is Sir W. Wedderburn. The **official report** of the various sessions of the **Congress** may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, is published at the same address.

All-India Moslem League.

The League is established to promote concord and harmony among the different nationalities of India, to work in the furtherance of the general interests of the country so far as possible in concert with other communities, and to safeguard and prosecute by all constitutional and loyal methods the special interests of the Moslems of India. **Headquarters**, Lucknow. **President** of the London Moslem League, Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E.; **Vice-President**, C. A. Latif. **Hon. Sec.**, Syed Aziz Qutb. **Offices**, 41, Sloane Street, S.W.

Industries.

The large majority of the population are engaged in **agricultural pursuits**, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government. **Co-operative credit societies** are making headway. In 1913-14 there were 329 central societies, whilst the agricultural societies had a membership of 109,694 and a working capital of £554,978, and the non-agricultural societies a membership of 599,822 and a working capital of £2,693,446. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great **irrigation works** have been carried out, the area irrigated being 45,539,074 acres.

The **principal crops** cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The **area under rice, wheat, and other food grains** is 201,372,578 acres, rice claiming 78,752,493 acres and wheat 23,861,185 acres; under **sugar** 2,712,085 acres. The **area devoted to tea** is 609,719 acres, chiefly in Assam and Bengal, and the production (1913) was 307,249,669 lb., the greater part of which was exported to the United Kingdom. There were 91,913 acres under **coffee**. The **cultivation of opium** is a Government monopoly. The area under cultivation is 197,314 acres, but is contracting as the result of an agreement with China to restrict the export. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. **Malwa opium** is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty being also paid to the Indian Treasury. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has to pay duty. There are 14,138,497 acres

under cotton. The cotton mills of India represent a paid-up capital of £14,045,000. There are 85,676 looms and 6,100,632 spindles. Of the 266 cotton mills at work, 104 are exclusively spinning and 21 exclusively weaving mills. The majority of the mills are in the Bombay Presidency, and the industry as a whole is largely in the hands of Indians. The jute industry represents a paid-up capital of £7,977,000, and the 60 odd mills have 34,033 looms and 708,716 spindles. Other industries in 1913-14 included 6 **woollen** mills (1,084 looms and 38,943 spindles, producing goods valued at £374,000), 7 **paper** mills (producing 60 million lb. of paper, valued at £535,800), 21 breweries, and various other factories.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the **Zamindárí tenure**, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindárí and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000 acres are held under this system. The **ryotwárí system** prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 278,000,000 acres are held under this system.

Special attention is paid to **afforestation**, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassed" forests. The forest area in 1913 was 82,406,281 acres. The country is rich in **coal**, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1913 was 16,208,009 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of **gold** was 595,761 oz., valued at £2,291,916, the greater part coming from the Mysore gold-fields. The production of **petroleum** reached the record figure of 278 million gallons, valued at £1,034,586. Since the introduction of European drills the production of petroleum in Burma has rapidly risen. Other minerals are manganese (815,047 tons, value £1,211,034), mica (of which India is the leading producer, although the output returns are unreliable), tungsten, iron-ore, lead, chromite, tin-ore, and monazite. The **railways** of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The **chief exports** are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, tea, and oil-seeds.

Besides the three Presidency **banks**, there are 513 joint-stock banks, as well as small native banks. In the autumn and winter of 1913-14 there was a banking and commercial crisis of some severity in Northern and Western India, and among the more important institutions that failed were the People's Bank, the Credit Bank, and the Indian Specie Bank. The question of the future regulation of banking methods in India is engaging attention.

The **area** of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 1,093,074 sq. m., and the population (1911) 244,267,542. The **total area** of India, including Burma and the native states, is given as 1,802,657 sq. m., and the **total population**, according to the census taken in 1911, numbers 315,156,396. The population of Calcutta is 1,043,307, Bombay 979,445, Madras 518,660, Hyderabad 500,623, Rangoon 293,316, Lucknow 259,798, Delhi 232,837, Lahore 228,687, Ahmedabad 216,777, Benares 203,804.

Budget, 1915-16.

The Budget of 1915-16 introduced no changes in taxation. The net revenue and expenditure were estimated at: Revenue, £52,347,200; expenditure, £55,304,300. As compared with the revised estimates for 1914-15, these figures show decreases of £196,500 in net revenue and £25,200 in net expenditure, and an increase of £171,300 in the deficit. The land revenue shows a considerable increase, but the railways and customs, two large sources of revenue, are naturally likely to be most severely affected by the dislocation of trade due to the war, and show decreases, that of the railways amounting to £723,900.

Burden of Taxation.—On the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on salt, excise, and customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, the payment per head works out at: 1913-14, 2*s.* 2·4*d.*; 1914-15, 2*s.* 0·9*d.*; **1915-16**, 2*s.* 0*d.*

Debts and Assets.—On March 31st, **1915**, the debt of India amounted to £284,248,976 (viz. rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, £100,684,219, and sterling debt, £183,564,757). Other obligations (savings bank balances, etc.) amounted to £29,854,446, as well as the annual charge on railway annuities of £929,427. Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £162,383,319 to the construction of railways, and £41,166,300 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the companies. It had advanced to railway companies £7,943,337, and had lent £12,602,956 to native states, etc. Other assets were the gold standard reserve, consisting of £5,238,184 held in rupees in India, £7,000,000 temporarily advanced to Treasury Balances in India, sterling securities of a market value of £12,148,746, £1,250,000 in gold at the Bank of England, and £4,150 in cash at short notice in London, cash balances in India of £14,733,333, and cash balances in England, £7,905,201.

Railways.—The total length of railways in India open for traffic on March 31st, 1914, was 34,656 miles, of which 1,053 miles were opened in the preceding year. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction was 2,442 miles. Consequent on the large decline in the traffic carried in 1914-15, the Budget estimate shows a decrease under surplus profits, the payments on this account being based on the profits earned in the preceding year.

Irrigation.—The capital outlay on irrigation works up to March 31st, **1915**, amounted to £38,514,877. The net earnings in 1913-14 gave a return of 8·40 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

Home Charges.—The net expenditure in England charged on the revenue of the year amounted in 1913-14 to £19,455,055, the principal items being: Interest on debt, £1,768,519; railway revenue account, £8,923,098; non-effective charges (including India Office pensions), civil £1,443,371, army and marine £3,056,824; furlough, £1,044,835; and India Office, £204,914.

FINANCES.

The following statement shows the revised estimated **Revenue** and **Expenditure** for **1914-15**, compared with the results of 1913-14.

Revenue.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Principal Heads of Revenue:	£	£
Land Revenue	21,391,575	21,056,300
Opium	1,624,878	1,566,100
Salt	3,445,305	3,772,000
Stamps	5,318,293	5,045,300
Excise	8,894,300	8,809,100
Provincial Rates	180,210	37,100
Customs	7,558,220	6,366,200
Assessed Taxes	1,950,250	2,008,700
Forest	2,229,872	1,998,500
Registration	518,962	492,300
Tributes (Native States)	616,881	607,100
Total	£53,728,746	51,758,700
Interest	1,352,119	1,021,229
Posts and Telegraphs	3,598,519	3,549,370
Mint	339,841	57,900
Receipts by Civil Depts.:		
Law and Justice	662,239	697,300
Police	130,339	132,200
Ports and Pilotage	153,609	138,900
Education	247,905	258,800
Medical	80,388	86,833
Other Departments	133,806	169,124
Total	£1,408,286	1,483,157
Miscellaneous	772,579	760,585
Railways (Net Receipts)	17,532,533	15,199,324
Subsidised Cos.	93,101	68,995
Total	£17,625,634	15,268,319
Irrigation:		
Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,765,966	2,750,200
Major Works, Portion of Land Revenues due to Irrigation	1,684,374	1,697,200
Minor Works	262,819	259,200
Total	£4,713,159	4,706,600
Other Public Works	298,640	266,400
Military Services	1,369,652	1,308,480
Total Revenue.	£85,207,175	80,180,740

Expenditure.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Direct Demands on the Revenues:	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	336,142	377,900
Assignments and Compensation	1,241,101	1,276,500
Collection Charges, viz.:		
Land Revenue	3,986,422	3,955,741
Opium	1,012,440	657,470
Salt	365,373	368,793
Stamps	173,143	109,104
Excise	437,529	462,539
Customs	261,252	269,224
Assessed Taxes	31,254	33,000
Forest	1,174,488	1,240,984
Registration	255,453	261,600
Total	£9,274,597	9,012,855
Interest	1,515,653	1,404,724
Posts and Telegraphs	3,272,984	3,279,447
Mint	132,630	139,305
Exp. on Civil Depts.:		
Gen. Administration	1,983,647	2,069,022
Law and Justice	4,071,063	4,298,258
Police	4,864,990	5,240,606
Ports and Pilotage	204,626	212,601
Education	3,176,809	3,241,720
Ecclesiastical	127,712	127,713
Medical	1,337,935	1,539,740
Political	1,159,190	1,154,075
Other Departments	1,008,227	1,048,745
Total	£17,934,199	18,932,480
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:		
Territ. & Pol. Pensions	220,720	216,350
Furlough & Absentee Allowances	451,606	360,379
Superannuation	3,399,487	3,509,561
Stationery & Printing	729,756	761,207
Miscellaneous	602,235	530,508
Total	£5,403,804	5,378,005
Famine Relief & Insrnce.	1,000,000	999,236
Railway Rev. Account	12,836,101	13,426,188
Irrigation	3,531,867	3,747,132
Other Public Works	7,010,038	7,007,614
Military Services	21,265,765	21,737,606
Excess or Deficiency on Provincial Adjustments	282,886	2,255,000
Total Expenditure	£82,894,752	82,809,592

The figures in the foregoing statement are of gross revenue, and include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, etc.) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India, *i.e.* irrigation works, post-office and telegraphs, and from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of expenditure are also gross, and include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. The revenue and expenditure available for administrative purposes appear, therefore, much greater than they really are. The following figures give the net revenue and expenditure:

NET.

Revenue.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£
I. Land Revenue, etc.:		
1. Land Revenue	20,621,481	20,260,400
2. Forest	2,219,936	1,988,300
3. Tributes	412,618	399,600
Total	£23,254,035	22,648,300
II. Opium	606,348	903,000
III. Taxation:		
1. Salt	3,182,501	3,502,800
2. Stamps	5,260,120	4,983,200
3. Excise	8,790,777	8,699,700
4. Provincial Rates	179,688	36,800
5. Customs	7,410,846	6,190,500
6. Assessed Taxes	1,936,772	1,991,000
7. Registration	517,976	491,200
Total	£27,278,680	25,895,200
IV. Commercial Undertakings:		
1. Posts and Telegraphs	325,535	229,200
2. Rly. Rev. Acc.	4,789,533	1,913,600
3. Irrigation	1,264,981	964,200
Total	£6,380,049	3,107,000
V. Mint	207,211	81,500*
VI. Exchange	119,741	71,700
Total Net Revenue	£57,846,034	52,543,700

Expenditure.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest on railways and irrigation)	163,534	459,300
II. Military Services:		
1. Army	18,585,733	19,174,700
2. Marine	423,303	366,500
3. Works	887,077	965,500
Total	£19,896,113	20,506,700
III. Collection of Rev.	6,684,914	6,706,400
IV. Civil Services:		
1. Civil Depts.	16,525,913	17,455,300
2. Miscellaneous	4,750,966	4,712,600
3. Works	6,795,087	6,744,200
Total	£28,071,966	28,912,100
V. Famine Relief	1,000,000	1,000,000
VI. Adjustments	282,886*	2,255,000*
Total Net Expenditure	£55,533,641	55,329,500
	+£2,312,423	−2,785,800

* Deficit.

Trade.—The following table gives a summary of the sea-borne trade of India for the years 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15:

Imports.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£	£
Merchandise:			
Private	107,332,400	122,165,300	91,940,100
Government	3,754,000	5,373,400	4,667,800
	111,086,400	127,538,700	96,607,900
Treasure:			
Gold	27,527,200	18,817,600	7,135,900
Silver	13,694,000	10,142,100	7,403,000
	41,221,200	28,959,700	14,538,900
Grand Total of Imports	152,307,600	156,498,400	111,146,800

Exports.			
Ind. Produce	160,899,300	162,801,000	118,282,700
Foreign goods, etc., exported	3,160,000	3,118,200	2,737,800
Govt. Stores	86,200	85,800	397,700
	164,145,500	166,005,000	121,418,200
Treasure:			
Gold	4,859,700	3,268,400	2,037,600
Silver	2,228,100	1,453,500	1,488,700
Grand Total of Exports	171,233,300	170,729,900	124,944,500

The following were the principal items imported and exported in 1914-15:

Imports.	£
Fruits and Vegetables	761,500
Liquors	1,032,800
Provisions	1,404,800
Spices	1,145,800
Sugar	7,021,700
Raw Materials:	
Oils	3,118,200
Textile Materials	1,126,600
Manufactured Articles:	
Apparel	1,078,800
Carriages and Carts	920,300
Chemicals and Drugs	1,484,300
Cutlery and Hardware	2,860,100
Dyes and Colours	1,003,300
Glass and Earthenware	944,800
Machinery	4,307,700
Metals	9,158,100
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	36,191,900

Exports.	£
Food:	
Grain	19,365,700
Tea	10,346,500
Raw Materials:	
Gums and Resins	1,109,100
Hides and Skins	5,207,500
Seeds	9,769,300
Textile Materials	33,262,200
Manufactures:	
Chemicals and Drugs	1,573,900
Hides and Skins	3,173,000
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	22,700,200
Dyes and Colours	1,079,200

Of the total imports £61,912,000 came from the U.K., £3,108,800 from Germany, £6,105,200 from

the Dutch East Indies, £3,120,100 from the U.S., £1,158,500 from the Mauritius and dependencies, £2,253,500 from the Straits Settlements, and £2,967,500 from Japan. Of the total exports, £37,296,400 went to the U.K., £6,785,000 to Germany, £11,561,900 to the U.S., £10,437,900 to Japan, £5,878,500 to France, and £2,388,000 to South America.

Currency.—Up to 1893 the standard of value in India was silver. In view of the embarrassment arising from the depreciation in the sterling value of silver, it was decided in that year that silver should no longer be coined on presentation by the public, but the right was given to the public to demand from Government rupees in exchange for gold at the rate of 15 rupees for £1 without limit of amount (*i.e.* 1s. 4*d.* to the rupee). Since 1898-9 the exchange value of the rupee has remained steady at about 1s. 4*d.* In 1914 a Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency made a number of recommendations on particular aspects of Indian currency (see ANNUAL for 1915), but a decision on the main questions is likely to be deferred in view of the abnormal conditions arising out of the war. Owing to the present low price of silver, there is a considerable net profit from its coinage. Up to 1906 practically the whole amount was remitted to England and applied to the purchase of British Government securities, but in that year it was decided that a portion of the reserve should in future be held in silver in India. In 1907-9 half the profits were applied to capital expenditure on railways. In June, 1912, it was decided to form a gold standard reserve, and that no portion of the profits on coinage should be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the gold standard reserve amounted to at least £25,000,000. The constitution of the reserve on March 31st, 1915, was: sterling securities held in England, £12,148,746; cash held in England, £8,150; gold held at the Bank of England, £1,250,000; gold held in India, £5,238,184; due from Treasury balances, £7,000,000—total, £25,645,080. India has a paper currency, paper notes of 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupees being legal tender throughout India, whilst 500, 1,000, and 10,000 rupee notes are legal tender in seven currency circles. The total value of the notes in circulation is £44,078,400. The reserve to meet the paper issue comprises: gold, £21,056,900; silver coin, £13,689,900; Indian Government securities, £6,666,700; British Government securities, £2,666,600. The smaller coins are the *pice* (¼*d.*) and the *anna* (1*d.*).

The principal Indian **journals** are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India. The total number of newspapers is 673, and of periodicals 2,395.

Office of the Secretary of State in Council.

Whitehall, S.W.

Principal Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. (£5,000).

Private Sec., F. H. Lucas, C.B. (£300); *Assist. Sec.*, J. C. Walton (£150).

Political A.D.C. to the Sec. of State, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop-Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (£800).

Permanent Under-Sec., Sir Thomas W. Holderness, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (£2,000).

Private Sec., C. H. Kisch (*acig.*).

Parliamentary Under-Sec., Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (£1,500).

Private Sec., S. K. Brown (£150).

Assistant Under-Sec. of State, Lionel Abrahams, C.B. (£1,500).

Council: Sir Felix O. Schuster, Bt.; Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E.; Gen. Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O. (each £1,200); Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I.; Laurence Currie; Sir Frederick Wm. Duke, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I.; Sir C. Arnold White; Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (each £1,000).

Clerk of the Council, Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B.

Deputy Clerk, James H. Seabrooke, C.I.E.

Reading Clerk to the Council, R. H. A. Carter (£50).

Resident Clerks, D. T. Monteath and W. Gould (each £80).

Correspondence Departments.

Financial Secs., F. W. Newmarch, C.S.I. (£1,200); W. Robinson (£1,200).

Judicial and Public Sec., M. C. C. Seton, C.B. (£1,200); *Assist. Sec.*, *J. E. Ferard (£800-£1,000).

Military Secs., Gen. Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B., (£1,200); J. H. Seabrooke, C.I.E. (£1,100).

Political and Secret Sec., Sir F. A. Hirtzel, K.C.B. (£1,200); *Assist. Sec.*, J. E. Shuckburgh (£800-£1,000).

Public Works Sec., H. A. Haines (£1,200); *Assist Sec.*, W. Stantiall (£800-£1,000).

Revenue and Statistics Sec., L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E. (£1,200); *Assist. Sec.*, E. J. Turner (£800-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, F. H. Lucas, C.B., W. H. Swain, L. D. Wakely, P. H. Dumbell, C. E. Baines, S. F. Stewart, H. J. Tozer, H. Peel and C. H. Kisch (£600-£800).

Junior Clerks, J. C. Walton, †F. W. H. Smith, S. K. Brown, H. W. Garrett, R. H. W. Brinsley-Richards, R. H. A. Carter, D. T. Monteath, E. S. Hopkins, W. H. Morant, P. J. Patrick and G. E. Shepherd (£200-£600).

Clerk for Examination of Army Non effective Accounts, G. Ashton, (£650).

Staff Clerks, E. W. Sutton and G. E. Young (£350-£500); A. Phibbs (£350-£450).

Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Dept., R. C. Barker, C.I.E. (£1,000); *Assist. to ditto*, M. G. Simpson (£275).

Clerks, C. Parratt (£250-£500) and A. I. Keys (£150-£350).

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, W. Badock, C.S.I. (£1,300); *Deputy do.*, R. G. Jaquet (£800-£1,000); *Assist. do.*, W. S. Durrant (£850).

Senior Clerks, F. Perrott, S. George Smith, J. H. F. Reed, G. H. Stoker, R. Mowbray, and A. J. Pattle (£550-£750).

Supernumerary Senior Clerks, T. R. Ellenor, S. Turner (£550-£750)

Junior Clerks, W. Kelley, H. McD. Ellercamp, A. J. C. Edwards, and F. G. Hill, I.S.O. (£200-£500).

Staff Clerks, J. J. Wootton, H. R. White, H. J. Riley, W. Andrews, P. Putnam, C. Biggs, A. Charlton, and E. Aucott (£350-£500); J. W. Clough (£350-£450).

* Receives extra allowance of £100.
† Receives extra allowance of £150.

Store Department.

Director-General, George H. Collier (£1,200); *Deputy do.*, R. R. Howlett (£800-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, F. T. Eades, J. P. Forsyth, A. C. McDowall, and W. F. West (£550-£750).

Junior Clerks, P. J. Hume, A. J. Petty, W. G. Crockett, and M. Daniels (£200-£500).

Staff Clerks, G. J. B. Fox and M. Alexander (£350-£500).

Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. T. G. Segrave.

India Store Depôt, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.

Superintendent, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N. (£800-£1,000); *Deputy do.*, W. E. Phelps, I.S.O. (£600-£800).

Assist. to Supt., B. H. G. Street (£550).

Supervisors, Capt. W. A. Wickham, H. C. Card, *G. Cuttle, *F. W. Sharp, *S. A. Collins, H. J. Shurlock, T. W. Smith, W. Harrison, and E. Price (£250-£500).

Inspector of Machinery, †J. Hitchcock (£400-£500); *Assist. Insp. Mac.*, A. S. Ellis (£250-£400); *Chemist*, J. R. Acton (£250-£400).

Inspector of Scientific Supplies, F. E. Benest (£300-£500).

Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. J. L. van Geyzel, M.B. (£300).

Registry and Record Department.

Registrar and Supt. of Records, W. Foster, C.I.E. (£1,000); *Assist.*, H. Mitchell (£550-£700).

Staff Clerks, M. S. Hall, T. C. Fenton, I.S.O., C. T. Thompson, G. F. Tinney, and E. W. Jolliffe (£350-£500).

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Government Director of Railway Companies, Sir H. P. Burt, K.C.I.E. (£1,000); *Assist. do.*, G. Deuchars (£300).

Librarian, F. W. Thomas (£600); *Assist. do.*, A. G. Ellis (£400).

Sec. for Indian Students (see p. 111).

Educational Adviser to Indian Students (see p. 111).

Inspector Military Equipment and Clothing, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Steevens, K.C.B. (£500); *Assist.*, W. J. Bowden (£250-£450).

Medical Board for Examination of Officers (Tuesday, at 11 o'clock), *President*, Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O. (£800); *Member*, Lt.-Col. J. Anderson, C.I.E. (£300).

Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Sec. of State, Sir S. G. Sale, K.C.I.E. (£1,200); *Assist.*, F. R. Marten (£450-£600).

Editors of India Office List, W. Kelley, H. F. Mackay (£50).

Editor of Telegraph Codes, H. W. Garrett (£50).

Surveyor and Clerk of the Works, T. H. Winny (£300-£400).

Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. M. S. C. Campbell, C.I.E. (£1,000).

India Audit Office.

Auditor, H. A. Cooper (£1,200); *Assist.*, W. A. Sturdy (£800-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, E. L. Ball and A. Jackson (£550-£750).

Junior Clerks, ‡A. H. J. Neatham and C. S. Body (£150-£500).

Staff Clerks, A. F. T. Campbell, L. E. Ellis, and E. S. Evans (£300-£400).

* Receives extra allowance of £25.
† Receives extra allowance of £50.
‡ Receives extra allowance of £100.

Supreme Government, Delhi.

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (assumed charge of office, Nov. 23rd, 1910) (*per mensem* Rs.20,833).

Private Sec., Sir J. H. Du Boulay, K.C.I.E. (Rs. 2,250); *Comptroller*, Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E. (Rs. 1,450); *Military Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. A. Maxwell, *V.C.*, C.S.I., D.S.O. (Rs. 1,500); *Assist. Private Sec.*, H. A. F. Metcalfe (Rs. 880).

Aides-de-Camp, Lt. J. O. C. Hasted, Lt. W. A. Brown, 2nd Lt. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, 2nd Lt. R. T. Viscount Errington, M.V.O.

Indian A.D.C.'s, Muhi-ud-din Khan, Risaldar Major, *Sardar Bahadur*, 31st Lancers; Risaldar Major Karm Singh, 13th Lancers.

Surgeon, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., M.B. (Rs. 1,200).

Council of the Governor-General.—*Ordinary Members*, Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Finance*); C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Revenue*); Sir C. Sankarn Nair, Kt., C.I.E. (*Education*); G. R. Lowndes (*Law*); Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Commerce, Industry, and Railways*); Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I. (*Home*) (each Rs. 6,667). *Extraordinary Member*, His Excellency Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India (Rs. 8,333).

SECRETARIAT.

Revenue and Agriculture Department.

Secretary, L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Under do.*, F. Noyce (Rs. 1,500); *Insp.-Gen. of Forests*, G. S. Hart, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,650); *Assist. do.*, R. S. Troup, F.C.H. (Rs. 1,200).

Finance Department.

Secretary, J. B. Brunyate, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Deputy do.*, C. W. E. Cotton (Rs. 2,250); *Under do.*, E. Burdon (Rs. 1,300); *Assist. do.*, B. N. Mitra, C.I.E. (on special duty); *Officiating Assist. Sec.*, A. V. V. Aiyar (Rs. 950); *Registrar*, E. W. Baker, I.S.O. (Rs. 800).

Financial Adviser (Military Finance), G. B. H. Fell, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); *Deputy do.*, W. C. Ashmore, C.I.E. (Rs. 1,700); *Additional do.*, Maj. E. B. Peacock, I.A. (Rs. 1,540); *Assist do.*, R. H. Rolfe (Rs. 1,000-1,300) (*on leave*); *Officiating*, Capt. W. D. Gray.

Foreign and Political Department.

Political Sec., Hon. J. B. Wood, C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Foreign Sec.*, Hon. A. H. Grant, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Deputy do. (Foreign)*, J. L. Maffey (Rs. 2,250), *Deputy do. (Political)*, Maj. R. H. Chenevix-Trench (Rs. 2,000); *Under Sec.*, Capt. H. V. Biscoe (Rs. 1,300); *Assist. do.*, H. P. G. Law.

Home Department.

Secretary, H. Wheeler, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Deputy do.*, S. R. Hignell (Rs. 2,000); *Under Sec.*, W. Booth-Gravely (Rs. 1,300).

Education Department.

Official Secretary, H. Sharp, M.A., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,583/5/4); *Senior Assist. do.*, Kunwar Maharaj Singh (Rs. 1,000-1,300); *Junior Assist. do.*, G. Anderson (Rs. 850); *Registrar*, R. H. Blaker (Rs. 800); *Educational Commissioner*, H. Sharp, M.A., C.I.E. (Rs. 2,500-3,000); *Curator Bureau of Education*, G. R. Kaye (Rs. 800-1,000).

Legislative Department.

Secretary, Sir W. H. H. Vincent (Rs. 3,000); *Deputy do.*, A. P. Muddiman (Rs. 2,000); *Legal Assist.*, S. C. Gupta (Rs. 1,200-1,500).

Army Department.

Secretaries, Maj.-Gen. (Tempy. Lt.-Gen.) Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.; Col. (Tempy. Maj.-Gen.) B. Holloway, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500) (s.p.t.); *Deputy do.*, Maj. A. H. O. Spence (Rs. 2,100) (s.p.t.); *Assist. Secs.*, Maj. A. W. Chitty, A. A. Whelan (s.p.t.), and Capt. G. D. Ogilvie (s.p.t.); *Registrar*, R. Tharle-Hughes (s.p.t.).

Public Works Department.

Secretary (*Irrigation, Roads and Buildings*), R. P. Russell, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500); *Deputy do.*, P. Hawkins (Rs. 2,000); *Under do.*, A. J. R. Hope (Rs. 1,200); *Assist do.*, J. E. Lacey, I.S.O. (Rs. 1,550); *Insp.-Gen. of Irrigation*, M. Nethersole, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500); *Consulting Architect*, J. Begg (Rs. 2,400); *Electrical Adviser*, J. W. Meares (Rs. 1,500); *Registrar*, W. J. Drake, I.S.O. (Rs. 800).

Commerce and Industry Department.

Secretary, C. E. Low, C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Under Secretaries*, H. A. F. Lindsay (Rs. 1,300); S. H. Slater (Rs. 1,300).

Railway Board.

President, Hon. R. W. Gillan, C.S.I., B.A., LL.B. (Rs. 5,000); *Members*, A. R. Anderson and F. D. Couchman (Rs. 4,000).

High Court of Judicature, Calcutta.

Chief Justice, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, K.C. (Rs. 6,000); *Puisne Judges*, J. G. Woodroffe; Sir A. Mukharji, Kt., C.S.I.; H. Holmwood; C. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher, Saiyid Sharf-ud-din; Digambar Chatarji; Nalini Ranjan Chatarji; W. Teunon; T. W. Richardson, Asutosh Chanduri, Hasan Imam, and C. P. Beachcroft (each Rs. 4,000).

Advocate-Gen., G. H. B. Kenrick (Rs. 4,000); *Govt. Solicitor*, C. H. Kesteven (Rs. 5,000).

Director-Gen. of Posts and Telegraphs, Sir W. Maxwell, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (*on leave*), H. Harrison, *Officiating* (Rs. 3,500-4,000).

Mint Master, Calcutta, Lt.-Col. W. G. R. Cardue, R.E. (Rs. 3,000).

Mint Master, Bombay, Maj. A. L. C. McCormick, R.E. (Rs. 2,000).

Surveyor-Gen. of India, Col. Sir S. G. Burrard, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 3,000).

Director, Geological Survey, H. H. Hayden, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,000).

Director, Botanical Survey, Maj. A. T. Gage (Rs. 1,850).

Director-Gen. of Archæology, Sir J. H. Marshall, C.I.E., Litt.D. (Rs. 1,700).

Agricultural Adviser, B. Coventry, C.I.E. (Rs. 1,750).

Director-Gen. Indian Medical Service, Surg.-Gen. Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I., M.D. (Rs. 3,000).

Sanitary Commissioner, Maj. J. C. Robertson, C.I.E., M.B. (Rs. 2,000).

Chief Insp. of Mines G. F. Adams (Rs. 1,800).

Controller of Patents and Designs, H. G. Graves (Rs. 1,400-1,800).

Commr. N.I.S.R., J. F. Connolly (Rs. 2,500).

Dir.-Gen. of Commercial Intelligence, A. H. Ley.

Chief Insp. of Explosives, Lt.-Col. C. A. Muspratt-Williams, R.A. (Rs. 2,000).

Control of Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, M. J. Cogswell (Rs. 2,250).

Actuary to the Govt. of India, H. G. W. Meikle (Rs. 1,750-2,000).

Director of Statistics, G. Findlay-Shirras, M.A. (Rs. 1,200-1,400).

Provinces of India.

Delhi, proclaimed the capital of India in 1911, was constituted a province in 1912. It has an area of 573 sq. miles, and a population of 411,400, the population of Delhi city being 229,144.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. William Malcolm Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Madras, with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, Banganapalle, and Pudukkotai, occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula. The seat of government is Madras city (pop. 518,660), on the east coast. The **Laccadive Islands** (pop. 10,274) for administrative purposes form a part of the Presidency. There are few manufactures, but the sea coast has helped to create a widely diffused trade. **Area**, 142,330 sq. m.; **pop.** 41,405,404.

Governor, Lord Pentland, G.C.I.E. (Rs. 10,000). *Private Sec.*, H. G. Stokes, C.I.E; *Military Sec.*, Capt. W. S. E. Money, 22nd Cav.; *A.D.C.'s*, W. D. F. Liston, L. B. Gasson, Indian Police; Capt. T. A. Thornton, 7th Hussars; Risaldar Major Malik Sher Bahadur, 26th K.G.O. Light Cav.

Governor's Council: Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.; Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; A. G. Cardew, C.S.I. (Rs. 5,333).

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, A. Butterworth, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750). *Revenue Department*, L. Davidson, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,000). *Local, etc., Departments*, J. P. Bedford (Rs. 2,500 + 250 l.a.). *Judicial Dept.*, C. G. Todhunter (Rs. 2,500 + 250 l.a.). *Public Works*, Col. W. M. Ellis, R.E. (Rs. 2,750). *Public Work (Joint Sec.)*, S. B. Murray (Rs. 2,750). *Board of Revenue*, R. B. Clegg (Rs. 3,750), N. S. Brodie (Rs. 3,500), L. E. Buckley (Rs. 3,000), H. F. W. Gillman (Rs. 3,000).

Bombay is the western Presidency: capital Bombay (pop. 979,445). It is the home of the Mahrattas and of the Mohammedans of Gujarat and Sind. Manufactures include cotton cloth, silk weaving, pottery and brass ware. **Area**, including Sind and Aden, 123,059 sq. m.; **pop.** 19,672,642.

Governor, Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E. (Rs. 10,000). *Private Sec.*, J. Crerar, M.A. (Rs. 1,500). *Military Sec.*, Maj. J. G. Greig, (Rs. 1,000). *A.D.C.'s*, Capt. K. O. Goldie, 10th Lanc.; Lt. E. de Geijer, 2/7 Hants. Reg.

Council of the Governor: W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E.; George Carmichael, C.S.I.; M. B. Chaubal (each Rs. 5,333).

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments*, (vacant) (Rs. 3,750). *Under-Secretary*, C. W. A. Turner (on leave; J. A. Pope, acting). *Political and Judicial*, L. Robertson (Rs. 3,125). *Under-Secretary*, A. F. Kindersley. *Legal Remembrancer*, P. E. Percival (Rs. 2,500) (on leave; G. D. French, acting). *Assistant Remembrancer*, J. Nissim. *General, Educational, Marine, and Ecclesiastical*, J. L. Rieu (Rs. 2,500). *Public Works*, H. F. Beale (Rs. 2,750) and Lt.-Col. W. V. Scudamore, R.E. (Rs. 2,500).

High Court of Judicature: *Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Basil Scott (Rs. 5,000). *Judges*, Hons. Sir S. L. Batchelor, Sir D. D. Davar, F. C. O. Beaman, J. J. Heaton (on leave), N. C. Macleod, L. A. Shah, M. H. W. Hayward (acting) (each Rs. 4,000). *Judicial Commr. of Sind*, E. M. Pratt (Rs. 3,000); *Additional*, H. N. Crouch, C. C. Boyd (acting).

Bengal comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges. The capital is Calcutta (pop. 1,222,313), but the Government migrates in the hot season to Darjeeling and to Dacca in the rainy season. The soil is very fertile, and the staple crops are rice, jute, indigo, and tea. There are flourishing manufactures, and trade and commerce prosper. **Area**, 78,699 sq. m.; **pop.** 45,483,077.

Governor: Lord Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G (Rs. 10,000). *Private Sec.*, W. R. Gourlay (Rs. 1,500). *Military Sec.*, Capt. H. G. Vaux (Rs. 1,000).

Council of the Governor: N. D. Beatson-Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E.; P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.; Nawab Shamsul Huda (each Rs. 5,333).

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, J. G. Cumming, C.I.E. (on leave: J. H. Kerr, C.I.E., officiating) (Rs. 3,333). *Financial*, H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E. (on leave; J. Donald, officiating) (Rs. 2,750). *Revenue*, J. H. Kerr, C.I.E. (*Offg. Chief Sec.*), L. Birley, C.I.E. (*Offg.*), (Rs. 2,750). *General and Municipal*, H. F. Samman (*Offg. Commr. a Division*), Kiran Chandra De, C.I.E. (*Offg.*) (Rs. 2,750). *Legislative Secretary and Secretary to the Legislative Council*, A. W. W. Watson (Rs. 2,500). *Public Works*, H. H. Green (Rs. 2,500). *Irrigation and Marine*, F. A. A. Cowley.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh occupy the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital, Allahabad (pop. 171,697). It is the richest wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. Millet, rice, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., are also grown. Manufactures include sugar, indigo, and cotton cloth. **Area**, 112,346 sq. m.; **pop.** 1914, 48,014,080.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., LL.D., V.D. (Rs. 8,333).—*Private Sec.*, Capt. C. A. Watson Smyth (Rs. 991); *A.D.C.*, S. V. L. de M. Gordon, I.P.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, Hon. R. Burn (Rs. 3,000).—*Financial Secretary*, Hon. A. W. Pim (Rs. 2,250).—*Judicial Secretary*, Hon. S. P. O'Donnell (Rs. 1,833).—*Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Buildings, Roads and Railway Branches*, Hon. W. G. Wood, C.S.I. (Rs. 2,750).—*Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch*, Hon. G. T. Anthony (Rs. 2,750).

Punjab. Together with the North-West Frontier province and Kashmir, which lies to its north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-named province comprises all of British India north of Sind to Rajputana, and west of the river Jumna. Inclusive of the 34 feudatory states which form part of the administration, most of them of small importance, the Punjab includes an area of 136,330 sq. miles, and a population at the census of 1911 of 24,187,750. The main elements of the population are Mohammedans, who comprise one-half; Hindus three-eighths, and Sikhs one-eighth, the last-named forming a distinctive feature of the province. The British portion of the Punjab is divided into 28 districts with an area of 99,779 sq. miles and a population of 19,974,956. The capital is Lahore (pop. 228,687), but during part of the year Simla is shared with the Supreme Government as the summer headquarters. Other large towns are Amritsar and Multan. Agriculture is the main industry, artificial irrigation being very general. There are rich deposits of rock-salt. The town and surrounding area of Delhi were separated from the Punjab and constitution on Oct. 1st, 1912, and formed into a separate administration, reducing the area and population of the province as given above by some 500 sq. miles and 380,000 souls respectively.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 8,333).

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Rs. 3,000). *Financial Secretary*, C. A. Barron, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,550).—*Revenue Secretary*, J. P. Thompson (Rs. 2,050).—*Secretaries Irrigation Branch*, T.R. J. Ward, M.V.O., M.I.C.E., F. E. Gwyther, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750).—*Secretary Buildings and Roads Branch*, Col. R. S. Maclagan, C.B., C.S.I.—*Financial Commissioners*, A. H. Diack, C.V.O., Sir M. W. Fenton, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500).

Burma comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and northwest by the mountainous ranges of Tibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the west and south by the Indian Ocean, on the east by Chinese territory, and on the south-east by Siam. There are nine main racial groups in the country, the chief being the Burman, which, with its allied groups, is derived from the great prehistoric invasion of Burma by the Tibeto-Burman family of tribes which probably started originally from the interior of Tibetan China. The Chin, Kachin, and numerous other tribes inhabit the outlying highlands that skirt Upper Burma. The Shan States lie on the east between Burma and China. Rice is grown largely in the delta region of Burma, being milled at Rangoon; the exports of rice in 1914-15 amounted to 2,348,000 tons. There are extensive forests of teak, and the minerals include petroleum, rubies, and jade-stone. **Capital**, Lower Burma, Rangoon (pop. 293,316); Upper Burma, Mandalay (pop. 138,299). **Area**, 230,839 sq. m.; **pop.** (census 1911) 12,115,217.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 8,333).—*Private Sec.*, H. C. Gadsden (Rs. 1,000).

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, W. F. Rice, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,000).—*Revenue Secretary*, W. J. Keith (Rs. 1,800).—*Secretary*, C. M. Webb (Rs. 1,800).—*Secretary Public Works Department*, G. C. Stawell (Rs. 2,750).—*Joint Secretary Public Works Department*, D. W. Aikman, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750).—*Financial Commissioner*, H. Thompson, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500).

The Province of Bihar and Orissa, which was constituted in 1912, with an executive council, comprises the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa divisions. The crops include rice, wheat, oil seeds, tobacco, and sugar. Minerals mostly coal and mica. **Capital**, Patna (pop. 136,153). **Area**, 83,181 sq. m.; **pop.** 34,490,084.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Edward Albert Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 8,333).

Council of the Lt.-Governor, Hon. Edward Vere Levinge, C.S.I.; Hon. Maharaja Bahadur

Sir Rameswar Singh, G.C.I.E., of Darbhanga; Hon. Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent (each Rs. 5,000).

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, H. McPherson (acting) (Rs. 2,850)—*Revenue and Judicial*, H. Coupland (acting) (Rs. 2,250).—*Financial and Municipal*, E. L. L. Hammond (Rs. 1,800).—*Public Works: Irrigation*, F. Clayton (Rs. 2,500); *Buildings and Roads*, G. L. Searight (Rs. 2,500).

High Court of Judicature: *Chief Judge*, Hon. E. Chamier (Rs. 4,000).—*Judges*, Hons Syed Sharfuddin, E. P. Chapman, B. K. Mullick, F. R. Roe, Rai Bahadur Jwala Prasad (each Rs. 3,500).

The Central Provinces contain much waste-land and jungle. Coal is found and worked at Ballarpur in the Chanda district, Mohpani in the Narsinghpur district, and in the Pench Valley in the Chhindwara district. The only important manufactures are cotton spinning and weaving, while pottery and cement are manufactured on a small scale in Jubbulpore; but the industry of extracting and exporting manganese ore is of some importance, and industries connected with cotton are rapidly expanding. **Area**, 130,997 sq. m., of which 99,823 are British territory and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. **Berar**, permanently leased to the British Government by the Nizam of Hyderabad, is attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes. **Pop.** of Central Provinces and Berar, 13,916,308. **Capital**, Nagpur (pop. 101,415).

Chief Commissioner, Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., LL.D. (Rs. 5,667).

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. T. Marten (Rs 2,250).—*Second Secretary*, Hon. H. F. E. Bell (Rs. 2,000).—*Third Secretary*, Hon. J. Hullah (Rs. 1,950).—*Secretary Public Works Department*, Hon. R. H. Tickell, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,900).—*Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records*, Hon. H. E. Hemingway.—*Judicial Commissioner*, Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman, Kt. (Rs. 3,500).—*Additional Judicial Commissioners*, J. K. Batten, H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E. (each Rs. 3,000), H. F. Hallifax (on military duty); F. W. A. Prideaux (acting).—*Financial Commissioner*, Hon. H. A. Crump, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500).

The North-West Frontier Province comprises five British districts and also the tribal areas under the political control of the British Government which stretch northward and westward towards Afghanistan. In 1901 it was constituted a separate administration and placed under the control of a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at **Peshawar** (pop. 1911, 97,935). The total area of the province is 38,918 sq. m., and the pop. at census 3,819,027. The British districts, from north to south, are Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, all but the first-named being situated west of the Indus. The tribal area is divided for administrative purposes into five political agencies, viz. Dir, Swat and Chitral, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana; and there are in addition certain tracts under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the adjoining British district. The tribal area, which comprises some 25,500 sq. m., is mountainous and barren, except in certain favoured spots, and only contributes 1,622,094 to the total pop. of the Province. In the British districts the soil is fertile and water abundant, except in Dera Ismail Khan. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and gram in the spring, and maize and various varieties of millet in the autumn.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.—*Resident in Waziristan*, Sir John S. Donald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Revenue Commissioner*, Hon. Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E.—*Judicial Commissioner*, W. P. Barton, C.I.E.—*Sec. to the Chief Commissioner*, E. H. Kealy.—*Sec. to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Depart. (Roads and Buildings)*, Col. W. J. D. Dundee, C.I.E., R.E.—*Sec. Irrigation*, F. W. Carne.—*Insp.-Gen. of Police*, H. A. Close, C.I.E.—*Chief Med. Officer*, Lt.-Col. T. W. Irvine, I.M.S.—*Inspecting Officer Frontier Corps*, Lt.-Col. J. S. Kemball.—*Commandant Frontier Constab.*, R. C. Boyle.—*Director of Public Instruction*, J. A. Richey (*on deputation to the Punjab as Director of Public Instruction*; C. E. W. Jones, *offg.*).—*Supt. Archæological Survey*, Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E. (*on deputation*; Pandit Aiyar V. Natesa, *offg.*).

Assam, which in 1905 was united with Eastern Bengal to form a Lieutenant-Governorship, was in 1912 again made a separate province under a Chief Commissioner. **Capital**, Shillong (pop. 13,639). The cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the province; in 1914 there were 762 gardens, the total area under crop being 376,048 acres, producing 208,227,104 lb. of manufactured tea. **Area**, 53,015 sq. m.; **pop.** 6,7 3,635.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E. (Rs. 5,000).—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. B. C. Allen (Rs. 2,250 & Lo. A. 400).—*Second Sec.*, Hon. A. W. Botham (Rs. 1,800 & Lo. A. 150).—*Sec. Public Works*, Hon. F. O. Oertel (Rs. 2,500 & Lo. A. 150).

The **Andaman** and **Nicobar Islands** (area, 3,143 sq. m., pop. (1914) 24,801, including 1,882 Andamanese, 6,310 Nicobarese, and 16,914 resident in the convict settlement) lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce cocoanuts. The convict settlement is in the Andaman Islands.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E., I.A. (Rs. 3,000).

Ajmer-Merwara (area, 2,711 sq. m., pop. 501,395) (a British district in Rajputana) has a population consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 81,000 Mohammedans. The principal crops produced are millet, wheat, cotton, and oil-seeds, but the value of the harvests is dependent upon the monsoons, which are very variable, and seldom favourable two seasons in succession.

Chief Commissioner, Sir Elliot G. Colvin, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 4,000).

Coorg (area, 1,582 sq. m., pop. 174,976) is a province on the plateau of the Western Ghats. It is for the most part under forest, but rice is cultivated. **Chief Commissioner**, Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Rs. 4,000).

Baluchistan is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes (1) **British Baluchistan**, consisting of the tahsils of Shahrig, Sibi, Duki, Pishin with Shorarud, and the Chaman sub-division; (2) **the Agency territories**, consisting of the Quetta, Loralai

(excluding Duki tahsil), Zhob and Chagai districts, the Nasirabad sub-division, the Kohlu sub-tahsil, and the Bolan Pass; (3) **the tribal areas**, inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes; and (4) **the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela.** The districts of Sibi and Pishin were assigned to Britain by the Treaty of Gundamak. Quetta, the Bolan, the Nasirabad sub-division, including the Manjuthi lands and Nushki, are held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Kalat. The total **area** is about 134,638 sq. m.; population 834,703. The British territory is administered from Quetta, the headquarters of the Province, by a Chief Commissioner, and the Agency territories and other portions of Baluchistan by the same officer as Agent to the Governor-General. This administered territory has an **area** of 80,410 sq. m.; **pop.** 420,291. There are six administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Kalat. The principal chief of the **native states** is H.H. Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Kalat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees, and enjoys a salute of 19 guns. He succeeded his father in '93. The ruling chief of Las Bela is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E., who succeeded in '96 (personal salute of 9 guns). Kalat has an area of 73,278 sq. m.; pop. 359,086. Area of **Las Bela** 7,132 sq. m.; pop. 61,205. Baluchistan is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghazni, Kabul, and Kandahar. The railways include the Quetta-Nushki line (82 miles), and their total length is 481 miles. The trans-frontier trade in 1914-15 amounted to:—**imports** into India, £133,930; **exports** from India to Afghanistan and Persia, £162,767.

Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., (Rs. 4,000).—*Judicial and Rev. Commr.*, Lt.-Col. A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750).

Bhutan is a state in the Eastern Himalayas, whose external relations are controlled by the Government of India. It is bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south by British India. The population is mostly Buddhist. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Chumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bhutan, a subsidy of £6,666. **Area**, 18,000 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated at 400,000.

Nepal. A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the east, and British India on the south and west, which is **independent**, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, **Katmandu** (pop. 50,000). The population is of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The titular ruler is the Maharajadhiraja, but the real power is in the hands of the Prime Minister. **Area** about 54,000 sq. miles; **pop.** estimated at 5,639,092.

Resident (at *Katmandu*), Lieut.-Col. J. Manners Smith, *V.C.*, C.V.O., C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750).

Sikkim is an independent state in the Himalayas, bounded on the north and east by Tibet, on the south by Darjiling, and on the west by Nepal. It is under the protection of Great Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a **Political Officer** advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade with Tibet is carried on through Sikkim. **Area**, 2,818 sq. m.; **pop.** 87,920.

Political Officer: C. A. Bell, C.M.G.

The Native States. The native or feudatory states occupy more than one-third of the country. The British Government has control over them, but not of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a **Political Resident**, who assists the native prince. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The population of these states is as follows:—

	Pop. 1911.
Assam State (Manipur)	346,222
Baluchistan States	420,291
Baroda State	2,032,798
Bengal States	822,565
Bihar and Orissa States	3,945,209
Bombay States	7,411,675
Central India Agency	9,356,980
Central Provinces States	2,117,002
Hyderabad State	13,374,676
Kashmir State	3,158,126
Madras States	4,811,841
Mysore State	5,806,193
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	1,622,094
Punjab States	4,212,794
Rajputana Agency	10,530,432
Sikkim	87,920
United Provinces States	832,036
Total	70,888,854

BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

The area of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, exclusive of India, is 9,451,000 square miles—seventy-eight times the area of the United Kingdom. The population at the 1911 census was 56,845,000, the population of the United Kingdom being then 45,217,000.

COLONIES IN EUROPE.

Gibraltar. Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. The name is a corruption of **Jebel el Tarik**, the Mount of Tarik. A rocky promontory, 2¾ miles long and with an extreme breadth of ¾ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress. **Area**, 1⅞ sq. m.; **pop.** 19,120, excluding the navy and garrison (5,542). The rock rises to 1,439 feet, and is strongly fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. There are small port and harbour dues (maximum £4), and a small duty is paid on wines, spirits, and tobacco imported otherwise. The currency is that of the U.K. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also an important coaling station. The customs, post office, and rents of Crown property are the principal sources of revenue. **Revenue**, 1912,

£105,738; 1913, £104,634; 1914, £89,721. **Expenditure,** 1912, £81,613; 1913, £82,077; 1914, £121,420. **Exports to U.K.,** 1912, £24,485; 1913, £27,209; 1914, £25,556. **Imports from (and of) U.K.,** 1912, £736,166; 1913, £827,806; 1914, £789,210.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Herbert Miles, G.C.B., C.V.O. (salary £4,500 from civil sources and £500 military).—*Assist. Mil. Sec.*, Capt. H. W. Dumaresq, Rifle Bgde. (£292).—*A.D.C.*, Capt. S. F. Carrington, Wilts. R. (£192).—*A.A.* and *Q.M.G.*, Col. F. W. N. Wogan-Browne (£529).—*Chief Engineer*, Lt.-Col. A. T. Moore (*actg.*) (£748).—*Assist. Director of Ordnance Stores*, Lt.-Col. E. L. H. James.—*Admiral Superintendent*, Vice-Ad. B. Currey.—*Colonial Secretary*, W. C. F. Robertson (£1,000 and house).—*Treasurer and Collector*, A. C. Greenwood (£400-£600).—*Chief Justice*, B. H. T. Frere, LL.B. (£1,000.)—*Attorney-General*, C. J. Griffin, K.C. (£800).—*Captain of the Port and Shipping Master*, Commander W. H. Niles (£500).—*Government Engineer*, J. R. Crook (£500-£600).—*Police Magistrate*, W. P. Michelin (£500-£600).—*Postmaster-General*, C. W. Hill (£400-£500).—*Registrar, Supreme Court*, J. Discombe (£400-£500).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit:** 4 days.

Malta. A Crown colony. Anciently **Melita.** Situated in the Mediterranean, about 58 miles south of Sicily. **Area** (including two smaller islands) 117 sq. m. **Pop.** (civil) 1915, 221,696. Malta alone contains about 198,790 inhabitants. Capital, **Valetta**; civil pop. (with suburb of Florina) 31,612. A fine city, commanding two noble harbours, and surrounded by massive fortifications which are picturesque, but antiquated. Malta is the chief coaling station of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and is provided with extensive dockyard accommodation. **Government** is administered by a Governor (military), advised and assisted by an Executive Council. Legislation is carried on by a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor (President), a Vice-President, the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, the Crown Advocate, with other official and elected members. **Language:** The vernacular is a dialect of Semitic origin derived from the Carthagenian and Arabic tongues, but contains a large admixture of Italian terms. Generally, the upper classes can speak English and Italian. Italian is the official language of the law-courts. **Religion:** Roman Catholic. **Education:** Free in the day and night elementary schools (1914-15 enrolment, 24,697), while secondary education is provided at a very moderate rate. The Lyceum is attended by about 500 boys, and the University by about 180 students. There are also many private schools. **Products:** Potatoes, onions, cumminseed, and oranges are the principal products that are exported. The number of vessels which entered in 1914-15 was 2,209, with a tonnage of 3,852,248, while 2,204 with a tonnage of 3,852,767 cleared. **Revenue,** 1912-13, £442,035; 1913-14, £423,108; 1914-15, £410,725. **Expenditure,** 1912-13, £427,581; 1913-14, £402,521; 1914-15, £386,283. **Imports,** 1912-13, £2,614,566; 1913-14, £2,510,934; 1914-15, £2,069,817. **Exports,** 1912-13, £977,656; 1913-14, £1,053,854; 1914-15, £662,412. **Exports to U.K.,** 1912, £33,399; 1913, £31,364; 1914, £22,469. **Imports from (and of) U.K.,** 1912, £903,349; 1913, £1,105,199; 1914, £832,920.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, F.M. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G. (salary £3,000, and £2,000 from the War Office); residences, Valetta, Verdala, and Sant' Antonio Palaces.—*Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*, H. A. Byatt, C.M.G.—*Assist. Sec.*, E. L. Bonavia (£450).—*Crown Advocate*, Sir V. Frendo Azopardi, C.M.G. (£750).—*Superintendent Public Works Dept.*, L. Gatt, C.M.G. (£500).—*Director of Public Instruction*, Prof. E. Magro, M.D.—*Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Ports*, R. J. Briffa (£400).—*Treasurer*, T. Vella (£500).—*Chief Govt. Med. Off.*, G. Caruana Scicluna, M.D. (£500).—*Auditor*, J. C. Fisher.—*Supt. of Posts*, Lt.-Col. H. W. Engerer.—*Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal* (vacant) (£1,000).—*Judges*, G. Pullicino, A. Micallef, S. Micallef, A. Parnis, G. Agius (£600).—*Superintendent of Police*, vacant (£500). **Chief Military and Naval Officers:** *Major-Gen.*, J. S. S. Barker, C.B., Commanding R.A.—*Acting A.A.* and *Q.M.G.*, Lt.-Col. Viscount Masserene and Ferard, D.S.O.—*Acting D.-A.A.G.*, Maj. C. Howard Vyse, R.G.A.—*Chief Engineer*, Lt.-Col. E. C. Seaman, R.E.—*D.D.M.S.*, Surg.-Gen. H. R. Whitehead, C.B.—*Assist. Dir. Ord. Stores*, Col. M. Spencer, A.O.D.—*Assist. Dir. S. and T.*, Maj. H. G. L. Hall.—*Adm. Superintendent*, Vice-Ad. Arthur S. Limpus, C.B.—*King's Harbour Master*, Capt. F. A. L. Andrews.—*Chief Eng.*, Eng.-Commr. J. G. Liversidge.—*Naval Chap.*, Rev. H. A. Heap, M.A.—*Fleet Surg.*, J. Lawrence Smith, M.V.O., M.B.

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares:** £9 to £14. **Mail transit:** 4 days.

Cyprus. An island in the Levant, 40 miles south of Asia Minor and 60 west of Syria, formerly occupied by Great Britain under the Convention with Turkey of June 4th, 1878. Under the Convention an annual tribute of £92,800 was payable to the Sultan, but on the outbreak of war with Turkey the island was formally annexed by proclamation (Nov. 5th, 1914). **Area,** 3,584 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911) 274,108, of whom 214,480 are Greek Christians and 56,428 Mohammedans, and 144 military. Divided into six districts. Capital, **Nicosia,** pop. 16,052, inland. Chief products, cotton, wine, caroubs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. Efforts are being made to revive the tobacco industry, which was once flourishing. The island is administered by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 8 and a Legislative Council of 18 members, of whom 12 are elected (3 by Moslems and 9 by non-Moslems, on separate registers). A new harbour has been made at Famagusta and a railway runs from Famagusta through Nicosia to Evrychou, a distance of 75 miles. The island receives an annual grant of £50,000 from the Imperial Exchequer. **Revenue,** 1912-13, £334,685; 1913-14, £391,816; 1914-15, £340,110. **Expenditure,** 1912-13, £258,661; 1913-14, £388,965; 1914-15, £409,214. **Public Debt,** £269,227. **Total imports,** 1912, £602,345; 1913, £619,338; 1914, £569,216; **total exports,** 1912, £728,988; 1913, £620,591; 1914, £550,239. **Exports to U.K.,** 1912, £318,613; 1913, £138,785; 1914, £216,313. **Imports from (and of) U.K.,** 1912, £154,020; 1913, £147,488; 1914, £146,835.

High Commissioner, H.E. Major Sir J. E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., (salary £3,000).—*Chief Secretary*, Captain C. W. J. Orr (£870).—*Chief Assist. Sec.*, J. C. D. Fenn (£450).—*Commissioners*, C. S. Cade, Nicosia (£600); C. B. Wodehouse, Larnaca (£650); Maj. W. N.

Bolton, Limassol (£580); F. R. S. Baxendale, Famagusta (£550); Maj. G. C. Bayly, Paphos (£500); E. E. McDonald, Kyrenia (£450).—*Treasurer*, W. A. Bowring (£660).—*Chief Collector of Customs*, W. J. D. Ansell, I.S.O. (£550).—*Registrar-Gen.*, F. O. J. Ongley (£610).—*Auditor*, E. du Boulay (£575).—*Chief Justice*, Sir C. R. Tyser (£1,080); *Puisne Judge*, S. Fisher (£820); *Presidents of District Courts*, J. R. Holmes, Nicosia (£580); W. H. H. Thorne, Larnaca (£550); A. L. C. Stuart, Limassol (£580); J. C. Macaskie, Famagusta (£550); W. T. Porter, Paphos (£500); H. A. Bros, Kyrenia (£500).—*King's Advocate*, W. A. Russell (£820).—*Chief Comdt. of Police*, Capt. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O. (£550).—*Chief Med. Off.*, Dr. R. A. Cleveland (£550).—*Principal Forest Officer*, A. K. Bovill (£600).—*Gen. Man. Ry. Depart.*, G. A. Day (£600).—*Director, Public Works*, E. H. D. Nicolls (£600).—*Director of Agriculture*, W. Bevan (£450).—*Island Postmaster*, E. H. Hore (£475).—*Chief Inspector of Schools*, Canon F. D. Newham (£390).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit:** 7 days. Port Said to Cyprus, 1st class, £2 5s.; 2nd class, £1.

COLONIES IN ASIA.

Aden. A town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Total **area**, 75 sq. m.; **pop.** 46,165. A **Resident** acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a **coaling station** for the British Navy, and as such is strongly fortified. The islands of **Perim** and **Kuria-Muria** off the coast of Arabia, and **Socotra** off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of Aden. Perim has an area of about 5 sq. m., and is used as a coaling depôt for the Mercantile Marine. Socotra has an area of 1,382 sq. m., and a population of 12,000 of Arab descent. Capital, Hadibo. Products, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £325,038; 1913, £309,120; 1914, £231,554. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £445,633; 1913, £483,171; 1914, £377,791.

Political Resident, Major-Gen. Sir George Younghusband, K.C.I.E., C.B. (*per mensem*, Rs. 3,000. plus Rs. 500 allowance).

First Assistant Resident, Lt.-Col. H. F. Jacob, I.A.; *Second ditto*, Lt.-Col, W. Beale; *Third ditto*, Maj. A. H. E Mosse; *Fourth ditto*, Capt. B. R. Reilly; *Chairman, Port Trust*, J. B. S. Thubron.

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares:** £21 to £38. **Mail transit:** 10 days.

Bahrein Islands. These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. Pop. about 110,000. The chief town is Muharrak, on the island of that name, pop. 20,000; but the commercial capital is Manama, pop. 25,000. The ruling chief is Sheikh Esa bin Ali Al Khalifa, C.S.I. Since 1904 a British officer has resided at Manama, as Political Agent of the Government of India, working under the Resident in the Persian Gulf. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but there is a large transit trade with Arabia. **Total imports**, 1912, £2,065,222; 1913, £2,239,527; 1914, £1,877,630. **Total exports**, 1912, £2,285,156; 1913, £2,295,136; 1914, £1,740,008.

Resident in the Persian Gulf (Bushire): Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Percy Cox, K.C.I.E, C.S.I.

Political Agent: Maj. T. H. Keyes (Rs. 1,750).

British North Borneo (area 31,106 sq. m., pop. 208,183) is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in 1881. In '88 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. Acting under the instructions of the Court of Directors, the administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The rubber, tobacco, cocoanut, and timber trade is extending, and the cultivation of cotton is being encouraged. The chief town and seat of the administration is Sandakan; pop. 8,256. A railway 125 miles long, inclusive of sidings, runs from Jesselton, Gaya Bay, on the west coast, to Melalap in the interior. A branch some 20 miles long runs from Beaufort Junction to Weston, Brunei Bay.

Revenue, 1912, £176,269; 1913, £210,197; 1914, £207,943. **Expenditure**, 1912, £106,094; 1913, £115,545; 1914, £119,018. **Imports**, 1912, £638,892; 1913, £634,538; 1914, £554,783. **Exports**, 1912, 660,673; 1913, £863,115; 1914, £730,336.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £69,963; 1912, £94,041; 1914, £103,853. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £27,661; 1913, £63,616; 1914, £43,039.

Court of Directors: *Chairman*, The Right Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. — *Vice-Chairman*, E. Dent: Rear-Admiral Sir Bouverie Clark, K.C.B.; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; G. E. B. Bromley-Martin; Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B.; Sir Montagu Ommaney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Secretary*, Harington G. Forbes.—*London Office*, 37, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Establishment: *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His Ex. A. C. Pearson (£2,000).—*Government Sec.*, F. W. Fraser ($5,400).—*Assist. do.*, T. A. Robertson ($3,900).—*Finance Commissioner*, J. McDowell ($5,400).—*Commissioner of Lands*, G. C. Woolley ($4,800).—*Chief Surveyor*, E. A. Pavitt ($5,700).—*Judicial Commissioner*, S. Sawrey-Cookson ($5,600).—*Auditor*, C. P. Van Kinschot ($4,200).—*Commandant*, Maj. C. H. Harington ($5,850).—*Protector of Labour Contracts*, R. G. L. Horton (*actg.*) ($4,800).—*Principal Med. Off.*, W. B. Orme (£800).—*Supt. of Posts and Telegraphs*, R. Scott-Atkinson ($4,800).—*Supt. Public Works*, F. S. Budden ($6,000).—*Residents*, W. W. Smith (*actg.*), Sandakan ($5,600); F. J. Moysey (*off.-in-charge*), Kudat ($4,540); G. C. Irving (*actg.*), East Coast ($4,500); E. H. Barraut ($5,600); H. W. L. Bunbury, Interior ($4,800). *Supt. of Customs*, M. M. Clark ($4,800).—*Gen. Manager of Railways*, J. W. Watson (£1,000).

British Agents (Singapore), Messrs. Guthrie & Co. **Mail transit**, 24 days.

Brunei, or Borneo Proper, is a state in the island of Borneo lying north-east of Sarawak. Area 4,000 sq. m., pop. 30,000. Capital, Brunei, with a population of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Mohamed Jemalulalem, C.M.G. (b. '89). A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88, and in 1906 a **British Resident** was appointed with powers to control the general

administration of the state. The Governor of the Straits Settlements is High Commissioner.
Resident, E. B. Maundrell.

Revenue, 1913, £21,000; 1914, £14,775. **Expenditure**, 1913, £18,000; 1914, £19,050. **Debt**, 1913, £50,000; 1914, £51,303.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,003; 1913, £510; 1914, £435.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £758; 1913, £562; 1914, £299.

Ceylon. An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks which is called Adam's Bridge, now surmounted by a viaduct. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a Crown colony. **Area**, 25,332 sq. m.; **pop.** (1914) 4,260,700. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, **Colombo**, pop. 226,969. **Bulk of population** Singhalese, then Tamil, Moormen (Arabs), Burghers, Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 7,400 (exclusive of 389 who left the island for military purposes in connection with the present war). An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, and number about 5,000. The **Government** is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 6, and a **Legislative Council** of 21 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 5 other official members, and 10 non-official members, of whom 6 are nominated and 4 elected. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 21 local boards. The basis of the law is Roman-Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus number 986,394, and the Mohammedans and Christians number about 298,181 and 430,158 respectively. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; but tea (1914 exports, 193,583,592 lb.), rubber (1914 exports, 306,724 cwt.), and the cocoanut palm are now the chief staples. Other products are plumbago, cocoa, grain, rice, and cinnamon. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 672 miles. The **Maldive Archipelago** is tributary to Ceylon. It consists of groups of islets 400 miles west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mohammedan population estimated at 72,237. Mali is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and cocoanuts.

Public revenue, 1912, £3,149,748; 1913, £3,411,502; 1914, £4,481,464.* **Public expenditure**, 1912, £2,975,807; 1913, 3,178,061; 1914, £4,624,493 * **Public debt**, 1914, £5,949,151. **Total imports**, 1912, £11,659,581; 1913, £13,309,386; 1914, £11,487,836. **Total exports**, 1912, £13,263,663; 1913, £15,657,570; 1914, £14,557,589. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £7,459,547; 1913, £7,797,190; 1914, £8,084,791. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £2,861,188; 1913, £4,185,172; 1914, £2,849,609.

Governor, Sir J. Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (salary £6,400).—*Colonial Sec.*, R. E. Stubbs, C.M.G. (£2,000).—*Principal Assist. do.*, M. Stevenson (£850).—*Second Assist.*, A. G. Clayton (£800).—*Third Assist.*, E. B. F. Sueter (£475).—*Fourth Assist.*, H. M. M. Moore (£450).—*Office Assist.*, J. E. Christoffelsz, I.S.O.—*Controller of Revenue*, A. S. Pagden (Rs.20,250).—*Colonial Auditor*, W. W. Woods (£1,000).—*Treasurer*, B. Senior, I.S.O. (£1,450).—*Government Agents*, J. G. Fraser, C.M.G., West Prov. (Rs. 18,000); B. Horsburgh, North Prov. (Rs. 18,000); R. B. Hellings, South Prov. (Rs. 19,125); E. B. Denham, East Prov. (Rs. 13,500); C. R. Cumberland, N.W. Prov. (Rs. 17,437); B. Constantine, N.C. Prov. (Rs. 15,750); F. Bartlett, Uva (Rs. 15,750); R. N. Thaine, Sabaragamuwa (£900).—*Chief Justice*, Sir A. Wood Renton (£2,250).—*Senior Puisne Judge*, G. F. M. Ennis (£1,400).—*Junior Puisne Judges*, W. S. Shaw, T. de Sampayo (£1,400).—*Att.-Gen.*, A. Bertram, K.C. (£1,450).—*Sol.-Gen.*, T. F. Garvin, junr. (£1,200).—*District Judges*, H. A. Loos, Colombo (£1,200); F. R. Dias, Kandy (£1,200); P. E. Pieris, Galle (£900); M. S. Shresta, Jaffna (£1,000).—*Prin. Collector, Customs*, F. Bowes, C.M.G. (Rs. 16,312)—*Dir. Pub. Works*, T. H. Chapman; G. Waddel, *actg.* (£1,250).—*Surveyor-Gen.*, W. C. S. Ingles (Rs. 13,500).—*Settlement Officer*, H. O. Fox (Rs. 18,000).—*Reg.-Gen.*, W. L. Kindersley (Rs. 16,312).—*Postmaster-Gen.*, F. J. Smith (Rs. 13,750).—*Director of Pub. Instruction*, J. Harward (£1,000); *Assist. ditto*, E. Evans.—*Dir. of Agriculture*, R. N. Lyne (£1,000). — *Conservator of Forests*, H. F. Tomalin (£1,050).—*Prin. Med. Off.*, G. J. Rutherford (£1,400).—*Insp-Gen. Police*, H. L. Dowbiggin (£1,050).—*Prisons*, Maj. A. W. de Wilton (£1,200).—*Manager, Rlys.*, G. P. Greene (£1,400).

Steamship lines: Practically every line sailing to India, China, Japan, and Australia calls at Colombo. For list, see p. 284. **Fares**: £14 to £52. **Mail transit**: 16 days.

Hong Kong, An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ee-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of **Kowloon**, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, with other islets, appertain to the colony. Capital, **Victoria** (commonly called Hong Kong. **Area**, 48 sq. m.; **pop.** 246,800. In '98 a portion of territory adjacent to Kowloon, together with Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao, were leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government for ninety-nine years. The area leased is 340 sq. miles, and is administered as part of the colony: pop. 254,804. Total population of the whole colony, including leased territories, 501,304. Total area, 391 sq. miles. **Government** is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter including 7 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (two being usually Chinese); one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The island is a military and naval station, with an **Imperial garrison** of about 4,500 officers and men. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. The Hong Kong University was opened in 1912; it had 147 students in 1914, 79 taking engineering, 36 medicine, and 32 arts. In the various schools subject to Government supervision there were 19,381 pupils. **Imports**, chiefly goods for China,

* Owing to the decision that the financial year of the Colony should in future run from Oct. 1st to Sept. 30th, instead of from July 1st to June 30th, the figures for 1914 are for a period of 15 months.

cottons, opium, coals, iron and steel, and other manufactured articles; **exports**, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. Shipping entered and cleared in 1914 was 517,439 vessels, with a tonnage of 36,756,951.

Revenue, 1912, £818,069; 1913, £851,230; 1914, £1,100,727; **expenditure**, 1912, £720,254; 1913, £865,801; 1914, £1,075,622.

Public Debt, £908,783.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £841,616; 1913, £675,276; 1914, £598,876.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £3,530,762; 1913, £4,354,128; 1914, £3,629,409.

Governor, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. (salary £6,000).—*Private Sec.*, G. R. Sayer (£300).—*Commanding the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. F. Ventries.—*Colonial Sec.*, C. Severn (£1,600).—*Sec. for Chinese Affairs*, E. R. Hallifax ($7,200).—*Auditor*, H. R. Phelips (£950).—*Treas.*, A. M. Thomson ($7,200).—*Director of Public Works*, W. Chatham, C.M.G. ($7,800.)—*Postmaster-Gen.*, E. D. C. Wolfe ($5,400).—*Harbour Master*, Commr. B. R. H. Taylour (£900).—*Chief Justice*, Sir W. Rees-Davies (£2,000).—*Puisne Judge*, H. H. J. Gompertz ($8,400).—*Police Mag. and Cor.*, F. A. Hazeland ($7,200).—*Att.-Gen.* (vacant) (£1,500).—*Crown Solicitor*, J. H. Kemp (£1,080).—*Super. Police*, C. McI. Messer ($7,200).—*Principal Civil Med. Off.*, J. T. C. Johnson (£1,000).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares**: £30 to £65. **Mail transit**: 27-30 days.

Sarawak lies on the north-west coast of Borneo. Its area is about 50,000 sq. m., and pop. 500,000; and in '88, while remaining an independent state, it came by treaty under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. Capital, Kuching; pop. 25,000. Seaboard extends 500 miles. The government was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in '42 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. The Rajah married, in '69, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, and his heir is Charles Vyner Brooke, b. Sept. 26th, '74. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. The chief exports are rubber, pepper, gold, oil, and sago flour. Coal is also mined on a considerable scale. In 1912 a Government agency was established in London, and an Advisory Council of four members: Bertram Brooke (Tuan Muda of Sarawak), C. A. Bampfylde, H. F. Deshon, C. H. Willes Johnson. *Secretary*, J. F. Rowlatt. **Offices**, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W. **Revenue**, 1912, $1,521,839; 1913, $1,462,032; 1914, $1,410,797; **expenditure**, 1912, $1,251,239; 1913, $1,399,431; 1914, $1,403,918; **debt**, *nil*. **Imports**, 1912, $8,572,264; 1913, $8,299,458; 1914, $7,885,442; **exports**, 1912, $9,563,485; 1913, $8,865,153; 1914, $7,709,372.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,761; 1913, £1,428; 1914, £5,202.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £28,003; 1913, £36,460; 1914, £18,739.

Residents, Hon. R. Stair Douglas, Hon. J. Baring-Gould, Hon. H. S. B. Johnson ($6,000).—*Treasurer*, Hon. F. H. Dallas ($6,000).—*Commissioner of Works*, E. L. Grove ($6,960).—*Postmaster-Gen.*, C. C. Robison ($5,100).—*Principal Med. Off.*, D. L. Greene, M.B. ($5,220).—*Police*, H. A. Adams ($4,200).

Mail transit: 25-30 days.

Wei-hai-wei, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1st, '98, is a territory on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. With the town and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area is 285 sq. m., and the Chinese population is about 150,000, while the sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1,500 sq. m. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The territory is administered by a Commissioner under the Colonial Office, residing at Port Edward, on the mainland.

Revenue, 1912-13, $79,582; 1913-14, $93,780; 1914-15, $109,687.

Expenditure, 1912-13, $146,146; 1913-14, $166,960; 1914-15, $148,185.

Imports from U.K., 1912, £14,844; 1913, £18,937; 1914, £4,164.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G. (£1,650 and house).—*Government Sec.*, E. G. Jamieson.—*District Officer and Magistrate* (South Div.), R. F. Johnston (£550 and quarters).—*Medical Officer*, W. M. Muat (£400 and quarters).—*District Officer and Magistrate* (North Div.), G. S. Moss (£500 and quarters).—*Financial Assist.*, F. Crudge.—*Inspectors of Police*, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, P. D. Crawley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India and China. **Area** about 1,600 sq. m.; **pop.** 759,067, including 369,843 Chinese, 240,207 Malays, and 82,055 natives of India. The capital of the colony and seat of government is **Singapore**. The **Governor** is assisted by **Executive and Legislative Councils**, the first consisting of seven official members, and the second of ten official and eight non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. There are municipal boards nominated by the Government at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. The **chief exports** are tin, gums, spices, gambier, sago and tapioca, gutta, para rubber, rattans, hides, phosphates of lime, and pine-apples. The export of cultivated rubber for 1914 was 19,727 tons. A railway through the Peninsula connects Singapore with Penang. The shipping which entered and cleared the ports of the Colony in 1914 aggregated 65,746 vessels of all kinds, of a total tonnage of 28,086,033.

The constituent parts are as follows:—**Singapore**, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 303,321. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military forces in these regions.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales' Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq. m., pop., including Province Wellesley and the Dindings, 278,003.

The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration. **Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 288 sq. m., pop. 128,978. **The Dindings**, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang. Area about 265 sq. m.— **Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 124,081. It is administered by a Resident, subject to the Governor of the colony. The chief exports are tapioca, rubber, copra, and gambier. Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the **Cocos** (or **Keeling**) **Islands**, a small coral group lying some 700 miles S.W. of Java (area 9 sq. m., pop. 749), annexed to Singapore in 1903, and **Christmas Island**, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900. The principal export is phosphates of lime.

Labuan, an island situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Was administered by the British North Borneo Company for the British Government from '89 till Dec. 31st, 1905. It was then put under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and by Letters Patent dated Oct. 30th, 1906, the colony was made part of the Straits Settlements. Area 31 sq. m.; pop. 6,546, mostly Malays. Port and town, Victoria, pop. 1,579. Extensive coal beds exist in the island.

Revenue, 1912, $12,912,577; 1913, $12,397,747; 1914, $14,016,882; **expenditure**, 1912, $9,295,102; 1913, $10,468,618; 1914, $10,180,189. **Public debt**, £6,913,352.

Imports, 1912, £52,504,551; 1913, £56,484,305; 1914, £45,660,197; **exports**, 1912, £43,765,022; 1913, £45,358,465; 1914, £38,981,369.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £14,972,300; 1913, £15,799,502; 1914, £13,821,381.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £5,038,746; 1913, £5,836,346; 1914, £4,520,568.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Captain Sir A. H. Young, K.C.M.G. (£5,000; duty allowance, £1,500).—*A.D.C.*, (vacant) (£450).

Singapore.

Colonial Secretary, (vacant), (£1,500).—*Assistant do.*, M. S. H. McArthur (£800-£1,000), E. C. H. Wolff (*actg.*).—*Reg. of Companies and Official Assignee*, C. J. Saunders (£1,050-£1,200). — *Treasurer*, A. M. Pountney (£1,050-£1,200). — *Engineer and Sur.-Gen.*, F. J. Pigott (£1,050-£1,200).—*Master Attendant*, (vacant) (£750-£900), Lieut. B. A. Cator (*actg.*). —*Chief Justice*, J. A. S. Bucknill (£2,000).—*Puisne Judges*, R. C. Edmonds, P. J. Sproule (£1,200). — *District Judge and First Magistrate*, G. A. Hall ($6,000).—*Attorney-Gen.*, G. A. Goodman (£1,500). — *Director of Education*, J. B. Elcum (£1,050-£1,200).—*Principal Civil Med. Off.*, W. G. Ellis (£1,050-£1,200).—*Insp.-Gen. Police*, A. R. Chancellor (£1,050-£1,200).

Penang.

Resident Councillor, A. T. Bryant ($9,600).—*Senior Puisne Judge*, L. M. Woodward (£1,300). —*Puisne Judges*, A. Earnshaw, L. P. Ebden ($8,400). — *Solicitor-Gen.*, A. B. Voules (£800-£1,000).—*District Judge and First Magistrate*, W. C. Michell (£1,175), G. A. Hereford (*actg.*).

Malacca.

Resident, L. E. P. Wolferstan (£800-£1,000), W. C. Michell (*actg.*).

Mail transit: Singapore, 22 days; Penang, 20 days; Malacca, 23 days.

The Federated Malay States.

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of a **High Commissioner** (the Governor of the Straits Settlements), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General in July '96. A Federal Council was constituted in 1909. Each native State is represented on the Council, and special representation has also been arranged for the rubber and tin interests. The Council deals with matters of general concern to the States. Care has been taken to preserve the autonomy of the chiefs in local affairs. These countries are exceptionally rich in natural resources, and for several years have exported the greater part of the Straits tin. In 1914 the exports of tin and tin ore amounted to 49,042 tons (value £7,087,448). The tin output of the States is smelted locally, and is exported to Europe and America. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for plantations. Rubber and cocoanuts are most cultivated at present. In 1914 30,697 tons (value £6,426,232) of rubber of various kinds were exported. Copra exports were £288,748. There are (1914) 822 miles of railway, chiefly in Perak and Selangor, all owned and managed by the Government. At present considerable railway extension is in progress, which will result in the eventual linking-up of Singapore, Penang, and Bangkok.

Perak, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 7,800 sq. m., pop. 494,057. Ruler, H. H. Sultan Idus, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. **Capital**, Taiping. The ports are Teluk Anson and Port Weld. Ipoh is the chief commercial centre.

Selangor adjoins Perak along its southern frontier; area 3,156 sq. m., pop. 294,035. Ruler, H.H. Sultan Ala-udin Suleimanshah, K.C.M.G. The capital is Kuala Lumpur (pop. 46,718), the largest town on the mainland and the seat of the Federal Government. Port Swettenham provides accommodation for ocean steamers.

Negri Sembilan is the name given to a federation of small states lying between Selangor, Malacca, Pahang, and Johore. They are administered by one Resident, who resides at Seremban. Area 2,550 sq. m., pop. 130,199. Ruler, H.H. Tunku Muhammad, C.M.G. The port is Port Dickson.

Pahang is less opened up, but contains much mineral and agricultural wealth. Area 14,000 sq. m., pop. 118,708. Ruler, H.H. Sultan Mahmud, C.M.G.

Revenue, 1912, £4,975,564; 1913, £5,172,149; 1914, £4,352,826. **Expenditure**, 1912, £3,615,556; 1913, £5,516,884; 1914, £6,417,837. **Public Debt**, *nil*.

Total Imports, 1912, £8,596,629; 1913, £9,817,917; 1914, £8,416,334. **Total Exports**, 1912, £18,022,528; 1913, £17,286,703; 1914, £14,345,675.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £3,265,539; 1913, £3,573,644; 1914, £2,566,995. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £872,572; 1913, £1,338,529; 1914, £1,170,352.

High Commissioner, Captain Sir Arthur Young, K.C.M.G.—*Chief Sec.*, Sir E. L. Brockman, K.C.M.G. (£2,500).—*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, Sir T. de M. L. Braddell (£1,800).—*Residents*, R. G. Watson, C.M.G., Perak (£1,900); E. G Broadrick, Selangor (£1,600); A. H. Lemon Negri Sembilan (£1,500); E. J. Brewster, Pahang (£1,500).—*Judicial Commissioners*, P. A. Farrer Manby (£1,400); J. R. Innes (£1,400); L. P. Ebden (£1,400); R. C. Edmonds.—*Under-Sec.*, C. W. C. Parr; M. H. S. McArthur (*actg.*) (£1,400).—*Legal Adviser*, F. Belfield (£1,400).—*Commandant, Malay States Guides*, Lt.-Col. C. H. B. Lees (£1,320).—*Treasurer*, H. A. Smallwood (£1,400).—*Auditor-General*, F. W. Talbot (£1,175).—*Gen. Man. Rlys.*, P. A. Anthony; G. H. Fox (*actg.*) (£1,600).—*Chief. Res. Eng.*, G. H. Fox; F. D. B. Openshaw (*actg.*) (£1,325).—*Surveyor-Gen.*, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E. (£1,400).—*Assist. ditto*, H. R. Shaw (*actg.*), (£750-£900).—*Com. of Police*, W. W. Douglas (£1,400).—*Conservator of Forests*, G. E. S. Cubitt (£1,400).—*Director Posts and Telegraphs*, C. H. Allin; W. A. White (*actg.*) (£1,175).—*Director of Education*, J. B. Elcum (£1,400).—*Commissioner of Trade and Customs*, W. J. P. Hume; F. J. Weld (*actg.*) (£1,400).—*Director of Public Works*, R. O. N. Anderson (£1,050-£1,200).—*Sen. Warden of Mines*, W. E. Kenny (£800-£1,000).—*Cont. of Labour*, J. R. O. Aldworth (£1,050-£1,200).—*Prin. Med. Off.*, C. L. Sansom (£1,400).—*Dir. Institute Med. Research*, H. Fraser (£800-£1,000).—*Dir. of Agriculture*, L. Lewton-Brain (£800-£1,000).—*Geologist*, J. B. Scrivenor (£650-£800).—*Dir. of Museums*, H. C. Robinson (£540-£660).—*Supt. Printing Dept.*, B. Mahony (£450-£600).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares:** £26 to £60. **Mail transit:** 21 days (via Penang).

(Consult "Illustrated Guide to the Federated Malay States." Price 2*s.* 6*d.* 88, Cornhill.)

By the Treaty of 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to the British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control which they possessed over the States of **Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis,** and adjacent islands.

Kelantan is situated on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula **Area** 5,500 sq. m., **pop.** 287,000. Ruler, H.H. Sultan Muhammad, K.C.M.G. The State is flat and fertile in the north, but mountainous and uncultivated in the south. The chief industry is agriculture; **exports** include live stock, rice, copra, betel nuts, and rubber. Gold, pyrites, and tin are mined. **Capital,** Kota Bharu, pop. 12,000. In 1914 the inhabitants of all classes presented a petition to the Sultan for inclusion in the Federated Malay States.

British Adviser (acting), W. Langham-Carter.

Trengganu lies south of Kelantan on the east coast. **Area** 6,000 sq. m., **pop.** 155,000. Ruler, H.H. Sultan Zainal-Abeden, K.C.M.G. Industries similar to those of Kelantan. **Capital,** Trengganu, pop. 14,000.

British Agent, C. N. Maxwell.

Kedah lies on the west coast, and has an area of 3,800 sq. m., **pop.** 255,000. Regent, H.H. Turkan Ibrahim. Principal products, rice, rubber, coconut, and tapioca. **Capital,** Alor Star, pop. 12,000.

British Adviser, G. A. Hall (*actg.*).

Perlis lies to the north of Kedah on the west coast. **Area** 305 sq. m., **pop.** 32,796. Ruler, H.H. Ayed Alwi. Principal product, rice. There are tin and guano deposits. **Capital,** Kangar.

British Adviser, H. C. Eckhardt.

Johore is an independent Malay State, under a Sultan (H.H. Ibrahim, K.C.M.G., *b.* '73), at the southern extremity of the peninsula. The foreign relations of the State, however, are in the hands of the British Government. Area 9,000 sq. m., pop. 250,000. Capital, Johore Bharu.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

Sultan.

His Highness **Hussein Kâmil Pasha,** G.C.B., b. Nov. 21st., '53, the eldest living prince of the family of Muhammad Ali, who reigned in Egypt 1811-48. On the declaration of a British protectorate over Egypt on Dec. 18th, 1914, and the deposition of the late Khedive, the Khediviate was offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to His Highness Prince Hussein Kâmil Pasha, and accepted by him. The Sultan was married (2nd marriage) in 1886, and has offspring:—Prince Kamal ed-Din, b. '75 (married, 1901, Princess Ni'mat Hânem), and three daughters. Brothers of the Sultan are Prince Ibrâhîm Hilmi, b. '60; Prince Mahmûd Hamdi, b. '63; Prince Ahmed Fûâd, b. '68.

Government.

Egypt was formerly nominally dependent on Turkey. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of France and Great Britain, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and from that date until 1914 practically governed the country. The British occupation, at first regarded as temporary, by force of circumstances became firmly established, and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by France by the **Anglo-French Agreement** (signed April 8th, 1904). The French, German, and other Governments also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in Egypt for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft Khedivial Decree annexed to the Agreement. H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that their commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

There is a **High Commissioner at Cairo,** who has a seat in the **Council of Ministers,** in which, with the Sultan, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial councils for local affairs. In July 1913 the previously existing General Assembly and Legislative Council were amalgamated into one, termed the **Legislative Assembly.** The new body consists of 89 members, 66 being elective. The whole system of representation was at the same time improved by the introduction of elections in two degrees, with one elector-delegate for every 50 inhabitants. In the event of a minimum representation not being secured at the elections, an Organic Law requires the Government to secure such representation. The Legislative Assembly is given a certain power of initiative which was not possessed

by the previous bodies, but certain matters are reserved from the Legislative Assembly, such as the service of the Civil List, and all questions concerning foreign powers and the relations of Egypt with them (see Cd. 6875 of 1913). **The judicial system**, as existing before the declaration of the protectorate, was somewhat complex, but will in due course be revised. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners, and civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality; the Native Courts, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mohammedans. The **Mixed Tribunals**, which were instituted in '75, deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and have been renewed periodically for periods of five years. The chief religion is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering over 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 608,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. In '97 only 5·8 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could read and write. The remainder were illiterate, but progress is being made. In 1906 a Supreme Council of Education was reconstituted and a department of Agriculture and Technical Education established, and in 1910 local education was handed over to the Provincial Councils. There are many Government Coptic and Mohammedan schools.

Suez Canal.

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1869. A proposal to extend the concession from 1969 to 2008 was put forward in 1910, but was rejected by the Egyptian National Assembly. The length of the waterway is 90 miles, of which 66 miles are canal and 24 miles natural lakes. The cost of construction and enlargement was £24,000,000. The width of the canal is 120 feet, and the depth is sufficient for vessels drawing up to 30 feet. The depth when first opened in 1870 was 24 ft. 4 in. It was increased in 1890, 1902, 1906, and again in 1908 (to 28 feet). In 1914 the depth was increased to 29 feet, and in 1915 to 30 feet. The largest regular user of the canal is the P. & O. s.s. *Orama* (13,000 tons). The general management is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. Their present value is £29,993,000. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an **Administrative Council** of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. **President**, M. Jonnart; **Hon President**, Prince d'Arenberg. British members: Sir H. A. Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; H. T. Anstruther, Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G. (nominated by the Government); R. S. Donkin, Sir F. Green, Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G.; Lord Rathmore, J. W. Hughes, Sir T. Sutherland, G.C.M.G.; and D. Sanderson. Transit dues, 6·25 fr. per ton; for ships in ballast, 3·75 fr. The transit receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1914, £4,917,954. The following table shows the traffic:

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net tons.	British Vessels.	Per cent. British tonnage.
1910 .	4,533	16,581,898	2,778	62·9
1911 .	4,969	18,324,794	3,089	64
1912 .	5,373	20,275,120	3,335	63·4
1913 .	5,085	20,033,884	2,951	60·2
1914 .	4,802	19,409,495	3,078	66·5

Industries, etc.

Principal products, cotton, sugar, petroleum, and cereals, about two-thirds of the population being engaged in agriculture. The fellaheen, or small cultivators, receive advances from the **Agricultural Bank** up to £307 10s., or in a few cases to £512 10s., the loans being limited to 50 per cent. of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9 per cent. interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects the money due to the Bank with the land tax. The fellaheen are also protected by the five-feddan law, which prevents distraint being levied on the agriculture property of cultivators consisting of five feddans or less (1 feddan = 1·038 acre). The development of the country's commerce and industry in recent years has been most marked, and her prosperity is steadily increasing. But the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of being watered by the Nile. The total cultivable area is reckoned at 7,975,258 feddans. There are 1,490 miles of State **railways**, and 793 miles of light agricultural railways owned by companies.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area of Egypt (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Sudan), about 363,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. **Pop.** (1907) 11,287,359. According to the 1907 census there were about 147,000 foreigners—63,000 Greeks, 35,000 Italians, 21,000 British, and 15,000 French. **Cairo** has a population of 654,000, and **Alexandria** of 403,208.

	1911	1912	1913
Revenue .	£E17,177,107	17,848,352	17,703,898
Expenditure .	£E17,077,207	17,569,629	17,659,961

The **Budget** of **1914-15** estimates revenue and expenditure at £E18,162,000.

Imports, 1912, £E25,907,759; 1913, £E27,865,195; 1914, £E21,724,606. **Exports**, 1912, £E34,574,321; 1913, £E31,662,065; 1914, £E24,091,796. **Public debt**, 1913, £E94,202,540 (£E1 = £1 0s. 6½*d.*).

Exports to U.K., 1914, £17,096,154:

Cotton, Raw .	£13,682,095	Eggs . . .	£387,776
Cotton Seeds .	1,735,778	Onions . .	209,832

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £7,758,671:

Coal and Coke .	£1,988,447	Metals and manuf.	£461,326
Cotton goods .	2,585,431	Woollens: goods .	133,127
Machinery. .	547,141	„ other .	71,354

Ministry: *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, Hussein Rushdi Pasha, G.C.M.G.; *Adviser*, Sir Ronald Wm. Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Under-Sec.*, Gaafar Wali Pasha.—*Justice*, Abd el-Khalek Sarwat Pasha; *Adviser*, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.; *Under-Sec.*, Mohammad Shukri Pasha.—*Education*, Adli Yeghen Pasha; *Adviser*, Douglas Dunlop, LL.D.—*Under-Sec.*, Ismail

Hassanein Pasha. — *Finance*, Yusuf Wahba Pasha; *Adviser*, Lord Edward Cecil, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Under-Sec.*, Hon. R. C. Lindsay, M.V.O.—*Gen. Man., Govt. Railways*, Sir G. B. Macaulay, K.C.M.G.—*Director-Gen. of Customs*, A. King-Lewis, C.M.G.—*Director-Gen. of Ports and Lighthouses*, Rear-Adm. H. R. Robinson, R.N.—*Postmaster-Gen.*, N. T. Borton Pasha.—*Director-Gen., Survey Dept.*, E. M. Dowson.—*Public Works and War*, Ismail Sirri Pasha; *Under-Sec. (Public Works)*, M. Macdonald, C.M.G.; *Waqfs (Pious Foundations)*, Ibrahim Fathi Pasha, K.C.M.G.; *Under-Sec.*, Mohammad Shafiq Pasha.—*Agriculture*, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha; *Under-Sec.*, J. Haines.

High Commissioner for Egypt, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (£7,600).—*Councillor of Embassy*, Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (£900).—*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. Bigham, C.M.G. (*temp.*).—*2nd Sec.*, Hon. Mervyn Herbert.—*3rd Secs.*, H. Lloyd Thomas, Hon. John Cecil.—*Hon. Attaché*, John Gordon.—*Oriental Sec.*, Ronald Storrs (£700).—*Archivist*, A. R. Craig (£300-£400).—*Consul-General*, D. A. Cameron, C.M.G. (Alexandria).—*Consuls*, A. D. Alban (Cairo); F. G. Freeman (Port Said).—*Vice-Consuls*, G. G. Knox (Cairo); A. B. Geary (Alexandria); R. E. W. Chafy (Port Said).—*Consular Agents*, E. Erba (Tanta); A. W. Murdoch (Birket-es-Sab); F. T. Murdoch (Mansaurah); G. Diacono (Zag-a-Zag).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares**: £10 to £20. **Mail transit**: Cairo, 5-7 days.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

By the '96, '97, '98, and '99 campaigns the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Sudan, temporarily abandoned in '82 and '83, and during the rule of the Mahdi and the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for **the administration of the Sudan**, was signed (Jan. 19th, '99). The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of H.M. Government. The Sudan has been divided into fourteen provinces, each under a Governor. The provinces are divided into districts under Egyptian officers. Darfur is left under the rule of its Sultan. The civil and criminal codes in force are based on those of India, and a Judicial Commissioner sits at Khartoum, to whom an appeal lies from the provincial tribunals. An educational system is being built up, and there are training colleges for teachers at Khartoum (Gordon Memorial College opened Nov. 1902), Omdurman, Suakin, and Rufaa. A railway runs from Cairo to Khartoum, and is being extended southwards to meet the line from the Cape. It has reached El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, about 400 miles south of Khartoum. The **Nile—Red Sea Railway**, 331 miles long and 3½ ft. gauge, has been built from Port Sudan, 30 miles north of Suakin, to the mouth of the Atbara River, about 20 miles south of Berber, on the Nile. The **Karima—Abu Hamed Railway**, 138 miles in length, runs east from the Nile to Abu Hamed, where it joins the railway to Berber and Khartoum.

Area estimated at 950,000 **sq. m.**, **pop.** at 3,000,000, including 3,104 Europeans, and 9,815 Abyssinians, Egyptians, and Indians. Khartoum has a population of 14,823 and Omdurman of 41,592. **Revenue**, 1912, £E1,758,500; 1913, £E1,644,000; **expenditure**, 1912, £E1,658,500; 1913, £1,615,000. Revenue and expenditure are estimated for 1914 at £E1,644,000. **Imports**, 1913, £E2,109,776; 1914, £E1,891,464; **exports**, 1913, £E1,185,186; 1914, £E1,020,260.

Exports to U.K., 1914, £415,813; **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1914, £415,432.

Sudan Government.

Heads of Departments: *Governor-General*, Gen. Sir F. R. Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.—*Private Sec.*, Capt. G. S. Symes, D.S.O.—*Assist. Private Sec.*, A. W. Keown-Boyd.—*Military Sec.*, Maj. R. J. R. Rees-Mogg.—*Civil Sec.*, Lt.-Col. L. O. FitzM. Stack, C.M.G.—*Assist. do.*, Capt. M. J. Wheatley.—*Assist. do.*, (vacant).—*Direct. of Intell. and Sudan Agent.*, Lt.-Col. G. F. Clayton, C.M.G.—*Legal Sec.*, E. Bonham-Carter, C.M.G.—*Financial Sec.*, Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.—*Direct., Agriculture and Forests* (vacant).—*Direct. of Customs*, Capt. C. McKey.—*Direct. of Education*, J. W. Crowfoot.—*Direct.-General of Med. Dept.*, (vacant).—*Direct. of Posts and Telegraphs*, Maj. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.—*Direct. of Public Works*, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.—*Direct. of Steamers*, Lieut.-Commdr. W. B. Drury, R.N.—*Direct. of Stores and Prisons*, Maj. M. Coutts.—*Direct. of Surveys*, Maj. H. D. Pearson.—*Direct. of Veterinary Dept.*, Maj. F. U. Carr.—*General Manager, Sudan Government Railways*, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.—*Staff Officer, Camel Corps Training School, Khartoum*, Maj. W. W. Herring-Cooper, D.S.O.

Governors of Provinces: *Bahr-el-Ghazal*, Maj. R. M. Feilden.—*Berber*, C. P. Browne.—*Blue Nile*, G. E. Iles.—*Dongola*, Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.—*Halfa*, C. E. Lyall.—*Kassala*, Capt. C. H. Townsend.—*Khartoum*, R. E. More.—*Kordofan*, Capt. R. V. Savile.—*Mongalla*, Capt. R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.—*Nuba Mountains*, Capt. R. S. Wilson.—*Red Sea*, Lt.-Col. C. E. Wilson.—*Sennar*, Maj. A. Cameron.—*Upper Nile*, Maj. F. W. Woodward, D.S.O.—*White Nile*, K. C. P. Struvé.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

By the South Africa Act, 1909, the Colonies of the **Cape of Good Hope**, **Natal**, the **Transvaal**, and the **Orange River Colony** were united in a Legislative Union under one Government under the name of **The Union of South Africa**. Provision was made for **other territories**, such as the British South Africa Co.'s territory, joining the Union later. The **Governor-General** of the Union of South Africa is appointed by the King at a salary of £10,000 a year. There is an **Executive Council** to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Union. The members of the Council are chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and hold office during his pleasure. The Parliament consists of a **Senate** and **House of Assembly**. **Cape Town** is **the seat of Legislature**, **Pretoria the seat of the Executive Government**. The English and Dutch languages are **official languages** of the Union, and are treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights, and privileges. The Senate consists of 8 members elected by the legislature of each province and

8 members nominated for 10 years by the Governor. The membership of the Union House of Assembly (as adjusted in accordance with the census of 1911) is: Cape, 51; Natal, 17; the Transvaal 45, ; and the Orange Free State, 17. The membership of either House is limited to **persons of European descent.** Parliament may by law prescribe the qualifications of voters; but no such law shall disqualify any person in the province of the Cape of Good Hope who, under the laws existing in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope at the establishment of the Union, is or may become qualified to vote, by reason of his race or colour only, unless the Bill be passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together and at the third reading be agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses. No person who, at the passing of any such law, is registered as a voter in any province shall be removed from the register by reason only of any disqualification based on race or colour. The control and **administration of native affairs and matters affecting Asiatics** in the Union is vested in the Governor-General in Council.

The command in chief of the **naval and military forces** within the Union is vested in the King or in the Governor-General as his representative. Bills passed by the Union Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General and may be disallowed within one year by the King. The four original Colonies became provinces of the Union, all, except the Orange River Colony—which became the **Orange Free State**—retaining their names. There is to be **Free Trade within the Union** as soon as the Parliament shall have made provision for it. The Union assumed the Colonial debts and the control of railways, ports, and harbours. In each of the provinces an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority. There is a Council for each province, consisting of twenty-five members or as many more as the number of members the province is entitled to send to the Union Parliament. Four members are elected by each Provincial Council to form, with the Administrator of the province, an executive committee. The election of senators and of members of the executive committees of the Provincial Councils is according to the principle of **proportional representation**, each voter having one transferable vote. In June 1915 a Commission was appointed to enquire into the system under which the provincial administrations are carried on.

Statistics, etc.

Area, 473,100 sq. miles. **Population** (Census 1911), 5,973,394, of whom 1,276,242 are Europeans, 4,019,006 natives, and 678,146 other coloured inhabitants. Of the whites, 685,164 are males, and 591,078 females.

Chief towns, with white population: Johannesburg (119,953), Durban (31,783), Cape Town (29,863), Pretoria (29,618), Port Elizabeth (18,190), Woodstock (17,957), Germiston (15,579), Bloemfontein (14,720), Maritzburg (14,737), Kimberley (13,598), Krugersdorp (13,132), East London (12,279).

Agriculture.

The development of agriculture in South Africa has been overshadowed by the extraordinary progress of mining. Agriculture, however, suffers from lack of rainfall, and the problems of the future are water conservation and irrigation. Of the exporting agricultural industries, wool and mohair are the most considerable, the export of mohair in 1914 being valued at £834,202. South Africa is the chief source of supply of mohair to the British market, its main rival being European Turkey. Of wool the export is increasing; in 1914 it amounted to a value of £4,238,205, whilst sheepskins to a value of £753,273 were also exported. Ostrich-farming, previously a successful industry, is now rapidly declining; feathers to the value of £1,342,717 were exported in 1914, as compared with £2,953,587 in 1913.

Mining.

The coal deposits are enormous (especially in the Transvaal), but comparatively undeveloped; total output in 1914, 8,477,923 tons, valued at £2,225,041. The diamond industry, which is of great importance, producing, as it does, about 80 per cent. of the world's supply, is centred principally in Kimberley, Magersfontein, and the Premier Mine. The value of the output of diamonds in 1914 was £5,487,194 (in 1913, £11,389,807). The war had a serious effect on the industry in 1914, the mines being immediately closed down, but a large portion of the white staff was retained. The discharge of the natives involved no real difficulties, as there is always a demand in other industrial centres for native labour. The gold-mining industry is centred in the Transvaal (*q.v.*), and since its rise, less than 30 years ago, has contributed over £400,000,000 to the world's stock, and its output is nearly 40 per cent. of the world's total annual output of gold. The employees of the Rand numbered in 1914, 186,817 —20,934 being white and 165,883 natives and coloured. Apart from lime, the other important metals worked are copper (29,624 tons, value £702,409 in 1914) and tin (3,430 tons, value £314,398 in 1914).

Revenue, 1912-13, £17,278,937; 1913-14, £15,970,000; 1914-15, £14,221,049. **Expenditure**, 1912-13, £17,104,125; 1913-14, £16,489,264; 1914-15, £16,430,493. **Public Debt**, 1915, £130,831,220.

Imports, 1912, £39,845,000; 1913, £42,797,077; 1914, £36,391,861. **Exports**, 1912, £60,997,000; 1913, £65,114,634; 1914, £53,495,076.

Imports from U.K., 1913, £20,969,960; 1914, £17,740,163; **exports to U.K.**, 1913, £59,026,265; 1914, £48,942,545.

Railways, 8,486 miles.

Governor-General and High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton, G.C.M.G. (salary of Governor-General, £10,000; of High Commissioner, £3,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister for Native Affairs*, General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha.—*Finance*, Sir David De V. Graaf.—*Defence*, General the Hon. J. C. Smuts.—*Education and Mines and Industries*, Hon. F. S. Malan.—*Railways and Harbours*, Hon. H. Burton.—*Public Works and Posts and Telegraphs*, Sir T. Watt, K.C.M.G.—*Lands*, Hon. H. S. Theron.—*Agriculture*, Hon. H. C. van Heerden.—*Justice*, Hon. N. J. de Wet.—*Minister without portfolio*, Senator Hon. J. A. C. Graaff.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G. (£4,000).

H.M. Trade Commissioner, W. G. Wickham, Cape Town.

General Manager of Railways, W. W. Hoy.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. W. P. Schreiner, C.M.G. **Sec.**, T. Slingsby Nightingale, C.M.G. **Office**, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.
Trades Commissioner for the Union of S. Africa, C. du P. Chiappini, 90, Cannon St., E.C.

Politics and Parties.

At the formation of the Union the **Nationalist Party**, led by General Botha, enlisted the support of the Dutch organisations, Het Volk, Orangia Unie, and the Afrikander Bond, since dissolved and absorbed in the South African Party. The chief element of the Opposition was the **Unionist Party**, led by Sir Starr Jameson, and absorbing the Unionist Party of the Cape, the Progressives of the Transvaal, and the Constitutionalists of the Orange Free State. The first elections to the Union House of Assembly resulted in the return of 67 Nationalists, 37 Unionists, 4 Labour members, and 13 Independents. Among the Independents were 11 of the 17 representatives of Natal, a province suspicious alike of the racial ties of the Nationalists and the mining interests represented by the Unionists. Generally speaking, it may be said that hitherto the **Natal Independents** have inclined to the support of General Botha's Government. Sir Starr Jameson retired in 1912, being succeeded in the leadership of the Unionist Party by Sir Thomas Smartt.

In 1914 a National Party was revived under the leadership of General Hertzog; it is recruited mainly from the Orange Free State and some belated districts of the Transvaal; its platform is anti-Imperial and anti-Botha. The elections of 1915 resulted:—South African Party, 54; Unionists, 40; Nationalists, 27; Independents, 5; Labour, 4.

THE CAPE.

The Cape of Good Hope Province occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange Free State Province, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The **area** of the province is 276,995 sq. m., and the **pop.** (1911), 2,564,965. Whites number 582,377 (301,268 males, 281,109 females), and those of other than European or white races 1,982,588. Capital, **Cape Town**, pop. white and coloured, 67,159, with suburbs, 161,579; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 30,688, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 13,830, the capital of the eastern province; **Kimberley**, pop. 29,525, the seat of the diamond trade; Beaconsfield (14,294), King Williamstown (9,028), and Panmure, or East London (21,292). Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The **Transkeian Territories** are administered by a resident magistrate. Under the South Africa Act, 1909, Cape Town became the seat of the Legislature of the Union.

The **Provincial Council** consists of 51 members. The electors are qualified, whether white men, Indians, or natives, as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The province possesses a complete system of **local self-government**, 82 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing and police in all the 82 divisions. There are also 123 municipal councils and 86 village management boards.

There is a University at Cape Town empowered to grant degrees, but with no attached teaching institutions (Registrar, W. Thomson, LL.D.). There are also the South African College at Cape Town, Victoria College at Stellenbosch, and the Rhodes' University College at Grahamstown. There are 4,312 State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. The **principal religious denominations** are the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The province contains 3,813 miles of **railway**. The chief **minerals** worked are copper, coal, and gold. The chief **diamond fields** are at and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West. **Agricultural operations** include the production of wool, wine, wheat, and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. There are valuable forests. The **principal exports** are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, Turkish tobacco, copper ore, and aloes.

Revenue, 1914-15, £1,426,831; **expenditure**, £1,426,377. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £8,660,232; 1913, £9,380,716; [1914, £7,547,731. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £9,883,606; 1913, £10,812,259; 1914, £9,215,507.

Administrator, Hon. Sir Nicolas F. de Waal, K.C.M.G. (£2,740); **Provincial Sec.**, N. Janisch, C.M.G. (£1,200).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares**: 9 to 47 guineas.

NATAL.

Natal is situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Seaboard extends a distance of about 376 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the province on the north, Orange Free State Province and Basutoland on the west, and the Cape Province on the south-west. **Area**, including Zululand, Amatongaland, and the Vryheid, Utrecht and Paulpietersburg districts transferred from the Transvaal in 1902, 35,290 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911) 1,104,043, including 98,114 whites, 142,531 Indians, Asiatics, and coloured persons of mixed race, and 953,398 natives. Capital, **Pietermaritzburg**, pop. 30,555; the only port is Durban, with a pop. of 70,710 (with suburbs, 89,998).

The Provincial Council consists of 25 members elected by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. For **local government** there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith, Dundee, Vryheid, and Estcourt, and there are also 9 local boards in the province.

Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the **Native Trust**. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom—ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

The **chief products** of the province are wool, wattle bark, fruit, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area. The output in 1913 was 2,922,549 tons. There are 1,140 miles of railways in the province.

Revenue and expenditure, 1914-15, £507,629. **Exports to U.K.,** 1912, £2,477,511; 1913, £2,724,265; 1914, £2,957,944. **Imports from (and of) U.K.,** 1912, £4,878,994; 1913, £5,053,173; 1914, £4,560,822.

Administrator, The Hon. C. J. Smythe (£2,240); *Provincial Sec.,* G. T. Plowman, C.M.G. (£1,200).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares:** 12 to 50 guineas.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in '54 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. The Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. '99, and the first act of hostility in the **Boer war** was committed by Free State forces. The country was, on May 28th, 1900, formally **annexed by Great Britain** after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the Orange River Colony, and put under military rule. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established, the latter containing 6 official and 8 unofficial members. Letters Patent establishing **a new Constitution** were published at Bloemfontein (June 10th, 1907). By the provisions of the South Africa Act, 1909, the Colony became a province of the Union, under the name of the Orange Free State Province. The Provincial Council consists of 25 members.

The predominant **religion** is that of the Dutch Reformed Church. In 1914 there were about 30,000 children of European parentage under instruction in the schools of the Province. The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the province. There are about 1,000 miles of railways.

Area, 50,392 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911 census), 528,174, 175,189 being Europeans (94,488 males, 80,701 females), and 352,985 coloured persons. Capital, **Bloemfontein,** pop. 26,929. Other chief towns are Harrismith (5,306), Kroonstad (5,797), Jagersfontein (5,650), and Ladybrand (3,207).

Revenue, 1915, £523,000; **expenditure,** £522,996. **Exports to U.K.,** 1912, £1,150; 1913-14, nil. **Imports from (and of) U.K.,** 1912, £580,193; 1913, £567,371; 1914, £421,936.

Administrator, Dr. A. E. W. Ramsbottom (£2,000); *Provincial Sec.,* A. M. N. de Villiers (£1,000).

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the **Sand River Convention** in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1877 the country was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. **Majuba and the 1881 Convention** followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. **Another Convention** was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In '86 gold was discovered on the **Witwatersrand** range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value. The centre of the gold fields is **Johannesburg.** Gold production, 1912, £38,757,560; 1913, £37,358,040; 1914, £35,588,075. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg which ultimately led to the **war between the Transvaal and Great Britain.** Fighting began in Oct. '99, and after some initial successes the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13th, and Pretoria June 5th, 1900. On Sept. 1st, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31st, 1902. Lord Milner then assumed office as **Governor** of the Transvaal, and **Executive and Legislative Councils** were constituted. In 1905 Letters Patent were issued providing for representative government, but in 1906 the Liberal Government announced their intention to set up responsible government.

Under the **Constitution promulgated Dec. 12th, 1906,** by Letters Patent, the Legislature consisted of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. Under the **South Africa Act, 1909,** the Provincial Government consists of an Executive Committee of 5 members, and a Provincial Council of 36 members.

The country offers great facilities for agriculture and stock-rearing, but wants developing. The chief exports are gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, and ostrich feathers. The output of coal is steadily rising, the production in 1914 being 5,157,268 tons valued at £1,150,746.

Area, 110,426 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911) 1,686,212, of whom 420,562 were whites, 1,219,845 aboriginal natives, and 45,805 of other coloured races. The **Johannesburg** municipality in 1911 had a population of 237,220; that of **Pretoria** municipality was 48,609.

Revenue, 1915, £1,308,900; **expenditure,** £1,349,580. **Exports to U.K.,** 1912, £136,738; 1913, £196,448; 1914, £314,443. **Imports from (and of) U.K.,** 1912, £6,078,119; 1913, £5,751,926; 1914, £4,630,483.

Administrator, The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik (£2,740); *Provincial Sec.,* A. B. Roberts (£1,200 and house).

South-West Africa Protectorate (formerly belonging to Germany) has a coast-line extending from the mouth of the Kunene river in the north to the Orange river in the south. It is bounded on the east by Bechuanaland. Gen. Botha hoisted the British flag over the capital, Windhuk, on May 12th, **1915,** and on July 8th of the same year the Germans surrendered. The **area** is estimated at 322,450 sq. miles, and the **population** before the war at 200,000, including 14,830 whites, of whom 12,292 were Germans. The Union Government are engaged in the preparation of plans for the settlement of farmers from other parts of the Union. The Namil Desert separates the sea from the inland districts where farming is carried on. Amboland in the north, Damaraland in the middle, and Namaqualand in the south are the three main divisions. The only good harbour (which is safe in all weathers) is **Walfish Bay,** which was annexed to the Cape Province in 1884; its area, before incorporation in the new Protectorate, was 430 sq. m. The rainfall is greatest in the north and east, diminishing towards the south and west. Copper mining is carried on successfully at Tsumeb and other places in the hinterland of Swakopmund, a northern port; and diamond mining up and

down the desert near Angra Pequeña (formerly Luederitzbucht), a southern port. A railway *via* Windhuk (the capital) and Keetmanshoop connects Swakopmund and Angra Pequeña. There is also a railway from Swakopmund to Tsumeb. The rail mileage totals about 1,318 m. **Revenue** and **expenditure** (est.) for 1914 balanced at £2,707,000, including Imperial subsidy £2,413,000. **Imports**, 1912, £1,597,862; **exports** (consisting principally of diamonds and copper), £1,919,237.

Basutoland. A native territory of British South Africa, lying between Natal, the Orange Free State Province, and the Cape Province. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in '84, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. A National Council was established in 1910. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, appeals lying to the Magistrates' Courts, in which all cases between natives and Europeans are heard. A native tax of £1 on every adult male native is levied, and should the native have more than one wife, by native custom a further £1 per wife for each additional wife is levied, provided that the total payment is not to exceed £3. The amount produced by the native tax in 1914-15 was £97,436.

Capital, **Maseru**; pop. 1,300. There are 274 schools, with 17,643 scholars. The country includes the finest grain-producing land in South Africa, and the climate is magnificent. The **chief products** are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives are intelligent, and when instructed are capable of the supervision of machinery. They keep large herds of cattle. The territory is included in the South African Customs Union.

Area, 11,716 sq. m.

Pop. (1911), natives, 403,111; European, 1,396; total, 404,507.

Paramount Chief, Griffith Lerotholi, elected in 1913 on the death of Letsie.

Revenue, 1913, £161,512; 1914, £161,417; 1915, £151,611; **expenditure**, 1913, £171,765; 1914, £203,461; 1915, £170,084. **Imports of U.K. produce**, 1912, £26,964; 1913, £21,074; 1914, £19,605.

Resident Commissioner, Sir H. C. Sloley, K.C.M.G. (salary £1,500).—*Deputy Commissioner and Treasurer*, Barry May (£925).—*Govt. Sec.*, C. E. Boyes (£800).—*Accountant*, T. A. Williams (£460).—*Assist. Commissioners*, J. P. Murray (Maleteng) (£653); E. D'U. Blyth (Mohale's Hoek) (£690); W. D'P. Mansel (Leribe) (£640); A. T. Bond (Berea) (£500); R. M. B. Smith (Qacha's Nek) (£570); C. E. Boyes (Maseru) (Govt. Sec.); L. Griffiths (Quthing) (£500).—*Chief Vet. Off.*, F. A. Verney (£700).—*Director of Public Works*, H. W. Gibson (£550).—*Director of Education*, F. H. Dutton (£500).—*Prin. Med. Off.*, E. C. Long (£800).—*Cont. of Stores*, S. B. Dutton (£420).

Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Protectorate (**area** about 275,000 sq. m., **pop.** 125,000, including 1,692 whites, in 1911) extends from the Molopo river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland, and on the west by the South-West Africa Protectorate. The country is essentially pastoral and not agricultural. The natives, where possible, raise scanty crops of Kaffir corn and maize, but these are liable to failure, owing to the drought. The administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Francistown and another at Gaberones. A mounted police force maintains order. There is also a small force of mounted native police. A hut tax of £1 per annum is levied. Cattle form the chief wealth of the country. **Revenue**, 1912-13, £62,114; 1913-14, £65,139; 1914-15, £56,414; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £62,393; 1913-14, £66,749; 1914-15, £71,234. There is no public debt, the deficiency in revenue being met in past years by an Imperial grant-in-aid. **Imports of U.K. produce**, 1912, £12,646; 1913, £11,667; 1914, £8,773.

Resident Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Panzera, C.M.G. (salary £1,200 and allowances).—*Govt. Sec.*, J. C. Macgregor (£1,025).—*Assistant Commissioners*, J. Ellenberger (£800); R. M. Daniel (£750).—*Accountant*, Vernon Eason (£500).—*Magistrate, Ngamiland*, A. G. Stigand (£604).

Swaziland was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa by Order in Council of Dec. 1st, 1906. **The Paramount Chief** Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is a minor about 18 years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsibeni, widow of Mbandini. The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandini, many of which carried exemption from customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered any satisfactory form of government difficult. A Proclamation, therefore, provided for the constitution of a Commission to inquire into the question of the concessions. The High Commissioner has, under this Proclamation, exercised the power to expropriate monopolies, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. Gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits, base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on output in addition to any rentals now payable. The rights of Europeans and natives have been delimited; a general survey of the territory in connection with concession claims and partition of native reserves has been carried out. By Proclamation certain laws of the Transvaal have been extended to Swaziland; other laws are promulgated by High Commissioner's Proclamations. A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners with a limited jurisdiction have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. A local Swaziland **police force** was created in 1907. The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude, 4,000 ft. **Area**, 6,536 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911), 99,959, of whom 98,733 are natives (of Zulu type), 143 other coloured persons, and 1,083 whites. There are six primary schools provided by Government, six for European children and one for natives. There are also numerous schools under the charge of the various missions to which the Government contribute annual grants.

Revenue, 1912-13, £58,437; 1913-14, £64,248; 1914-15, £59,199; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £58,543; 1913-14, £63,967; 1914-15, £62,170. **Imports** from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,322; 1913, £839;

1914, £1,097. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £17,643; 1913, £52,714; 1914, £28,046.

The **public debt** incurred in connection with the Concessions Commission, the partition of concessions, and the expropriation of monopolies, amounts (1915) to £92,500.

The agricultural products are maize, millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown only in sufficient quantities for local supply. Tobacco is grown in parts, and experiments in cotton growing have met with success. Mining is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by Mbandini, the late King of Swaziland, and a Proclamation has been issued to enable the Government to throw open certain Crown mineral areas. Alluvial tin and gold are being mined and shipped. For the year ended March 31st, 1915, 496 tons of tin, valued at £43,256, and 9,311 oz. of fine gold, valued at £39,552, were exported. By arrangement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union, and receives a *pro rata* share of customs revenue. There is bi-weekly communication by coach between Mbabane and Breyten on the Springs-Ermelo Extension. Elsewhere communication is by runners. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni.

Resident Commissioner, R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G. (£1,200 and £380 allowance).

Deputy do. and Government Sec., D. Honey.

RHODESIA.

On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to the **British South Africa Company**, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of the Transvaal, now known as Rhodesia, authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £9,000,000, of which £8,937,559 has been issued. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi.

Northern Rhodesia is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa and the Congo Free State, excepting the Nyasaland Protectorate. It has an area of about 290,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 826,000, of whom only 1,497 are Europeans. The exports include ivory and rubber, also tobacco and cotton, which are being grown with considerable success. This territory was previously divided into the two provinces of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia; but by the Order in Council of May 4th, 1911, they were amalgamated under the title of "Northern Rhodesia." The amalgamation took effect from Aug. 17th, 1911.

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces of **Matabeleland** and **Mashonaland** (area 148,575 sq. m., pop. 744,559). The Europeans number approximately 30,000. It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. **The seat of government** is Salisbury (pop. 3,479), which is also the capital of Mashonaland; the chief town of Matabeleland is Bulawayo (pop. 5,200). The **Rhodesia Railways** include the following sections: Vryburg to Bulawayo, 588 miles, Bulawayo to Salisbury, 301 miles, Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, 280 miles, Victoria Falls to Kalomo, 94 miles, Bulawayo to West Nicholson, 103 miles, and Gwelo to Selukwe, 24 miles—total, with sidings, **1,397 miles**. The **Mashonaland Railway** includes the following sections: Umtali to Salisbury, 170 miles, Kalomo to Broken Hill, 281 miles, Salisbury to Sinoia, 82 miles, Mount Hampden to Shamva, 73 miles, Banket Junction to Ayrshire, 16 miles—total, **622 miles**. Branch lines from Gwelo to Victoria, 126 miles, and Westacre Junction to Matopos, 9 miles, are owned by the Blinkwater Railway Co. and the Rhodes Trustees respectively. A line has been constructed from Broken Hill to the Congo Border, a distance of 132 miles, by the Rhodesia Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Co., Ltd., and a further extension in the Belgian Congo has been built by the Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Katanga to Kambove, a distance of about 405 miles north of Broken Hill. **The output of gold** from the mines amounted in 1912 to £2,707,368, in 1913 to £2,003,267, in 1914 to £3,580,209. Other mineral exports include silver, lead, copper, coal, chrome ore, and asbestos.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the **Administrator of Southern Rhodesia** and not less than three members appointed by the Company, with the approval of a Secretary of State, and by a **Legislative Council** consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner, and eighteen other members, of whom six are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and twelve elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Resident Commissioner is a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. The duration of each Legislative Council is for three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. **Native affairs** are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual poll tax of £1 is imposed. **The Judicial Establishment** consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The territory is divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa, and thence to the Privy Council. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Hartley, Victoria, Umtali, Gwanda, Gwelo, Charter, and Melsetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. **High schools** have been opened at Salisbury, Bulawayo, and other centres, to provide a secondary education specially adapted to the needs of the future generation of Rhodesian farmers.

In Nov. of 1913 the Board of the Company issued a memorandum containing proposals for the encouragement of land settlement and immigration in Southern Rhodesia, proposals which were subsequently embodied in a draft Ordinance, and read a first time in the Legislative Council. The proposals caused considerable discussion on the ground that the scheme involved the admission that the unalienated land of Southern Rhodesia was the private

property of the British South Africa Company, and that it involved the principle of a public debt on the future Government of the country. It was agreed that the measure should not be further dealt with in the Legislative Council until the question had been submitted for decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Revenue, 1912-13, £757,846; 1913-14, Southern Rhodesia £777,008, Northern Rhodesia £138,039; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £884,786; 1913-14, Southern Rhodesia £836,475, Northern Rhodesia £211,379. **Exports** (S. Rhodesia), 1913, £3,297,099; 1914, £4,140,084; **Imports**, 1913, £3,281,689; 1914, £2,981,448. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £118,106; 1913, £193,842; 1914, £208,459; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £825,476; 1913, £838,873; 1914, £768,369.

Board of Directors: Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bart., C.B. (*President*), Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O., P. Lyttelton Gell, H. Birchenough, C.M.G., the Marquess of Winchester, Otto Beit, J. Rochfort Maguire, H. Wilson Fox, Baron E. B. d'Erlanger, D. O. Malcolm, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O., the Duke of Abercorn. — *Office*, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.—*Secretary*, D. E. Brodie.—*Assistant Secretary*, A. P. Millar.—*Registrar*, R. C. Bolton.—*Chief Accountant*, P. J. Baird.—*Emigration and Information Offices*, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.; 140, Buchanan St., Glasgow.

Administration: *Administrator of Southern Rhodesia*, F. Drummond Chaplin (Salisbury). —*Resident Commissioner*, Herbert J. Stanley, C.M.G.—*Administrator of Northern Rhodesia*, L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Nyasaland Protectorate, until July 6th, 1907, known as the British Central Africa Protectorate. A portion of British Central Africa lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending nearly to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shiré Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the river Shiré. **The administration** is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. The Protectorate is divided into 15 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Residents and Assistant Residents, Judicial Officers, etc. There is a High Court for the Protectorate. **The armed forces** consist of the 1st battalion of the King's African Rifles. The port is **Chinde**, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. **Area**, 39,315 sq. m., **pop.** 1,065,119; the European inhabitants number 799 (1914), Indians 408, and natives 1,063,912. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, Virginia tobacco (export, 1914, 3,763,014 lb.), and cotton (export, 1914, 2,401,142 lb.) have been established. Rubber and ivory are also exported. The **chief towns** are: Blantyre, Zomba (head-quarters of the Government), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and Marine Transport Department depôt), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kota-kota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). Almost the entire trade is with the United Kingdom. The Shiré Highland Railway (113 miles) connects Port Herald and Chiromo on the Shiré River with Blantyre, and will be continued to Lake Nyasa. An extension southward from Port Herald to the northern bank of the Zambesi at Chindio is approaching completion, and will be open for traffic in the near future; and arrangements have been made for the construction of a line from the opposite bank, through Portuguese territory to Beira.

Revenue, 1912-13, £183,273; 1913-14, £124,849; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £266,361; 1913-14, £133,106. **Public Debt**, £115,000. **Total imports**, 1912-13, £272,889; 1913-14, £189,201; **total exports**, 1912-13, £174,650; 1913-14, £200,734. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £150,980; 1913, £105,959; 1914, £149,451; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £138,618; 1913, £81,816; 1914, £94,965.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,000).—*Chief Secretary*, H. L. Duff, C.M.G. (£500-£600).—*Assist. Sec.*, A. M. D. Turnbull.—*Commdt., 1st Bn. K.A.R.*, Lt.-Col. R. H. Baldwin (£844).—*Agent at Chinde*, S. H. Fletcher (£600). — *Judge* (Blantyre), R. W. Lyell Grant (£600-£800).—*Att.-Gen.*, A. F. Hogg.—*Treasurer*, Wm. Wheeler, C.M.G. (£500-£700).—*Director of Public Works*, T. I. Binnie (£450-£600).—*Prin. Med. Off.*, H. Hearsey (£500-£700).—*Supt. of Native Affairs*, J. C. Casson (£450-£600).

Inspector-General of Protectorate Forces, Lieut.-Col. A. R. Hoskins, D.S.O.

East Africa Protectorate. This extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres on the north and German East Africa on the south. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and in '88 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. **The Protectorate** is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who has the advice of Executive and Legislative Councils. The chief ports are Mombasa, pop. 27,000; Lamu, Malindi, Vanga, and Kismayu. A hut tax, and in some districts a poll tax, is imposed upon the natives. The military forces consist of 8 companies of the King's African Rifles. The establishment has a strength of 32 officers and 1,500 rank and file. There is also a police force of about 1,700. The so-called **Uganda Railway** (see **Uganda**) runs through the Protectorate and connects Mombasa with Lake Victoria Nyanza. There were 2,302 miles of telegraph and 757 miles of telephone line in 1914. Agricultural operations are increasing, particularly in the Highlands, where a large body of English farmers are devoting their efforts to stock raising and general farming. **The principal products** of the country are cattle and sheep, ostrich feathers, grain, ivory, india-rubber, copra, hides, etc. In 1911 the Imperial Government granted the colony a loan of £250,000, to be used in the construction of a small light railway to act as a feeder between Nairobi and the Thika River, the improvement of the harbour facilities at Kilindini, and the supplying of good water to Mombasa. A further loan of £375,000 was advanced in 1912 for the development of the Uganda Railway

and the ports which it serves, and £1,868,000 in 1915 for the general improvement of the country. **Area** 248,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (estimated) 4,000,000, including 3,500 Europeans. Capital, Nairobi; pop. 30,000.

Revenue, 1912-13, £952,525; 1913-14, £1,123,798; 1914-15, £984,756; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £961,178; 1913-14, £1,115,899; 1914-15, £1,151,730. **Total imports**, 1912-13, £1,808,343; 1913-14, £2,147,937; 1914-15, £1,469,210; **total exports**, 1912-13, £1,203,201; 1913-14, £1,039,252; 1914-15, £1,004,796. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £258,363; 1913, £426,250; 1914, £446,174; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £962,312; 1913, £1,130,461; 1914, £845,562.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G. (salary £3,000, and £1,000 duty allowance).—*Chief Secretary*, C. C. Bowring, C.M.G. (£1,000 and £100 duty allowance).—*Assist. Sec.*, W. J. Monson (£600-£800 and £60 duty all).—*Provincial Commissioners*, C. W. Hobley, C.M.G. (£860); J. Ainsworth, C.M.G. (£810); S. L. Hinde (£760); C. R. W. Lane, J. W. T. McClellan (£750 each), and F. W. Isaac (£600).—*Chief Justice*, R. W. Hamilton (£1,000).—*Judges*, A. T. Bonham Carter, A. Ehrhardt (£800 and £700).—*Land Officer*, R. B. Wright (£600 £800).—*Treasurer*, H. P. Espie (£700-£900 and £70 duty pay).—*Attorney-Gen.*, J. W. Barth (£900 and £90 duty pay).—*Chief of Customs*, F. W. Major, I.S.O. £600-£800).—*Commdnt.*, *3rd Bn. K.A.R.*, Lt.-Col. B. R. Graham (£700).—*P.M.O.*, A. D. Milne (£700-£900 and £70 duty pay).—*Insp.-Gen. Police, E. Africa and Uganda*, Maj. W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O. (£600-£800 and £60 duty pay).—*Director of Public Works*, W. M. Ross (£700-£900 and £70 duty pay).—*General Manager, Uganda Ry.*, B. Eastwood (£1,500-£1,800 and £150 duty pay).—*Director of Agriculture*, A. C. Macdonald (£800-£1,000).—*Postmaster-Gen.*, J. Gosling (£600-£800 and £60 duty pay.—*Conservator of Forests*, E. Battiscombe (£500-£700).—*Dir. of Surveys*, Maj. L. N. F. I. King, R.E. (£800).

The Uganda Protectorate for administrative purposes is divided into five provinces, viz. (1) the Province of Buganda; (2) the Eastern Province; (3) the Western Province; (4) the Northern Province; and (5) the Rudolf Province. It lies between the Belgian Congo on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern the Egyptian Sudan. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a Governor, has its headquarters at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1893, and Uganda was proclaimed a British protectorate in June 19th, 1894. Its limits were extended to include the adjoining native confederacies of Bunyoro and Busoga in 1896; subsequent additions have been made to include Bukedi, Teso, Lango, and Karamojo in the east, the countries to the north adjoining the Nile on the confines of Sudan and Belgian Congo territories and Kigezi and Ankole in the western area of the Protectorate. A High Court for the Protectorate was established in 1902, with an Appeal Court at Mombasa. **The King**, or "Kabaka," is H.H. Daudi Chwa (b. 1896), who attained his majority Aug. 8th, 1914. He is assisted in his native administration by three native ministers. He receives a stated allowance from the Government, and has been educated by an English tutor at the expense of the British Government. He paid a visit to England in June 1913. There is also a Lukiko, or **native council**, of 80 chiefs. The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton (£351,146), coffee (£41,005), skins (£22,307), cotton seed (£18,172), ghee (£12,264); the trade in ivory has decreased owing to war. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. **Imports**, chiefly provisions (£102,018), yarns and textiles (£146,144), hardware (£17,033), cotton blankets (£16,584), bicycles (£15,894), apparel (£14,631), railway materials (£14,117), and machinery (£14,017). The **Uganda Railway** lies wholly in the East Africa Protectorate. It runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. It was built by the Imperial Government at a cost of £5,500,000. A railway, 61 miles in length, runs from Jinja to Namasagali, connecting Lakes Victoria and Kioga. A railway, 7 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on June 1st, 1915, between Kampala and Port Bell. Road motor services have been organised in the Buganda and eastern and northern provinces and steamers are now plying on Lakes Victoria, Albert, and Kioga, and a loan of £125,000 was granted in 1912 by the Imperial Government for the further development of communications. The prosperity of the country was threatened between 1906-8 by "**sleeping sickness**," which has destroyed thousands of natives, but the vigorous measures introduced by the administration have almost stamped out the disease. **Area** about 109,119 sq. m.; **pop.** (1915) 2,927,494, including 1,903 Europeans.

Revenue, 1912-13, £238,655, *plus* grant-in-aid, £45,000; 1913-14, £256,559, *plus* grant-in-aid, £35,000; 1914-15, £282,830, *plus* grant-in-aid, £10,000; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £292,147; 1913-14, £290,180; 1914-15, £289,213. **Total imports**, 1912-13, £779,946; 1913-14, £897,262; 1914-15, £587,191; **total exports**, 1912-13, £457,010; 1913-14, £526,159; 1914-15, £616,526. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £404,082; 1913, £298,113; 1914, £325,099; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £38,561; 1913, £54,181; 1914, £66,002.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2,000 and duty allowance £500).

Chief Secretary, H. R. Wallis, C.M.G. (£800-£900).—*Provincial Commissioners*, F. A. Knowles, F. Spire, C. W. G. Eden, S. Browning (£500-£700).—*Chief Justice*, W. M. Carter (£900).—*Puisne Judge*, F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard (£700).—*Att.-Gen.*, D. Kingdon (£500-£600).—*Principal Med. Off.*, A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G. (£750-£850).—*Assist. Chief Sec.*, E. B. Jarvis (£500-£600).—*Treasurer*, G. D. Smith, C.M.G. (£500-£700).—*Dir. of Public Works*, C. V. A. Espeut (£600-£750).—*Director of Surveys and Land Officer*, R. C. Allen (£700-£800).—*Director of Agriculture*, S. Simpson (£500-£700).—*Commdt. 4th Bn. K.A.R.*, Capt. (*temp. Lt.-Col.*) L. H. Hickson (£700).

The Zanzibar Protectorate consists of the island of Zanzibar (area 640 sq. m., pop. 114,069) and the island of Pemba (area 380 sq. m., pop. 83,130). Capital, **Zanzibar** (pop. 35,000), which has a fine roadstead. The Sultan is Seyyid

Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., b. about 1880, succeeded on the abdication of his brother-in-law in 1911. The government is conducted by a High Commissioner and a British Resident, who are appointed by commissions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and are subject to the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The legal status of slavery was abolished in April '97, and domestic slavery in 1908. A railway 7 miles long runs from Zanzibar to Bububu. The clove industry is important, and forms 92 per cent. of the entire clove crop of the world. The industry dates from 1818; in 1872 the plantations were devastated by a hurricane, and consequently most of the trees in the island date from that time. Pemba, on the other hand, escaped, and the large plantations in that island are therefore much older, varying from 60 to 90 years. It is estimated that there are in both islands about 60,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about 5,500,000 trees in cultivation. The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically—every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about 14,000,000 lbs. The products are mainly cloves, copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum. The number of ocean-going vessels which entered the port in 1914 was 235, of a gross tonnage of 1,017,738, of which 371,830 tons was German, and 533,520 tons British.

Revenue, 1912, £242,483; 1913, £275,126; 1914, £234,701; **expenditure**, 1912, £334,679; 1913, £248,356; 1914, £213,091. **Public Debt**, £100,000. **Total imports**, 1912, £1,030,996; 1913, £1,103,347; 1914, £763,405; **total exports**, 1912, £1,036,127; 1913, £1,048,866; 1914, £814,952. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £239,246; 1913, £175,298; 1914, £97,978; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £102,310; 1913, £105,597; 1914, £97,604.

High Commissioner, Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G.—**British Resident**, Major Francis Barrow Pearce, C.M.G.—*Chief Secretary*, J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G.—*Judge*, J. W. Murison (£900).—*Assistant Judge*, T. S. Tomlinson (£700).—*Treasurer*, J. Corbett Davis.—*Att.-Gen.*, P. Shearman-Turner.

Steamship lines, see p. 284. **Mail transit**, 18-24 days.

Somaliland Protectorate. The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It is administered by a Commissioner. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway which runs from Jibuti in French Somaliland to Harrar (see Abyssinia). The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles formed the military force originally. It was strengthened from 1908 to 1909 by reinforcements of Indian troops, owing to the threatening attitude of the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, the restriction of whose activities from 1901 to 1904 had cost the British Government between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. In Jan. 1909 the Mullah was denounced at Mecca as an impostor, and in March 1910 the Government, adopting the view that his influence was declining and that the friendly tribes, if assisted with arms, would be able to defend themselves against his raids, announced that the regular troops were to be withdrawn to the coast. The 6th King's African Rifles (Somali Battalion) was then disbanded, and an Indian contingent 200 strong, with 4 British officers, was retained as the garrison of the coast towns. These troops were, however, dispensed with in April 1913, reliance being placed on a new camel constabulary 500 strong. While the camel corps was engaged on a reconnaissance at Odwein in August 1913 it encountered a strong force of the Somaliland Mullah, and suffered a severe reverse, its commandant, Mr. R. C. Corfield, being killed. As a consequence, an Indian contingent 400 strong has been restationed in Somaliland, and the camel corps increased to 450. The chief town is **Berbera**, pop. about 30,000. There is wireless communication with Aden. The products are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum; cotton-growing is being experimented with. **Area** 68,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 300,000, besides 26 whites and 2,786 Asiatics.

Revenue, 1912-13, £29,913; 1913-14, £29,368; **expenditure**, £60,872; 1913-14, £68,646. **Total imports**, 1912-13, £243,357; 1913-14, £238,220; **total exports**, 1912-13, £213,403; 1913-14, £216,596. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £127; 1913, £4,762; 1914, £12,230; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £1,692; 1913, £4,090; 1914, £7,993.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief: Geoffry F. Archer, C.M.G. (salary £800, and duty allowance £200).—*Deputy ditto*, Lt.-Col. T. Astley Cubitt, D.S.O. (£700 and duty allowance, £144).—*Staff Officer*, Bt.-Maj. C. H. Summers (£460 and allowance, £40).—*District Commissioners*, A. W. Hodson, Capt. J. L. Berne (£400-£500).—*Assist. do.*, Lt.-Commdr. J. M. Barker, R.N., H. C. Irving, A. T. B. de Cologan (£250-£400).—*Treasurer*, H. T. Powell (£350-£500).—*Insp.-Gen. K.A. Rifles*, Col. A. R. Hoskins, D.S.O. (£1,000).—*Staff Officer*, Bt.-Maj. A. J. Turner (£600).—*Camel Constab. Commdt.*, Maj. A. S. Lawrance (£500).—*Commdt. of Indian Contingent*, Capt. H. C. Dobbs (£600).—*Medical Officers*, A. J. M. Paget, R. E. Drake-Brockman, A. L. Fitzmaurice (£400-£500).—*Chief of Customs*, H. M. O'Byrne (£450).—*Supt. Telegraphs*, J. C. Hawkhead (£400).

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Gambia. A Crown colony and a protectorate on the Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, **Bathurst** (pop. 7,700). The colony practically consists of St. Mary's Island. Up the river are several stations, of which MacCarthy Island, 153 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the colony and protectorate is about 3,980 sq. m.; pop. (1914) 153,101 (Europeans 149). The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force. A hut tax of about 4s. per annum is levied in the protectorate. **Products**, ground-nuts (value, 1914, £650,461), hides, beeswax, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 8 members, 3 non-official.

Revenue, 1912, £96,221; 1913, £124,995, 1914, £86,070; **expenditure**, 1913, £81,340; 1913,

£95,209; 1914, £120,921. **Total imports**, 1912, £756,853; 1913, £1,091,129; 1914, £688,007. **Total exports**, 1912, £735,172; 1913, £867,187; 1914, £926,127. (Imports in 1914, 11·58 from Germany.) **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £48,406; 1913, £54,270; 1914, £58,194. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £173,454; 1913, £235,036; 1914, £136,849.

Governor, Edward John Cameron, C.M.G. (salary £2,500).

Colonial Secretary, W. Telfer Campbell (£600-£700, and £120 duty allowance).—*Judge of the Supreme Court*, F. A. Van der Meulen (£750).—*Receiver-Gen.*, Cecil Gwyn (£500-£600, and £100 allowance).—*Legal Adviser*, E. St. J. Jackson (£400-£500).—*Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools*, M.r.T. McDonnell (£400-£500).—*Senior Med. Off.* A. E. Horn (£600-£700, and £240 allowance).—*Supt. of Police*, C. Grieg (£400-£500, and £80 allowance).—*Travelling Commissioners*, H. L. Pryce, C.M.G. (£500, and £100 allowance), E. Hopkinson (£500, and £100 allowance), J. K. McCallum, and Capt. H. F. Sprotson (£400-£500); Capt. E. B. Leese (£300-£400).—*Colonial Engineer*, H. Hollis (£500, and £100 allowance).

Mail transit, 14 days.

Gold Coast Colony. A Crown colony on the coast of West Africa, bounded on the east by Togoland (under English and French occupation), and on the west by the Ivory Coast (French). The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles. The **area**, inclusive of Ashanti and the Northern Territories, may be put at about 120,000 sq. m. The census of 1911 estimated the **population** at 1,503,386. The European population in 1914 was 2,590. The territories in the hinterland to the north of Ashanti were made a separate district in '97 under the name of the "**Northern Territories**" (area about 36,000 sq. m.), and are administered by a Commissioner. The dependency of **Ashanti** lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony, and is administered by a Chief Commissioner (capital Coomassie, pop. 19,000). **Accra** is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 20,000. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 9, 5 of whom are non-official. For defence there is the Gold Coast regiment of the West African Frontier Force, 1,353 strong, with headquarters in Ashanti. The **products** are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, cocoa (value, 1914, £2,193,749), timber, etc. The country is very rich as regards both minerals and agriculture. **Gold** export, 1914, 428,880 oz., valued at £1,659,435. **Cotton** is grown, and its cultivation is now encouraged. A **railway** runs from the port of Seccondie *via* Tarquah and Obuassi to Coomassie, a distance of 168 miles, and a line from Accra to Akwapim has been constructed, and is being extended to Komfrodua.

Revenue, 1912, £1,230,850; 1913, £1,301,566; 1914, £1,331,713; **expenditure**, 1912, £1,157,091; 1913, £1,353,291; 1914, £1,755,850. **Public debt**, 1914, £3,464,118. **Total exports**, 1912, £4,307,802; 1913, £5,427,106; 1914, £4,942,656; **total imports**, 1912, £4,023,322; 1913, £4,952,494; 1914, £4,456,968. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £836,760; 1913, £985,689; 1914, 876,330. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £1,735,480; 1913, £1,876,940; 1914, 1,964,543.

Governor, Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K.C.M.G. (salary £3,000 and £1,000 duty allowance).

Colonial Secretary, A. R. Slater.—*Chief Assist. Sec.*, C. H. Harper (£700).—*Senior Assists.*, A. C. Finlay; A. Farrar (£500-£600).—*Assist. Secs.*, C. W. Welman, H. Newlands, C. W. Chaloner (each £400-£500).—*Junior do.*, E. C. Skene, C. C. Cooke, G. W. Calthey, O. K. Jones (each £300-£400).—*Att.-Gen.*, W. R. Townsend (£1,000).—*Sol.-Gen.*, R. W. H. Wilkinson (£600).—*Treasurer*, E. B. Reece (£800-£1,000).—*Chief Assist. do.*, S. S. Davis (£500-£600).—*Accountant*, H. M. Lewis (£400).—*Assist. Treasurers*, P. F. Barton, R. E. Burns (each £400-£500).—*Lt.-Col. Commandt. G.C. Regt.*, Lt.-Col. R. E. de V. Rose (£800).—*Adjt. Volunteers*, Capt. C. H. Hellis.—*Prin. Med. Off.*, W. H. Tweedy (£1,000).—*Director of Works*, (vacant) (£1,000).—*Gen. Man. of Railways*, (vacant) (£1,000). *Compt. of Customs*, P. L. H. Archer (700-£900).—*Assist. do.*, O. Mitchell (£500-£600).—*Commrs. of Provinces*, J. Maxwell, C. H. Harper, J. T. Furley, F. W. F. Jackson (each £700).—*Sec. for Mines*, F. Cogill (£800).—*Sec. Native Affairs*, F. G. Crowther (£600-£700).—*Postmaster-Gen.*, S. B. Gosling (£600-£700).—*Deputy do.*, W. T. E. Wallace (£500-£600).—*Senior Surveyors*, G. J. Righton, W. Young (each £400-£500).—*Commissr. of Police*, E. V. Collins (£600-£700).—*Director of Education*, D. J. Oman (£600-£700).—*Chief Justice*, Sir P. Crampton Smyly (£1,500).—*Puisne Judges*, F. H. Gough (£1,000); L. E. Hawtayne, C. E. Watson, S. C. King-Farlow (each £1,000).

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G. (£1,250).—*Commissrs.*, T. E. Fell, Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew, A. J. Philbrick (each £700).

Chief Commissioner Northern Territories, Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O. (£1,250).—*Commissrs.*, Capt. B. M. Read, Col. C. Colin Harding, C.M.G. (each £700).

Mail Transit, 15 days.

Nigeria. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government are at Lagos and Zungeru, but it is proposed to establish a new capital at Kaduna, in the heart of the country. The area of the whole territory is 336,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 16,500,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm-oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides, and skins; and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. During the last few years a considerable industry has arisen in connection with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Zungeru, a distance of 430 miles, crossing the Niger at Jebba; and a junction between this railway and the railway from Baro to Kano, in the Northern Provinces, is effected by means of an extension to Minna, 38 miles east of Zungeru. There is thus direct rail communication between Lagos and Kano, over a total distance of 712 miles. Further railway extensions are in progress, a line being under construction from Port Har-

court, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to Kaduna to form a junction with the main line from Lagos to Kano. **Centres of trade** are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal **imports** are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

Revenue, 1913, £3,462,508; 1914, £3,048,381; **expenditure**, 1913, £2,916,801; 1914, £3,596,764. **Total imports** (including specie), 1912, £6,430,601; 1913, £7,201,819; 1914, £6,901,071; **total exports** (including specie), 1912, £6,089,706; 1913, £7,352,377; 1914, £6,610,046. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £2,850,683; 1913, £3,781,288; 1914, £4,742,423. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £4,398,368; 1913, £4,938,363; 1914, £3,955,102.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (£6,000). *Political Sec.*, Major E. J. Lugard, D.S.O. (£800-£900).

Central Departments: *Central Sec.*, D. C. Cameron (£800-£1,000).—*Chief Justice*, Sir E. A. Speed (£1,600).—*Attorney-Gen.*, R. M. Combe (£1,400).—*Auditor*, C. A. Pickwoad (£700-£900).—*Treasurer*, D. S. Macgregor (£1,000-£1,200).—*Comptroller of Customs*, T. F. Burrowes (£900-£1,100).—*Director of Marine*, Lieut. J. Perceval, R.N.R. (£1,000-£1,200).—*Director of Medical and Sanitary Services*, T. Hood (£1,200).—*Surveyor-Gen.*, (vacant) (£900-£1,000).—*Director of Railways and Works*, J. Eaglesome, C.M.G. (£1,500-£1,800).—*Gen. Manager Nigerian Railway*, A. S. Cooper (£1,100-£1,300).—*Postmaster-Gen.*, J. Somerville (£700-£900).—*Commdt. Nigerian Regt.*, Brig.-Gen. F. H. G. Cunliffe (£1,100).

Colony: *Administrator*, F. S. James, C.M.G. (£1,500).—*Commissioner of Lands*, C. W. Alexander (£500-£600).—*Colonial Chaplain*, Rev. L. S. Noble, M.A. (£400-£500).

Northern Provinces: *Lieut.-Governor*, C. L. Temple, C.M.G. (£2,000).—*Sec.*, G. R. Mathews (£700-£900).—*1st Class Residents*, H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G., Capt. U. F. H. Ruxton, W. F. Gowers, F. B. Gall, E. J. Arnett (£800-£1,000).—*Insp.-Gen. of Police and Sheriff*, Capt. A. E. Johnson, D.S.O. (£600-£700).—*Director of Agriculture*, P. H. Lamb (£600-£800).—*Principal Med. Off.*, F. Manning (£1,100).—*Govt. Insp. of Mines*, E. A. Langslow-Cock (£600-£800).—*Director of Education*, H. Vischer (£600-£800).—*Director of Public Works*, A. C. Ridsdale (£800-£1,000).

Southern Provinces: *Lieut.-Governor*, A. G. Boyle, C.M.G. (£2,600).—*Sec.*, Maj. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O. (£800-£1,000).—*1st Class Commissioners*, H. Bedwell, C.M.G., R. A. Roberts, J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G. (£800-£1,000).—*Insp.-Gen. of Police*, C. E. Johnstone (£700-£900).—*Chief Conservator of Forests*, H. N. Thompson (£1,000-£1,200).—*Insp. of Prisons*, Maj. W. H. Beverley (£600-£700).—*Director of Agriculture*, W. H. Johnson (£600-£800).—*Princ. Med. Officer* (vacant) (£1,000).—*Director of Education*, H. J. Hyde-Johnson (£600-£800).—*Director of Public Works*, H. F. Peet (£900-£1,000).

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs. Lagos, Zungeru, and majority of important places.

Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1787. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 sq. m., but the colony has a coast-line of 210 miles in length. **Area**, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 31,000 sq. m.; according to the census of 1911, the population of the Colony amounted to 75,572, while that of the Protectorate is estimated at 1,327,560; Europeans, 1,267. It is bounded on the north and north-east by French Guinea; on the south-east by the Republic of Liberia; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. '95, by which the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. By the **Anglo-French Agreement**, April 8th, 1904, the **Los Islands** (pop. 1,422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The **interior** is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Railway, Koinadugu, Northern Sherbro—each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Temnes in the north, the Mendis in the south, the Korankos and Yalunkas in the east, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. A railway runs from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227 miles. It was completed in August 1905. From Boia junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Makene a distance of 82¾ m. from Boia, and a further extension is now under construction to Baga, a distance of 35 m. There are 825 miles of combined telegraph and telephone lines. The capital is Freetown, with a population of 34,090 (1911) and municipal government. The military forces include the West African Regiment and a battalion of the West African Frontier Force. There is also a police force 285 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The **chief exports** are palm oil (exports, 1914, 436,144 gall., value £38,537), palm kernels, (exports, 1914, 35,915 tons, value £559,313), kola nuts, hides, piassava, and ginger. The colony is **administered** by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of 5 official members, and by a Legislative Council with an official majority.

Revenue, 1912, £559,855; 1913, £618,383; 1914, £675,689; **expenditure**, 1912, £524,417; 1913, £622,439; 1914, £680,146. **Public Debt**, 1914, £1,730,648. **Total imports**, 1912, £1,424,864; 1913, £1,750,303; 1914, £1,405,049; **total exports**, 1912, £1,540,754; 1913, £1,731,252; 1914, £1,250,478. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £229,418; 1913, £243,156; 1914, £313,784; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £669,373; 1913, £755,506; 1914, £667,162.

Governor, R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G. (salary £2,500, and £1,000 duty allowance). *Chief Justice*, G. K. T. Purcell (*£1,200).—*Colonial Secretary*, A. C. Hollis, C.M.G. (*£1,000).—*Attorney-Gen.*, R. A. Maude (*£700-£900).—*Treasurer*, E. O. Johnson, I.S.O. (*£700-£800).—*Comptroller of Customs*, A. P. Viret (*£600-£700).—*Circuit Judge*, E. V. Parodi (*£900).—*P.M.O.*, T. E. Rice (*£800-£1,000).—*Solicitor-Gen.*, E. Greenwood (£500-£700).—*Reg. Gen. and Police Mag.*, K. J. Beatty (£500-£600).—*Director of Public Works*, C. A. Copland (*£800-£1,000).—*General Manager, Railways*, H. C. Morcom (*£1,000).—*P.M.G.* and *Savings Banks*, H. T. March (*£500-£600).

Mail transit, 11 13 days.

* Exclusive of allowances.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except part of Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States. Its area is 3,729,665 sq. miles, of which 125,755 are water. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from the Hudson's Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Federal capital, Ottawa, in Ontario, pop. 87,062. The population of the Dominion at the 1901 census was 5,371,315. At the 1911 census it was 7,206,643, 3,821,995 being males, and 3,384,648 females. The French-speaking part of the population number 1,649,371, and the large majority of them reside in Quebec; the Germans, 309,741. The Indians number 111,043.

The Federal Parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a **Senate** whose members are nominated for life. The number is 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 6 from Manitoba, 6 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 6 from Alberta, and 6 from Saskatchewan. The **House of Commons** is elected quinquennially on a low suffrage; it consists of 234 members, 82 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 16 from Nova Scotia, 11 from New Brunswick, 13 from British Columbia, 3 from Prince Edward Island, 15 from Manitoba, 12 from Alberta, 16 from Saskatchewan, and 1 from the Yukon Territory. The basis on which the number of members is allotted to each province is that Quebec shall always have 65 and the other provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of their population as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the Provincial Legislatures. Senators and representatives are paid £500 per annum, with a deduction of £3 for every day that a member is absent. The **Governor-General**, representing the King, receives £10,000 yearly, and is assisted by a Privy Council chosen by himself. The **Prime Minister** receives £2,400, and **Cabinet Ministers** and the **Leader of the Opposition** £1,400 each. In each of the **provinces** a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority, and details as to the provincial administration are given below. The territory not comprised within any province is administered by the Minister of the Interior. The limits of **federal and provincial jurisdiction** are regulated by the British North America Act '67. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previously to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the **chief religious bodies** is: Roman Catholics, 2,833,041; Methodists, 1,079,892; Presbyterians, 1,115,324; Church of England, 1,043,017; Baptists, 382,666. Elementary **education** is free, and is liberally supported by grants from the provincial Governments, aided by local taxation. There are altogether 23,672 public schools of all grades, with 38,821 teachers and 1,345,433 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more universities. The Governor-General appoints the **judges of the Superior Courts** and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion.

Industries.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbia coast resembles that of England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating. The **mineral deposits** are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, nickel, copper, petroleum, gold, and asbestos. The mineral output of 1914 included gold, $15,925,044; nickel, $13,655,381; silver, $15,097,269; copper, $10,301,935; asbestos, $2,909,866; coal, $33,433,108. The petroleum industry is increasing. The **fisheries** on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. **Manufactures** are carried on extensively, and employ about 500,000 persons. **Agriculture** is, however, the main industry of the Dominion, and in Manitoba and the North-West the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. The wheat-crop in 1914 yielded 161,280,000 bushels, barley 36,201,000 bushels, and oats 313,078,000 bushels, The yield of wheat in the 1915 harvest was a record one. The yield of wheat was 336,258,000 bushels from 12,986,400 acres; of oats 481,035,500 bushels from 11,365,000 acres; of barley 50,868,000 bushels from 1,509,350 acres; of rye 2,478,500 bushels from 112,300 acres; and of linseed 12,604,700 bushels from 1,009,600 acres. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. There has been a tremendous tide of **immigration** flowing into the North-West, especially during the last few years previous to the war, when it received a set-back. For the year 1914 the figures were: United Kingdom, 49,831; United States, 68,609; other nationalities, 50,183; total, 168,623. The total immigration in the years 1908-14 was 1,854,547.

There were in 1914 30,795 miles of **railway** in operation in the Dominion of Canada. The Government own about 1,800 miles of railway, and a magnificent system of canals. In 1914 there were 1,356 miles of electric railways. The principal railway systems are those of the **Canadian Pacific** (London office: 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.), with 11,507 miles of line, and steamship services on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, the system stretching from Liverpool and Antwerp to Hong Kong; the assets of this company are valued at over £170,000,000, while its gross earnings for the year 1914-15 were £19,773,042, and working expenses £13,058,116; **Grand Trunk of Canada**, 5,049 miles. The **Canadian Northern Railway** operates 4,000 miles in Western Canada and nearly 2,000 miles in Eastern Canada, and is the second largest

railway system in the Dominion. The **Hudson Bay Railway**, under construction, will extend through Manitoba to the shores of Hudson Bay. Up to March 31st, 1915, over £3,000,000 had been expended on it, and the appropriation for 1915-16 is £1,100,000, of which £400,000 is for terminals and harbour work. Port Nelson will be the terminal on Hudson Bay.

Commercial Tariffs.

By the **Tariff Act** '97 a rebate of 12½ per cent. of the Customs Duties was granted to countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1st, '98, a rebate of 25 per cent. was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In 1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent.

Under the Budget proposals introduced Nov. 29th, 1906, a new tariff was established on a new system. There is a General Tariff substantially the same as the old tariff. The British Preferential Tariff was altered from a flat rate and particularised for every item imported. The Canadian Government said that on the whole the preference to Great Britain was larger than before. An Intermediate Tariff was also set up for application to countries giving reciprocity to Canada. In order to quality for the British Preference, imports must have 25 per cent. of their value made up of British labour.

A Commercial Convention with France was signed on Sept. 19th, 1907, ratified by Canada on April 3rd, 1908, and by France a year later. It gave Canada the benefit of the French minimum tariff, and extended to France the benefit of Canada's intermediate tariff for certain products, and a special tariff for others. A supplementary Convention, signed in Jan. 1909 and put in force a year later, admitted certain French exports on terms generally identical with and in some few cases lower than those accorded to British goods by the preferential tariff. In 1910 the provisions of the intermediate tariff on the articles covered by the French treaty were extended to **Belgium** and the **Netherlands**, and, to a limited extent, to **Italy**. Some concessions were also made to the United States.

In 1912 an agreement was entered into with the West Indies for mutual trade preference. It has been of great advantage to the West Indian sugar industry, in particular. In 1913 the preference granted to British goods was extended to the products of the remaining colonies and dependencies of the Empire which had not hitherto enjoyed it.

Statistics.

Revenue, 1912-13, £34,675,147; 1913-14, £32,634,878; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £23,934,460; 1913-14, £37,248,209.

Imports, 1912, £112,538,006; 1913, £138,856,281; 1914, £130,149,359; **exports**, 1912, £89,657,126; 1913, £73,127,334; 1914, £95,790,585. Public debt, 1914, £67,109,370.

The imports of "trade merchandise" in 1913 consisted of:

	£
Dutiable—Affected by the Preferential Tariff	92,960,000
Dutiable—Affected by the General Tariff	2,800,000
Free	40,200,000
	£135,960,000

This trade merchandise may be classified as (*a*) "competitive merchandise," or goods for the supply of which British manufacturers are in a position to compete; (*b*) "entrepot trade," or goods not of British origin or manufacture, which could, nevertheless, be supplied by the British merchant; and (*c*) "non-competitive merchandise," produce imported, which by reason of its character, or the conditions governing its sale, cannot be supplied either by the British manufacturer or the British merchant to the Canadian market. This "trade merchandise" was made up as follows:

	Value.	Percentage of total.
Competitive	£76,000,000	55·8
Entrepot	12,920,000	9·5
Non-competitive	47,040,000	34·7

The imports, according to country of origin, were as follows:

From	Trade Merchandise.	Competitive Merchandise.
United States	£88,770,000	£43,400,000
United Kingdom	27,560,000	25,000,000
Other Countries	19,630,000	7,600,000

The relative percentage of United Kingdom and other trade was as follows:

Imports from	Trade Merchandise, Percentage of total.	Competitive Merchandise, Percentage of total.
United Kingdom	20·3	33·0
United States	65·3	57·0
Other Countries	14·4	10·0

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc. (salary £10,000), to be succeeded when the European war is over by H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Ministry: *Premier and President of Privy Council*, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C.—*Justice*, Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C.—*Trade and Commerce*, Hon. Sir G. E. Foster, K.C.M.G.—*Postmaster-Gen.*, Hon. C. E. Casgrain.—*Sec. of State and Mines*, Hon. P. E. Blondin.—*Finance*, Hon. W. T. White.—*Navy, Marine, and Fisheries*, Hon. J. D. Hazen.—*Public Works*, Hon. R. Rogers.—*Railways and Canals*, Hon. F. Cochrane.—*Militia and Defence*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B.—*Interior and Superintendent-Gen. of Indian Affairs*, Hon. W. J. Roche.—*Agriculture*, Hon. Martin Burrell.—*Customs*, Hon. J. D. Reid.—*Inland Revenue and Mines*, Hon. E. L. Patenaude.—*Labour*, Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C.—*Without Portfolios*, Hons. A. E. Kemp and Senator J. A. Lougheed, K.C.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, Hon. Sir G. H. Perley, K.C.M.G. (acting), 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—*Secretary*, W. L. Griffith.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, C. Hamilton Wickes, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares:** £5 10s. to £18.

Consult the "Canada Year Book."

Political Parties.

The two chief political parties are known as Conservatives and Liberals. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '96. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative party, held office from '67 to '91, with the exception of five years, when a Liberal administration under Mr. Mackenzie was in power. When Sir John Macdonald died he was succeeded by Sir John Abbott, and he by Sir John Thompson, on whose death Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed him (Dec. 12th, 95). The Manitoba Schools question and other questions shook the Government's position during '95 and '96, and after some internal dissensions Sir Charles Tupper became Premier on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament in April '96. At the general election which followed there were finally elected 118 **Liberals**, 86 **Conservatives**, and 8 **Independents**, the latter being on the whole supporters of the Liberals. A wave of Imperial and loyal feeling at the time of the Jubilee in '97 had as one of its results the institution of a preferential tariff in favour of the mother-country, which ultimately gave British goods an advantage of 33⅓ per cent. over other imports. The result of the general election in 1900 was the return of the Liberals to power with an increased majority. At the 1904 general election Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government obtained a majority of 52 in a House of 214. The Laurier Government was returned again in Oct. 1908, with a majority of 48. In 1911 it suffered a severe defeat on the proposal to enter into a commercial Reciprocity Agreement with the United States, the Conservatives being carried into office with a majority of 43 votes over the other parties.

Provinces of Canada.

Ontario (formerly called Upper Canada). **Area**, 407,262 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911) 2,523,274 (1,096,640 males, 1,086,307 females). It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and northward to Hudson's Bay, and is important as containing the **Dominion** capital, **Ottawa** (pop. 87,062). Provincial capital, **Toronto** (pop. 445,575), the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (pop. 100,000), London (pop. 55,000), Brantford (25,000), Fort William (25,000), Kingston (21,015), Peterborough (22,500), Windsor (22,080), Port Arthur (18,025), Berlin (18,300), Guelph (20,000), and St. Thomas (16,000). **Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 106 members elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The leading agricultural province in the Dominion, the land is very fertile, and produces cereals and mixed crops in abundance. Length of railways, 9,255 miles. The wheat yield in 1914 was 17,658,000 bushels, oats 99,400,000 bushels, and barley 13,987,000 bushels. The total value of Ontario's field crops in 1914 was £39,244,000. The fruit belt is the most extensive in the Dominion, 75 per cent. of Canadian fruits being grown in Ontario. Practically half of the manufactures of Canada are produced in this province. The Government-formed Hydro-Electric Commission sells electric power at cost price, and has materially stimulated industry in recent years. The lumber trade, mostly spruce, pine, and poplar, in the province is a very important one (value, 1914, £6,443,154), and the mining industry has now assumed considerable proportions, the total value in 1914 being £10,420,594. **Revenue**, 1914, £1,958,675. **Expenditure**, £1,914,442.

Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Hon. Sir J. S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (salary $10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines*, Hon. W. H. Hearst.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. J. Foy.—*Treasurer*, Hon. I. B. Lucas.—*Education*, Hon. R. A. Pyne.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Jas. S. Duff.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. J. Hanna.—*Public Works*, Hon. Findlay G. MacDiarmid.—*Minister without portfolio*, Dr. J. J. Preston.

Agent for Ontario, Richard Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

Quebec (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. In 1912 its boundaries were extended northward to Hudson's Bay and Straits, so as to embrace the whole of the peninsula except the coast strip of Labrador which belongs to Newfoundland. **Area**, 706,834 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,003,232 (1,011,502 males, 991,730 females), mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,699 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, **Quebec**, pop. 90,000; a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations. Proposals are on foot by the Canadian Government to develop Quebec as a premier port and railway terminal. **Montreal**, a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion, with 568,000 inhabitants. Other towns are St. Hyacinthe (11,116), Hull (20,689), Sherbrooke (19,856), and Westmount (14,579). **Administered** by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 81 members. Length of railways, 4,043 miles. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance; there is a big lumber trade (value, 1913, £2,654,632), and manufactures flourish.

Revenue, 1912-13, £1,676,547; 1913-14 (est.), £1,480,642. **Expenditure**, 1912-13, £1,522,432; 1913-14 (est.), £1,409,328.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Paul Evariste Leblanc (salary $10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, Hon. Walter G. Mitchell.—*Lands and Forests*, Hon. J. Allard.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J. L. Décarie.—*Public Works*, Hon. L. A. Taschereau.—*Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries*, Hon H. Mercier.—*Agriculture*, Hon. J. E. Caron.—*Good Roads*, Hon. J. A. Tessier.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. N. Pérodeau.

Agent-General for Quebec, Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, 36, Kingsway, W.C.

Nova Scotia (including **Cape Breton Island**), the nearest Canadian province to Great Britain, is a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The colony was originally French, and called Acadia. Ceded to the British Crown in 1714. Entered Confederation 1867. **Area**, 21,428 sq. m.; divided into 18 coun-

ties. Pop. 492,338 (251,019 males, 241,319 females). Capital, **Halifax**; pop. 46,619; one of the finest, best buoyed and lighted harbours in the world; its harbour and pilotage dues are also exceptionally cheap, and its distance of only 2,442 miles from Liverpool (as compared with New York's 3,100 miles) make it the ideal trade route to Europe. Halifax is the terminus of the Canadian Government railway, and the contemplated Atlantic terminus of the other important Canadian lines. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The Legislative Council has 21 members and the House of Assembly 38 members. Represented by 16 members in the Dominion Parliament. Length of railways, 1,365 miles. Principal industries: agriculture, fruit growing, mining, fishing, lumbering, and wood pulp. Coal, gold, iron ore, copper, etc., are also found; there are practically inexhaustible deposits of gypsum, and tungsten has lately been discovered. Extensive iron and steel works have been established at Sydney (17,723). Cape Breton, New Glasgow on the mainland, and employ several thousand men. Fisheries employ 40,000 men; total catch 1914, $9,500,000. The value of agricultural products in 1914 was $34,019,144, including apples.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. David MacKeen (salary $9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. O. T. Daniels.—*Commissioner of Works and Mines*, Hon. E. H. Armstrong.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. J. M. Mack, J. Macdonald, G. E. Faulkner, J. W. Comeau, and R. M. MacGregor.

Agent-General in London, John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

New Brunswick is situated in the eastern division of the continent of North America. **Area**, 27,985 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911), 351,889 (179,867 males, 172,022 females). The climate is healthy, and the extremes of temperature are not so great as in the interior of Canada. Length of railways, 1,839 miles. Coal, copper, and iron are abundant, and antimony, lead, manganese, gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, oil shales, and other valuable minerals exist in large quantities. The lumber industry is important, and pulp and paper mills have been erected. Wheat, oats, and buckwheat are the principal cereals raised; potatoes, turnips, mangolds, carrots, etc., are grown in large quantities. Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an **Executive Council** of 7 members, and a **House of Assembly** of 48 members. The commercial centre is **St. John** (pop. 42,511), which is the winter port of the Dominion; a new harbour, at a cost of some £5,000,000, is being constructed at Courtenay Bay, now known as East St. John. The capital is **Fredericton** (pop. 7,208).

New Brunswick offers splendid advantages to intending emigrants, especially farmers, farm labourers, and skilled mechanics in all branches of industry. The Agent-General in London is always willing to give interviews to intending emigrants.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1914, 12,237 acres were under wheat, 190,100 under oats, 48,987 under buckwheat, 47,196 under potatoes, and 7,346 under turnips. The produce in 1914 was 256,760 bushels of wheat, 5,986,592 bushels of oats, 1,198,028 bushels of buckwheat, 9,875,570 bushels of potatoes, and 3,560,792 bushels of turnips. The live stock (1914) included 253,753 cattle, 64,075 horses, 142,141 sheep, and 88,167 swine.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Josiah Wood (salary $9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Lands and Mines*, Hon. George J. Clarke.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. D. V. Landry. — *Attorney-General*, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C.—*Public Works*, Hon. John Morrisey.—*Agriculture and Immigration*, Hon. Jas. A. Murray.

Representative in London, F. W. Sumner, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Manitoba was formerly known as the **Red River Settlement**, and entered the Dominion in 1870. Its boundaries were extended in 1912 to the shores of Hudson's Bay. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. **Area**, 251,832 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911) 455,614 (250,056 males, 205,558 females). Capital, **Winnipeg** (pop. 1911, 136,035), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. Brandon (13,839) is the next largest town. Length of railways, 4,076 miles. The climate is healthy, but there are great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly, being peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat (yield, 1914, 52,491,879 bushels) and oats (yield, 1914, 62,034,668 bushels). Other crops in 1914 were: barley, 23,866,098 bushels; flax, 1,001,910 bushels; rye, 172,326 bushels; and peas, 59,872 bushels. The live stock in the Province in 1914 numbered: horses, 325,207; cattle, 498,040; sheep, 75,100; and pigs, 325,416. Coal abounds, gold is worked in the east, iron ore on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and the north is heavily timbered. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly, numbering 49 members, who are elected by districts for five years.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir D. C. Cameron, K.C.M.G. (salary $10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Railway and Land Commissioner*, Hon. T. C. Norris.—*—Treasurer*, Hon. Edward Brown.—*Public Works*, Hon. Thos. H. Johnson.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. A. B. Hudson.—*Education*, Hon. D. S. Thornton, M.D.—*Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner*, Hon. J. H. Armstrong, M.D.—*Agriculture and Immigration*, Hon. Valentine Winkler.

British Columbia, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific, extends from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat., and is bounded on the east by the province of Alberta. **Area**, 395,610 sq. m.; **pop.** census 1911, 392,480 (251,619 males, 140,861 females); 1914, 539,855 (est.). Minerals consist chiefly of coal, copper, silver, gold and iron. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in East Kootenay and other parts of the province. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia river, in great abundance. Mineral production, 1914, $26,388,825. The salmon, halibut, cod, whale, and herring fisheries produced during 1914 $15,000,000. There are also valuable timber, pulp, cement, shipbuilding, and fruit-growing industries established. The lumber production in 1914 was $28,680,000; that of agriculture $27,423,612; and of manufactures $65,000,000. Capital, Vic-

toria, on Vancouver Island; pop. Greater Victoria, 70,000 (1914). Vancouver City, pop. 202,078 (1914), on the mainland, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There are 2,792 miles of railway in operation, and 2,024 miles under construction. The government of the Province is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 42 members. Manhood suffrage prevails in provincial elections.

Revenue, 1913-14, £2,500,000; 1914-15, £2,079,676; **1915-16** (est.), £1,406,923; **expenditure**, 1913-14, £3,100,000; 1914-15, £3,152,582; **1915-16** (est.), £2,232,611. **Imports**, 1913, £13,319,266; **exports**, 1913, £5,417,474.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Frank S. Barnard (salary $9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Mines*, Sir Richard McBride, K.C., K.C.M.G.—*Provincial Secretary, Education, and Immigration*, Hon. H. E. Young, M.D., LL.D.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C.—*Minister of Lands*, Hon. W. R. Ross, K.C.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. T. Taylor.—*Minister of Finance and Agriculture*, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C.—*President of Council* (vacant).

Agent-General in the United Kingdom, J. H. Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Prince Edward Island lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. **Area**, 2,184 sq. m.; **pop.** 93,728 (47,069 males, 46,659 females). Capital, **Charlottetown**, pop. 11,203. Divided into three counties. **Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Assembly of 30, half by real-property holders and half by manhood suffrage. Length of railways, 279 miles. Climate milder than neighbouring provinces. The adjoining waters include the most valuable fishing-grounds of America, but agriculture is the staple industry, and the island claims the title of the "Garden Province." Black fox and silver fox breeding has become an important industry; at the end of 1913 there were 277 fox ranches, a number since considerably increased, and an official numeration reported 3,130 foxes of all classes. The estimated value of the foxes and ranches reaches a figure of no less than $15,186,150, of which the ranches and ranch property only constituted $207,750. The importance of the fox industry is best realised by stating that while Prince Edward Island is essentially an agricultural community, the above estimated valuation of foxes is about double that of all the cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and poultry shown in the official census of 1911. Foxes are at present being sold only for breeding purposes, none being killed for their skins. As agriculture continues to develop and flourish, the value of this new industry to the province is great, and the taxation on foxes furnishes a large increase to the ordinary revenue of the Provincial Government.

Revenue, 1914, £106,270; **expenditure**, 1914, £104,156. **Public Debt**, 1914, £196,670.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Augustine Colin Macdonald.

Executive Council: *President and Attorney-General*, Hon. John A. Mathieson.—*Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. James A. McNeil. — *Without portfolio*, Hons. John McLean, Murdoch Kennedy, Stephen Rice Jenkins, Charles E. Dalton, and Aubin E. Arsenault.

Agent-General in the United Kingdom, Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Saskatchewan, which became a province on Sept. 1st, 1905, comprises the greater portion of the territorial divisions formerly known as Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca. **Area**, 251,700 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911) 492,432 (291,730 males, 200,702 females); 1914, 607,000. Capital, **Regina** (pop. 50,000). Length of railways, 5,080 miles. The province is at present almost entirely agricultural, the crop area in 1914 being 9,912,464 acres; the yield of the principal crops in 1914 being: wheat, 74,610,643 bushels; oats, 66,693,953 bushels; barley, 5,627,783 bushels; flax, 5,086,475 bushels; potatoes, 1,737,712 bushels; field roots, 1,840,000 bushels. The number of live stock in 1914 was: horses, 640,035; milch cows, 338,994; other cattle, 541,504; sheep, 177,752; swine, 477,360; and poultry, 5,000,000. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 54 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and in consideration thereof pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 6 members, and in the House of Commons by 16 members. On July 1st, **1915**, an Act came into force absolutely abolishing all public-houses and hotel-bars in the province.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour R. S. Lake (salary $9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Education*, Hon. Walter Scott. — *Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.—*Minister of Railways and Highways*, Hon. J. A. Calder. — *Agriculture*, Hon. W. R. Motherwell.—*Public Works*, Hon. A. P. McNab.—*Treasurer and Telephones*, Hon. G. A. Bell. — *Municipal Affairs*, Hon. G. Langley.—*Clerk*, J. W. McLeod.

Alberta, a province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was carved out of the North-West Territories. It includes the former district of Alberta, the southern half of Athabasca, and a strip off the western side of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan districts. **Area** about 253,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911) 374,663 (223,989 males, 150,674 females); (1915) 550,000. Capital, **Edmonton** (pop. 80,000). Calgary (75,000) is a busy distributing centre. Length of railways, 2,545 miles. There are coal, petroleum, and asphalt, but agriculture is the chief industry. There were in 1914, 1,150,000 acres under spring wheat, yielding 24,150,000 bushels; winter wheat, 221,100 acres, yielding 4,709,000 bushels; oats, 1,502,000 acres, yielding 57,076,000 bushels; barley, 178,000 acres, yielding 4,806,000 bushels; and flax, 80,000 acres, yielding 614,000 bushels. In **1915** the above areas cultivated and sown to grain crops were increased by over 1,000,000 acres. Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor, with a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 55 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government in consideration thereof. The province is represented in the Dominion

Senate by 6 members; and in the House of Commons by 12 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Dr. Brett (salary $9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier, Minister of Railways and Telephones*, Hon Arthur Lewis Sifton.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Duncan C. Marshall.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Charles E. Stewart.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Charles W. Cross. — *Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Archibald McLean.—*Minister of Education*, Hon. J. R. Boyle.—*Minister of Municipalities*, Hon. W. Gariepy —*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. Charles R. Mitchell.

Agent-General in the U.K., John A. Reid, 1, Charing Cross, W.C.

Territories.

The North-West Territories comprise those territories formerly known as **Rupert's Land** and the **North-Western Territory** (except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. The Territories are governed by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General, with a Council of not more than four members. **Area**, 1,242,224 sq. m. **Pop.** 18,481 (9,346 males, 9,135 females).

Commissioner, F. White, C.M.G., Ottawa.

The Yukon Territory was in '98 constituted a separate Territory, and is administered by a Commissioner. There is a Legislative Council composed of 10 elected members. The **Klondike** district, which is only a small section of Yukon, is the scene of the rich placer gold discoveries. Promising finds of quartz have also been made, and much copper and quartz development is in progress around Whitehorse. Valuable copper properties have been located at the head of White River. An excellent system of roads has been made, and there is a railway (102 m.) and steamboat service from Dawson, which is situated at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, to the Pacific Coast. **Area**, 196,976 sq. m.; **pop.** 8,512 (6,508 males, 2,004 females).

Commissioner, Hon. George Black.

NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES.

Bermuda Islands. A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. **Area** of group, 19 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. **Pop.** (1914) 7,137 whites and 13,306 coloured persons, excluding the garrison. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, and in 1914 the military force numbered 1,340 and the naval force 1,130. The capital and seat of government is **Hamilton**. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, and the West Indies. The chief products are early vegetables, lily bulbs, potatoes, and onions, and practically all the exports go to the United States. The islands are very popular amongst Americans and Canadians as a health resort: tourists in 1914, 14,773.

Revenue, 1912, £83,629; 1913, £80,575; 1914, £80,504; **expenditure**, 1912, £78,210; 1913, £87,779; 1914, £89,575. **Public debt**, 1914, £45,500. **Total imports**, 1912, £637,178; 1913, £570,575; 1914, £565,611; **total exports**, 1912, £95,116; 1913, £73,175; 1914, £106,661. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £3,208; 1913, £2,416; 1914, £1,931. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £164,048; 1913, £163,242; 1914, £131,959.

Governor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Mackworth Bullock, K.C.B. (salary £3,300).

Executive Council: The Governor. — The Senior Military Officer.—*Colonial Secretary*, F. G. Gosling (acting) (£500 and fees). —*Attorney-General*, R. Gray, K.C. (£500).—*Receiver-General*, A. F. Smith, I.S.O. (£500).—D. C. Trott; H. Lockward.

Chief Justice, P. M. C. Sheriff (£800).—*Assist. Justices*, C. V. Ingham, A. W. Bluck (fees).—*Postmaster*, C. H. Tucker (£400).

Mail transit, 9 days.

British Guiana. A colony in north of S. America, bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic. **Area** 90,277 sq. miles; **pop.** (1913) 304,149 (exclusive of aboriginal Indians). Capital, **Georgetown** (Demerara), pop. 60,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. 7,000. The **population** is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend 40 to 70 miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention, and there are promising diamond fields. Railways 94 miles in length, and considerable extension is contemplated. **Executive** in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by a Court of Policy of 16 members: the Governor (president), 7 official and 8 elected. The Governor has a casting vote. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. The principal **exports** for the year 1914 were as follows: sugar, value £1,579,108; rum, £231,838; gold, 63,803 oz., value £232,084; diamonds, 9,705 carats, value £18,165; timber, £31,862; and balata, £105,701.

Revenue, 1912-13, £580,446; 1913-14, £608,633; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £575,859; 1913-14, £592,532. **Public debt**, 1914, £883,415. **Total imports**, 1912, £1,703,355; 1913, £1,694,155; 1914, 1,766,094; **total exports**, 1912, £1,798,597; 1913, £2,193,120; 1914, £2,623,064. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £461,096; 1913, £648,373; 1914, £1,138,340. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £644,459; 1913, £730,464; 1914, £709,625.

Governor, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000 and £1,000 contingencies).

Gov. Secretary, C. Clementi (£1,500).—*Attorney-General*, J. J. Nunan (£1,350-£1,500).—*Auditor-General*, W. J. Robson (£800).—*Immigration Agent-General*, J. H. King (£800).—*Surgeon-General*, K. S. Wise, M.B. (£900).—*Colonial Civil Engineer*, E. C. Buck (£800 and £200 Chairman Sea Defence Commissioners).—*Receiver-General*, Hon. R. C. Grannum (£800). —*Compt. of Customs*, J. M. Reid (£800).—*Postmaster-General*, N. Farrar (£700).—*Commr. of Lands and Mines*, F. Fowler (£800).—*Solicitor-*

General, C. Rees Davies (£750).—*Chief Justice*, Sir C. H. Major (£1,800).—*Puisne Judges*, M. J. Berkeley (£1,250); Jacobus K. D. Hill (£1,000). **Mail transit**, 15½ days.

British Honduras. A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. **Area**, 8,598 sq. m. The **population** (41,170 in 1914) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, and East Indians. The chief **towns** are Belize (10,478), Corozal (1,789), Orange Walk (856), Stann Creek (2,640), Punta Gorda (799), and Cayo (805). Near the coast the country is swampy, but rises towards the interior. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief **rivers** are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. A railway 25 miles long has been built in the Stann Creek Valley. The **products** are chiefly mahogany, logwood, cedar, bananas, plantains, and cocoanuts. Rubber and sapodilla gum are grown, and the soil and climate are suitable for cotton. The manufacture and export of rum is on the increase (14,811 galls. in 1914). The Government, which was reconstituted in Aug. 1909, is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 unofficial members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

Revenue, 1912-13, $575,243; 1913-14, $590,981; 1914-15, $513,149; **Expenditure**, 1912-13: $611,131; 1913-14, $609,441: 1914-15, $596,978. **Public debt**, 1914, $946,415. **Total imports**, 1912, $3,406,908; 1913, $3,085,368; 1914, $2,980,406; **total exports**, 1912, $2,856,143; 1913, $3,126,225; 1914, $2,918,775. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £107,158; 1913, £154,090; 1914, £185,170. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £124,437; 1913, £121,622; 1914, £96,631.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G. (salary £1,800).—*Private Sec.*, J. Craig ($840).

Colonial Sec., Robert Walter ($3,500 and house).—*Treas. and Collector of Customs*, W. L. McKinstry ($2,916).—*Surveyor-General*, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O. ($3,402).—*Director of Public Works*, J. P. Auld ($3,645).—*Executive and Electrical Eng.*, Morton Cuthbert ($1,944). —*Principal Med. Officer*, J. H. Hugh Harrison ($2,916).—*Supt. of Police*, R. Wyatt ($1,620).—*Colonial Postmaster*, L. R. Hulse ($2,000).—*Chief Justice*, R. B. Roden ($4,374).—*Att.-Gen.*, L. H. Elphinstone ($2,916).—*Registrar-Gen.*, R.H. Furness ($1,944).—*Clerk of Councils*, H. E. Phillips ($1,800).—*Auditor*, J. Craig ($2,050).

Mail transit, 13 days.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This—the oldest British Colony—was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot with an English expedition. **Area** 42,734 sq. m.; **pop.**, including both Newfoundland and Labrador, 242,619. Capital, **St. John's** (pop. 32,292). Newfoundland divides **Labrador** with Canada, her share being estimated at 120,000 sq. m., with a resident population of 4,000. The colony is ruled by a **Governor**, with a **Legislative Council** of 24 members appointed by the Crown, and a **House of Assembly** of 36 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the **Royal Naval Reserve** has existed in the island since 1900. The **religious bodies** are: Church of England, 78,616; Church of Rome, 81,177; Methodists, 68,042; other denominations, 14,784. **Education** is purely denominational. Representative government was granted in '32, and responsible government in '55. The railway was commenced in '81, and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and steamship connection with the railway system of Canada and the United States is maintained. Branches from the main line extend to all important towns and connect with the steamers which ply in the great bays. Total length of railways, 723 miles. At the present time additional extensions of the railway system are under construction, the cost of which will approximate $4,000,000. The railway has given great impetus to pulp and paper manufacture, mining, lumbering, and general trade. At Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls there are extensive paper mills in operation, and another has been erected at Deer Lake. Most of the paper is exported to England. Paper and pulp exports: 1912, £312,561; 1913, £485,316. Newfoundland abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Bell Isle, in Conception Bay; the output of iron ore in 1912 was 1,300,000 tons, and of copper ore 35,000 tons. Coal is abundant, but the output is still inconsiderable. Newfoundland is a great place for sport. Caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout. The **principal industries** are the seal, cod, and herring fisheries, mining, lumbering, paper-making, and agriculture by small farmers. The best land is in the Codrov valley and on the west coast. The exports of codfish in 1913 amounted to 928,413 quintals. The catch of whales in 1913 was 289 and of seals 272,065.

By the **Anglo-French Convention** signed April 8th, 1904, French subjects have, on a footing of equality with British subjects, and subject to all local laws and regulations, the right of fishing during the usual fishing season, ending Oct. 20th, in the territorial waters of that part of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between St. John's Cape and Cape Ray going northward.

Newfoundland has practically become the **resting-place for the cables** connecting Europe with North America.

Revenue, 1911-12, £747,291; 1912-13, £783,808; **expenditure**, 1911-12, £760,712; 1912-13, £756,200. **Imports**, 1912, £3,028,551; 1913, £3,202,473; **exports**, 1912, £2,852,044; 1913, £2,934,578. **Imports to U.K.**, 1913, £974,266; 1914, £890,121. **Exports from (and of) U.K.**, 1913, £880,567; 1914, £546,166.

Governor, Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,500).

Ministry: *Premier*, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. John R. Bennett.—*Justice*, Hon. R. A. Squires.—*Agriculture and Mines*, Hon. S. D. Blandford. —*Finance and Customs*, Hon. M. P. Cashin.—*Public Works*, W. Woodford.—*Marine and Fisheries*, A. W. Piccott.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. R. K. Bishop, C. H. Emerson, K.C., M. P. Gibbs. K.C., and J. C. Crosbie.

Mail transit, 9 days. W.W.H

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay.

From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec. The **area** is about 200,000 sq. miles, and **pop.** about 4,000, the number being greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen.

WEST INDIES.

The name of "West Indies" was given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total **area** is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total **pop.** at about 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

Exports to U.K. from British West Indies (Bahamas excepted), 1912, £1,871,824; 1913, £2,115,029; 1914, £2,372,802. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £2,524,036; 1913, £2,339,049; 1914, £2,342,065.

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares**: £10 to £30.

Bahama Islands. A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. **Area**, 4,403 sq. m.; **pop.** (1915) 55,639, the majority being of the negro race. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3,000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is **New Providence** (area, 58 sq. miles), on which is the capital, **Nassau**, pop. 12,000, a favourite winter health resort for Americans and Canadians. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. **Chief exports**: sponges, turtles, pine-apples, oranges, and sisal fibre, mainly to the United States. The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 29 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

Revenue, 1912, £97,574; 1913, £100,753; 1914, £76,911. **Expenditure**, 1912, £88,077; 1913, £96,496; 1914, £102,203. **Public Debt**, 1913, £42,829; 1914, £38,246. **Imports**, 1912, £358,111; 1913, £403,529; 1914, £367,524; **exports**, 1912, £276,115; 1913, £263,954; 1914, £223,491. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £46,768; 1913, £19,006; 1914, £15,690. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £60,647; 1913, £66,393; 1914, £45,795.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, William Lamond Allardyce, C.M.G. (salary £2,000).

Chief Justice, Daniel Thomas Tudor, K.C. (£1,000).—*Colonial Secretary*, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G. (£600).—*Attorney-General*, F. C. Wells Durant, K.C. (£400).—*Receiver-Gen.*, T. V. Matthews, I.S.O. (£400).—*Postmaster*, C. O. Anderson (£350).—*Surveyor-Gen.*, Wm. Miller (£400).—*Commdt. of Police*, R. H. C. Crawford (£400).—*Stip. and Circuit Magistrates*, J. M. Rae, H. C. Stronge (each £450-£500).—*Insp. of Imperial Lighthouses*, Commdr. F. J. Lobb, R.N. (£800).

Mail transit: 13 days.

Barbados is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. **Area**, 166 sq. m.; **pop.** (est. 1914) 176,397. Capital, **Bridgetown**, pop. 16,648. It is administered by a **Governor**, with an Executive Council of four members, an Executive Committee composed of the Executive Council and 5 members of the Legislature, a **Legislative Council** of 9 members, and a **House of Assembly** of 24 members, elected annually. **Education** is well provided for; in addition to Codrington College (founded 1745), and affiliated to Durham University, there are 9 secondary schools and 157 primary schools, with an average attendance of 25,690 pupils. The chief **exports**, which go very largely to Canada, Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom, are sugar and molasses; some cotton and rum are also exported. A geological survey reported in 1913 that a prosperous, if not very large, local industry in oil producing and refining could be established in the colony, and steps for establishing such an industry are being considered by the Legislature.

Revenue, 1912-3, £234,126; 1913-14, £214,865; 1914-15, £223,091; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £230,340; 1913-14, £222,177; 1914-15, £236,796. **Public Debt**, 1913, £436,900; 1914, £436,900. **Imports**, 1912, £1,465,431; 1913, £1,353,059; 1914, £1,300,073; **exports**, 1912, £1,085,569; 1913, £856,618; 1914, £915,099.

Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,500).

Colonial Secretary, Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. (£750).—*Chief Judge*, Sir Wm. Herbert Greaves (£1,200).—*Attorney-General*, C. P. Clarke, K.C. (£1,000).—*Treasurer*, W. L. C. Phillips (£700).—*Auditor-Gen.*, E. T. Grannum, C.M.G. (£600).—*Contr. of Customs*, S. T. Harrisson, C.M.G. (£600).—*Inspector-Gen. of Police, etc.*, W. E. Clark (£600).—*Colonial Postmaster*, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. (£500).—*Registrar*, W. L. H. Haynes (£400).—*Provost Marshal*, F. B. Smith, I.S.O. (£600).—*Health Officer*, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B. (£500).

Mail transit: 13 days.

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. **Area** 4,450 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7,388 feet in one place. **Turks and Caicos Islands**, southern islands of the Bahama group (area 169 sq. miles, pop. in 1911 5,615), with important salt, sponge, and fibre industries, have been annexed to the colony, and are administered by a Commissioner (salary, £500-£600 and residence). **Grand and Little Cayman** (area 55 sq. miles, pop. 5,564) are also dependencies administered by a Commissioner (A. C. Robinson; salary, £300 and residence). **Pedro Cays** and **Morant Cays** are uninhabited. The capital of Jamaica is **Kingston**, pop. 57,379, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Port Antonio, Montego Bay, and Falmouth. **Exports**: bananas, oranges, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, ginger, pimento, and dye-woods. Of the exports 60 per cent. go to the United States and 18 per cent. to the United Kingdom; of the imports 38 per cent. are sent by the United Kingdom and 47 per cent. by the United States. **The Government** includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. There is an **Imperial garrison** at Kingston. The naval station has been reduced to a *cadre*. Length of railways 198 miles.

Total population of Jamaica, 1914, 864,864 (15,605 whites). The illegitimate birthrate in the island is very high, being 66·8 per 100 in 1914-15.

Revenue, 1912-13, £1,206,161; 1913-14, £1,048,638; 1914-15, £980,174; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £1,304,920; 1913-14, £1,065,436; 1914-15, £1,054,969. **Public Debt**, 1915, £3,810,447. **Imports**, 1912, £3,050,479; 1913, £2,837,446; 1914, £2,565,820; **exports**, 1912, £2,709,283; 1913, £2,430,207; 1914, £2,904,533.

Mail transit: 15-17 days.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £5,000).

Senior Officer Commanding the Troops, Brigadier-Gen. L. S. Blackden.—*Colonial Sec.*, Major H. Bryan, C.M.G. (£1,200).—*Assist. do.*, R. Johnstone, I.S.O. (£600-£700).—*Director of Public Works*, J. H. W. Park, B.Sc., M.I.C.E. (£1,000-£1,200).—*Assist. do.*, Neville Roots, A.M.I.C.E. (£450).—*Surveyor-Gen.*, C. Liddell, I.S.O. (£600-£700).—*Auditor-Gen.*, L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. (£800, and allowance £100).—*Treasurer*, C. C. Anderson (£600).—*Collector-Gen.*, A. H. Mills, I.S.O. (£800-£900).—*Collector and Shipping Master*, R. E. Nunes (£450-£600).—*Postmaster*, Ellis Wolfe (£600).—*Suptg. Med. Officer*, J. E. Ker (£800-£1,000).—*Insp.-Gen. of Police*, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Kershaw (£800 and quarters).—*Director of Education*, J. R. Williams (£600-£700).—*Registrar-Gen.*, D. Balfour (£500-£600).—*Director of Agriculture*, H. H. Cousins (£850 and residence).—*Supt. of Printing*, J. C. Ford (£500).—*Chief Justice* Sir Anthony Coll, Kt. (£1,600).—*Puisne Juage*, C. Halman Beard (£1,000).—*Attorney-Gen.*, E. St. J. Branch, K.C. (£1,000).—*Judge, Kingston Court*, J. F. Cargill (£800-£900).—*Crown Solicitor*, J. F. Milholland (£820).—*Registrar Supreme Court*, H. I. C. Brown, K.C. (£600).—*Resident Magistrates*, J. V. Leach (£800); W. P. Clark (£750); C. M. Calder, A. V. Kingdon (each £700); G. P. St. Aubyn, C. H. Yorke-Slader (each £650); S. C. Burke, C. A. Bicknell, R. T. Orpen, G. H. Clark, and R. E. Noble (each £600).

Commissioner for Turks and Caicos Islands, G. Whitfield Smith. **Revenue**, 1914, £9,051; **expenditure**, £9,391. **Imports**, 1914, £28,191; **exports**, £28,348.

Mail transit: 12-15 days.

Consult the "Handbook of Jamaica," 1916.

Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1,860 sq. m., pop. 312,790 (census 1911), separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '89 the island of **Tobago** was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad; and in '98 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure and debt being merged in those of the united colony. Tobago has an area of 114 sq. m., with a population of 20,762 (census 1911). The population of the whole colony in 1911 was 333,552. Scarborough (pop. 729) is the chief town of Tobago. The capital of the colony is **Port-of-Spain** (pop. 59,796), in the north-western corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. There are 124 miles of railway. The **products** are cocoa, sugar, asphalte, coconuts, oil, and fibre. The asphalte output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, but leased to the Trinidad Asphalt Company, was, in 1914-15, 36,753,931 gall. The revenue to the Crown from export dues and royalty was over £80,000. The values of the exports of cocoa in 1914 were £1,469,893, of sugar £591,193, and of asphalte £103,576. The **Government** consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. Cocoa planting is extending rapidly (1913, 48,116,377 lb., valued at £1,403,397), and rubber in Tobago. The oil industry has made considerable progress, eleven companies being actively engaged therein; the export of oil for 1913 was 13,570,152 galls., valued at £75,020.

Revenue, 1912-13, £932,513; 1913-14, £970,789; 1914-15, £934,524; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £947,221; 1913-14, £951,982; 1914-15, £990,715. **Public Debt**, 1915, £1,591,193. **Imports**, 1912, £4,682,335; 1913, £4,968,360; 1914, £4,183,289; **exports**, 1912, £4,472,587; 1913, £5,205,673; 1914, £4,201,341.

Governor, Sir G. R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G. (salary £5,000).

Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G. (£1,350-£1,500). — *Assist. do.*, W. M. Gordon (£600-£750).—*Attorney-Gen.*, H. C. Gollan, K.C. (£1,300).—*Commdt. Loc. For. and Insp.-Gen. of Constab.*, Lieut.-Col. G. D. Swain, C.M.G. (£1,000).—*Auditor-Gen.*, R. Gervase Bushe, C.M.G. (£800).—*Chief Justice*, Sir A. W. van Lucie Smith (£1,600).—*Director of Public Works*, A. G. Bell, C.M.G. (£1,200).—*Solicitor-Gen.*, R. S. A. Warner, K.C. (£607).—*1st Puisne Judge*, A. D. Russell (£1,000-£1,200).—*2nd Puisne Judge*, E. B. Wright (£1,000).—*Collector of Customs*, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G. (£800-£900).—*Sub-Intendent, Crown Lands*, H. F. Ganteaume (£600).—*Receiver-Gen.*, D. Slyne (£800).—*Protector of Immigrants*, A. H. W. De Boissiere (£800).—*Postmaster-Gen.*, A. E. C. Ross (£500).—*Registrar-Gen.*, T. I. Potter (£550).—*Harbour Master*, Capt. J. B. Saunders (£550).—*Surgeon-Gen.*, H. L. Clare, M.D. (£1,100).—*Schools Inspector* (vacant) (£700).—*Director of Agriculture*, P. Carmody, F.I.C., F.C.S. (£1,000).—*Insp. of Mines*, P. Stevens, A.M.I.C.E. (£800).—*Gen. Manager, Govt. Railways, and Chief Engr.*, H. R. Marwood, M.I.C.E. (£800).—*Administrator-Gen.*, W. L. J. Kernahan (£500).—*Registrar and Marshall of the Supreme Court*, T. A. Thompson (£750)

Mail transit: Trinidad, 14 days; Tobago, 16 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain are described below. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and **Federal Legislative Councils**, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elected members. There is an armed police force 168 strong. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is **St. John** (Antigua). **Total area** of the colony 704 sq. miles; **total pop.** 127,193. **Revenue**, 1912-13, £172,480; 1913-14, £174,456; 1914-15, £169,327; **expenditure**, 1912-13,

£162,266; 1913-14, £171,127; 1914-15, £189,402. **Public Debt**, £244,689. **Imports**, 1912, £617,332; 1913, £563,858; 1914, £623,312; **exports**, 1912, £544,703; 1913, £577,256; 1914, £621,404.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (£2,600).—*Private Sec. and A.D.C.*, Major W. D. Beamish (£300).—*Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records*, Sir F. M. Maxwell, K.C. (£1,000).—*1st Puisne Judge*, (vacant) (£700).—*2nd Puisne Judge*, S. R. Pemberton (£600).—*Colonial Sec.*, T. A. V. Best (£650).—*Attorney-Gen.*, T. S. Sidney, K.C. (£500).—*Auditor-Gen.*, W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O. (£600).—*Govt. Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture*. H. A. Tempany, D.Sc. (£500-£600).—*Chief Inspector of Police*, Lieut.-Col. E. Bell (£360).—*Inspector of Schools*, W. Skinner (£300-£400).

Antigua. **Area**, 108 sq. m.; **pop.** 31,394. The capital, **St. John**, pop. 14,175, is the seat of the federal government. Antigua was first discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville. In 1663 Charles II. made a grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. Products: sugar, cotton, limes, and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Three delegates are sent to the Federal Council. **Barbuda** (pop. 871) and **Redonda** (pop. 4) are dependencies of **Antigua**. Exports: sugar, cotton, limes, and onions. **Area**, 62¼ miles.

President and Island Sec. (The Colonial Sec. of the Leeward Islands).—*Treasurer*, F. W. Griffith (£350).—*Magistrate*, W. H. Whyham, I.S.O. (£500).—*Supt. of Public Works*, C. K. Stretch.

Revenue, 1912-13, £53,490; 1913-14, £52,218; 1914-15, £53,517; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £52,103; 1913-14, £51,017; 1914-15, £54,849. **Public Debt**, 1912, £123,500; 1913, £123,300; 1914, £118,100. **Imports**, 1912-13, £168,274; 1913-14, £150,397; 1914-15, £169,278; **exports**, 1912-13, £164,968; 1913-14, £138,219; 1914-15, £166,222.

St. Kitts-Nevis. **Area of St. Kitts**, 68 sq. m.; **pop.** 25,250. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members. Capital, **Basseterre**, pop. 8,159. Sugar and sugar products and cotton are the chief exports. **Nevis** has an **area** of 50 sq. m.; **pop.** 7,424. Capital, Charlestown, pop. 912. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. **Anguilla** has an **area** of 35 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,513. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces cotton, and salt from a lake; small stock are raised.

Revenue, 1912-13, £57,078; 1913-14, £53,880; 1914-15, £50,337; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £52,415; 1913-14, £55,061; 1914-15, £62,109. **Public Debt**, 1912, £47,351; 1913, £67,250; 1914, £44,460. **Imports**, 1912, £252,637; 1913, £197,539; 1914, £201,277; **exports**, 1912, £187,961; 1913, £203,626; 1914, £173,754.

Administrator, T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G. (£700-£900).—*Clerk*, G. C. Johnson (£300).—*Treasurer and Shipping Master*, E. R. Jones (£375 and fees).—*Magistrates: St. Kitts*, W. M. Wigley (£400); Capt. A. Roger, I.S.O. (£400); *Nevis*, C. C. Greaves (£225); *Anguilla*, W. E. Burton (£250).

Dominica lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique. **Area**, 304 sq. m.; **pop.** 33,863. Capital, **Roseau**, pop. 8,941; second town Portsmouth. Dominica was discovered by Columbus on Sunday (hence its name), Nov. 3rd, 1493, during his second voyage. It was captured by the English in 1756, but has been several times stormed and captured by the French. Cocoa, citrate of lime, limejuice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. Two-thirds of the people speak a French patois, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

Revenue, 1912-13, £45,185; 1913-14, £48,142; 1914-15, £48,896; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £40,304; 1913-14, £47,142; 1914-15, £53,486. **Public Debt**, 1912, £44,468; 1913, £43,939; 1914, £41,508. **Imports**, 1912, £154,776; 1913, £167,100; 1914, £205,773; **exports**, 1912, £147,692; 1913, £190,701; 1914 £237,187.

Administrator, A. W. Mahaffy (£750-£900).—*Clerk*, Capt. H. Peebles (£250).—*Treasurer*, W. H. Porter, I.S.O. (£400).—*Colonial Engineer*, P. Noble (£600).—*Registrar*, T. C. Lartigue (£300).—*Magistrates*, R. F. Garraway, N. C. Ruggles (each £300), A. W. Solomon (£350, as *Reg.-Gen.* £50).—*Medical Officers*, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G. (£400), R. H. Allport, A. H. Rich, S. Vassalo, E. B. Garrard (each £200).

Montserrat. **Area**, 32 sq. m.; **pop.** 12,196. Capital, **Plymouth**. Named after a famous monastery in Spain by Columbus, who discovered it in 1493. Governed by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, with nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 6 members. The chief exports are limes and cotton, which latter is being grown with favourable results.

Revenue, 1912-13, £11,932; 1913-14, £12,881; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £10,556; 1913-14, £11,531. **Public Debt**, 1912, £11,100; 1913, £11,100. **Imports**, 1912-13, £31,492; 1913-14, £31,787; **exports**, 1912-13, £36,594; 1913-14, £37,409.

Commissioner and Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (£600).—*Assist. Treasurer*, E. F. Dvett (£300).—*Senior Medical Officer*, J. C. McPherson (£250).—*Magistrate, etc.*, G. I. Mendes (£300).

The **Virgin Islands** lie immediately to the eastward of **Porto Rico**. Of the principal islands, Denmark possesses **Santa Cruz**, **St. Thomas**, and **St. John**; and England owns **Tortola**, **Virgin Gorda**, and **Anegada**. The latter, with a number of smaller islands, form a presidency, under the administration of a Commissioner. Sugar, cotton, and limes are cultivated. The total **area**, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m.; total **pop.** 5,562.

Revenue, 1912-13, £4,705; 1913-14, £7,335; 1914-15, £4,003; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £4,980; 1913-14, £6,036; 1914-15, £5,554. **Debt**, nil. **Imports**, 1912-13, £10,153; 1913-14, £7,940; 1914-15, £9,081; **exports**, 1912-13, £7,218; 1913-14, £7,301; 1914-15, £6,905.

Commissioner and Treasurer, T. L. H. Jarvis (£350).

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands—comprising the three separate colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia—so called in distinction from

the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own Administrator and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the Islands and of Barbados; The **total area** of the three colonies is about 524 sq. miles, and the **total pop.** about 183,000.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Basil Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G. (£2,500).—*Private Sec. and A.D.C.*, C. N. Rice (£200).

Grenada is the southernmost of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its **area** is about 133 sq. miles, and the **population** 71,082. Capital, **St. George** (pop. 4,916). The **chief products** are cocoa (102,690 cwt. in 1914-15), nutmegs, and mace. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 14—7 official, and 7 nominated by the Crown.—**The Grenadines** are a chain of small islands lying between **Grenada** and **St. Vincent**, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. **Area**, 25 sq. m. The largest is Carriacou (where cotton and limes are being successfully grown), with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 6,886.

Revenue, 1912-13, £86,393; 1913-14, £91,258; 1914-15, £93,799; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £84,093; 1913-14, £85,827; 1914-15, £95,661. **Debt**, £123,670. **Imports**, 1912-13, £279,875; 1913-14, £282,927; 1914-15, £272,126; **exports**, 1912-13, £285,590; 1913-14, £367,149; 1914-15, £333,374.

Colonial Sec., H. Ferguson (£620-£700).—*Treasurer*, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O. (£550-£600).—*Chief Justice*, Fredk. H. Parker (£850).—*Attorney-General*, N. J. Paterson (£650).—*Magistrate, South. Dist.*, J. S. Martin (£450).—*Magistrates*, (vacant) *E. Dist.* (£350); I. M. Comissiong, *W. Dist.* (£350); T. B. C. Musgrave, *N. Dist.* (£350).—*Registrar*, D. J. Garraway (£300). — *Postmaster*, Gerald Smith (£250).—*Colonial Surgeon*, E. F. Hatton, M.D.

St. Lucia is the most northerly and the largest of the three islands. **Area** about 234 sq. m.; **pop.** 51,590. Capital, **Castries** (pop., 1911, 6,266), the harbour being one of the best in the West Indies, for which it is the chief coaling station. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. **Products** chiefly sugar and cocoa; the establishment of a Government lime-juice factory has given great impetus to the cultivation of the lime, and the exports are increasing rapidly. Government in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council.

Revenue, 1912-13, £66,292; 1913-14, £67,490; 1914-15, £57,795; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £67,824; 1913-14, £68,353; 1914-15, £69,080. **Public Debt**, £138,030. **Imports**, 1912, £315,361; 1913, £288,406; 1914, £306,152; **exports**, 1912, £267,710; 1913, £274,400; 1914, £241,422.

Administrator and Colonial Sec., Hon. C. Gideon Murray (£1,000 and allowance, £300).—*Chief Justice*, F. H. Collier (£700).—*Att.-Gen.*, G. O'D. Walton (£500).—*Treasurer* (vacant) (£500).—*Colonial Engineer*, M. A. Murphy (£500).—*Registrar*, J. E. M. Salmon (£500).—*Magistrates*, T. A. Drysdale (£400); A. F. Palmer (£350). *Chief of Police*, Maj. G. L. J. Golding (£400).

St. Vincent lies about 21 miles south-west of St. Lucia. **Area**, with dependencies, 150½ sq. m.; **pop.** (1915) 46,979. Capital, **Kingstown**, pop. (1911) 4,300. **Chief exports**: arrowroot, cotton, cocoa, live stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The **Government** includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council and Executive Council nominated by the Crown.

Revenue, 1912-13, £38,088; 1913-14, £34,373; 1914-15, £32,468; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £33,993; 1913-14, £38,173; 1914-15, £38,045. **Public Debt**, £4,700. **Imports**, 1912, £129,142; 1913, £122,886; 1914, £109,319; **exports**, 1912, £111,684; 1913, £115,201; 1914, £109,795.

Administrator and Colonial Sec., Hon. R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. (£800 and table allowance, £100).—*Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor and Police Magistrate of 1st Dist.*, A. De Freitas (£600).—*Attorney-General*, A. C. Vincent Prior (£400).

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, combined as Original States to form, as from Jan. 1st, 1901, a Federal Commonwealth under the title of the **Commonwealth of Australia.**

Australia is the largest island in the world, its area being nearly three-fourths of the area of Europe, and more than that of the United States, excluding Alaska. It extends 2,400 miles west to east, and 1,971 miles north to south. **Area** computed at 2,974,581 sq. miles, or twenty-five times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. **Population**, 1915, males, 2,551,431; females, 2,369,521; total, 4,940,952. Of this total 83 per cent. were born in Australia, while of the remainder, three-fourths were born in the United Kingdom and its dependencies. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is increasing, and a wine industry is rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia and Victoria. Agricultural production shows a gratifying advance. The area under crop for 1913-14 was 14,683,012 acres, wheat accounting for 9,287,398 acres, yielding 103,344,132 bushels, and hay for 2,754,672 acres. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. The gold production was of a value of £8,710,471 in 1914; that of silver and lead, £4,710,109; of copper, £3,269,385; of tin, £1,401,571; and of coal, £4,628,063. The principal live stock in the Commonwealth numbers 82,032,723 sheep, 11,131,373 cattle, and 2,499,983 horses. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There were (1914) 20,383 miles of railroad open, of which 18,328 were Government railways, but they remain under the control of the States, and are not made a Commonwealth service. The

Federal Government is, however, constructing a **trans-continental railway**, 1,060 miles in length, which will connect Port Augusta with Kalgoorlie. This railway is of the English standard gauge. Its cost is provisionally estimated at £5,000,000. It is expected that it will be completed about October 1916.

Government.

The **Constitution of the Commonwealth** is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900. A **Governor-General**, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the King. The **Senate** consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The **House of Representatives** consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 27 members; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £600 a year. The Federal Parliament has **power to make laws** for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency, banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. No amendment of the Constitution can be effected unless the amending Bill, after passing both Houses of Parliament by an absolute majority, has been submitted to a **Referendum** and approved both by a majority of all the electors of the Commonwealth and a majority of electors in a majority of States. The **State Parliaments** retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. **State Governors** are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The **executive power of the Commonwealth** is vested in the Governor-General, with an Executive Council of 7 **Ministers**, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The **judicial power** is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction. **Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States** are absolutely free. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties. Under what was known as the Braddon Clause, which was in force for the first ten years of the Commonwealth, not more than one-fourth of the customs and excise duties could be applied by the Federal Government to meet its expenditure, the remaining three-fourths being shared among the States. This arrangement was replaced in 1910 by another, also made for ten years, under which each of the States except Western Australia takes a payment of 25s. per head of its population instead of a share of three-fourths of the Federal duties. Western Australia, in view of her special circumstances, receives an annual sum which, beginning in 1910 at £250,000, is diminished each year by £10,000.

At present Parliament sits at Melbourne, but the construction of the **Federal capital** at Canberra in New South Wales is proceeding apace.

In **1915** four women were appointed **justices of the peace**, the first appointments of their kind.

Education and Press.

Primary Education is compulsory, free and secular in all the States, though in New South Wales and Western Australia secular instruction is held to cover general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatic instruction. **Secondary Education** is very generally provided and liberally assisted by the State; grammar, high, and technical schools do good work; all the States except Tasmania have agricultural colleges; and finally there are the **Universities** of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Tasmania. Abundant provision is made for elementary scholars to mount this educational ladder.

There are in all about 1,500 **newspapers** published in Australia, but, as might be expected, the leading journals are published in the State capitals. Some of the country newspapers have of recent years, however, shown marked progress, and are becoming more representative each year.

Immigration.

The crying need of Australia is population. Until recently immigration has been hampered by the attitude of the Trade Unions, but of late years there has been a decided effort on the part of the Federal Government to encourage the immigration of desirable citizens. The **immigration of aliens and undesirables** is regulated by the Immigration Restriction Acts of 1901 and 1905. Under the **Contract Immigrants Act, 1905**, sane and healthy immigrants going to Australia under contract are admitted on three conditions: (*a*) If the contract is not made in contemplation of or with a view of affecting an industrial dispute; (*b*) there is difficulty in the employer's obtaining within the Commonwealth a worker of at least equal skill and ability (but this paragraph does not apply where the contract immigrant is a British subject either born in the United Kingdom or descended from a British subject there born);

and (*c*) the remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment are as advantageous to the contract immigrant as those current for workers of the same class at the place where the contract is to be performed.

The **immigration statistics** in recent years are as follows:

Year.	With Education Test.	Without Education Test.	Refused Admission.
1910 .	. —	94,495	41
1911 .	. —	139,020	83
1912 .	. —	163,990	187
1913 .	. —	140,251	109
1914 .	. —	110,701	54

Statistics, Diplomatic, etc.

The **Revenue and Expenditure** of the Commonwealth for the years 1910-1914 are as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus revenue paid to States.[1]
	£	£	£
1910-11	18,806,237	13,158,529	5,603,191
1911-12	20,548,520	14,724,097	5,824,423
1912-13	21,907,084	15,787,154	6,119,930
1913-14	21,740,423	16,878,328	6,282,999
1914-15 (est.)	23,273,000	31,594,965	6,418,750

Imports, 1912, £78,158,600; 1913, £79,749,653; 1914, £64,324,176.

Exports, 1912, £79,096,090; 1913, £78,571,769; 1914, £60,912,864. (The principal exports in 1914 were gold, £727,241; specie, £819,960; butter, £2,655,372; wheat, £9,996,514; flour, £1,495,557; wool, £18,375,303.)

Invalid and Old Age Pensions, 1911-12, £2,155,481; 1912-13, £2,289,048; 1913-14, £2,714,759.

Debt: The first portions of the Commonwealth debt were contracted at the beginning of 1911, when the Federal Government assumed responsibility for the outstanding liabilities of the Northern Territory and the Port Augusta—Oodnadatta Railway. The total Commonwealth debt, including above and properties transferred from States, 1914, £19,182,333. **State Debts**, 1914, £280,964,891.

Governor-General,* The Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Munro-Ferguson, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Attorney-General*, Hon. W. M. Hughes.—*Treasurer*, Hon. W. G. Higgs.—*Defence*, Senator Hon. G. F. Pearce.—*Navy*, Hon. J. A. Jensen.—*Customs*, Hon. F. G. Tudor.—*External Affairs*, Hon. Hugh Mahon.—*Home Affairs*, Hon. King O'Malley.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. W. Webster.—*Vice-President of the Council*, Senator Hon. A. Gardiner.—*Hon. Minister*, Senator E. J. Russell.

High Court of Australia: *Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G. (£3,500); *Justices*, Rt. Hon. Sir E. Barton, G.C.M.G., Hon. C. Powers, Hon. I. A. Isaacs, Hon. H. B. Higgins, Hon. G. E. Rich, and Hon. F. Gavan Duffy (£3,000).

Board of Naval Administration: *First Naval Member*, Rear-Admiral Sir W. R. Cresswell, K.C.M.G. (£1,200).

Board of Military Administration: (In course of reconstruction).

H.M. Trade Commissioner, G. T. Milne, Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne.

Commonwealth Offices in London, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.—*High Commissioner*, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.C.—*Private Secretary*, Douglas H. Reid.—*Official Secretary in Great Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia*, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G.—*Assistant Secretary*, Lt.-Col. F. Savage.—*Chief Clerk*, Maj. A. W. Arkill.—*Press and Advertising Branch*, H. C. Smart.—*Intelligence Department*, H. K. Ellison.—*Naval Representative*, Capt. Haworth Booth, R.N., C.M.G.—*Military Adviser*, Lt.-Col. P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.—*Medical Officer*, Lt.-Col. W. Perrin-Norris, M.D.

Steamship lines to Australia: see p. 284. **Fares**: £16 to £75.

Political Parties.

There were at the beginning three parties in the Commonwealth Parliament. The first Cabinet was formed by Mr. (afterwards Sir Edmund) Barton, and the first election, in March 1901, turned on the Tariff question in most of the States, though in Queensland the chief issue was the question of black labour on the sugar plantations. In the result the Government secured a majority in both Houses, but the Labour Party secured 16 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate. Mr. G. H. Reid became the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Watson of the Labour Party. In Sept. 1903 Sir E. Barton resigned the Premiership to become a Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Deakin succeeded him.

The second general election took place on Dec. 16th, 1903, and resulted in the return of 8 Ministerialists, 14 Liberals, and 14 Labour members to the Senate; and 26 Liberals, 26 Ministerialists, and 23 Labour members to the House of Representatives. The main feature of the election was the triumph of the Labour Party. Women voted for the first time, and went to the poll in large numbers. In April 1904 Mr. Watson formed a **Labour Ministry**, but was defeated in Aug. 1904, and **Mr. Reid formed a Liberal Ministry.** In July 1905 **Mr. Deakin** returned to power. In Oct. 1907 **Mr. Watson resigned** the leadership of the party for reasons of health, and was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Fisher.

The **third general election**, in Dec. 1906, resulted in the return of 19 Conservatives, 14 anti-Labour members, who nevertheless supported Mr. Deakin's fiscal policy, 26 Labour members and 16 Liberals following Mr. Reid. Except in regard to Labour legislation the 14 anti-Labour men were supporters of Mr. Deakin, but there was a strong objection, which was emphasised at the election, to his dependence upon the Labour Party for a majority. In Nov. 1908 the Labour Party withdrew its support from the Government. Mr. Deakin resigned, and Mr. Fisher formed a Labour Cabinet. The other two parties combined, with the result that at the opening of the next Parliamentary session, in May 1909, Mr. Fisher was defeated and Mr. Deakin came into power with a coalition Cabinet.

The fourth general election took place in April 1910, and brought the Labour Party into power once more, the 75 seats in the House of Representatives being divided thus: Labour, 44; Coalition, 29; Independent, 2.

* Governors-General since the proclamation of the Commonwealth: Marquess of Linlithgow, 1901-3; Lord Tennyson, 1903-4; Lord Northcote, 1904-8; Earl of Dudley, 1908-11; Lord Denman, 1911-14.

The fifth general election took place in May 1913, and placed the Labour Party in a minority of 1, but with an increased majority (22) in the Senate.

1914 saw a sixth general election, which resulted in the replacing of the Labour Party with 41 supporters, against 33 Liberals and 1 Independent. The Senatorial results gave 31 Labour and 5 Liberal members.

The Constituent States.

New South Wales was founded in 1788, but has been established within its present boundaries since 1859, when the present colony of Queensland was separated from it. **Area**, 310,700 sq. m.; **pop.** (1914) 1,844,985 (968,965 males, 876,020 females). The capital is **Sydney**, on Port Jackson, pop. 725,400. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 53 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members, elected triennially on a basis of adult suffrage. Every person above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the state and for three months in an electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £500 a year, the Leader of the Opposition receiving £250 extra. For local government purposes the State recognises 79 boroughs and 113 municipal districts, besides Sydney. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyans, the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no State aid to religion. There are 4,067 miles of Government railway open; in 1914 the net earnings were £2,332,421, the passengers carried numbering 86,328,421. The area under grain in 1914 was 4,149,994 acres, and the grain production amounted to 12,802,044 bushels; there are about 45,000,000 sheep in the State. There are large forests, and gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal, and copper are mined. The value of the mineral yield for the year 1914 was £10,499,720, the following being the chief products: Gold, £528,873; silver, £307,198; lead, £370,106; zinc, £1,020,711; copper, £274,671; tin, £207,130; coal, £3,738,000. Number of persons employed in mineral industries, 38,880. The staple export is wool. Silver and gold, coal, hides, tallow, and frozen meat are also exported.

Revenue, 1912-13, £16,057,298; 1913-14, £18,298,625; 1914-15, £18,927,536; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £16,798,500; 1913-14, £17,701,851; 1914-15, £18,071,501. **Imports**, 1912, £32,303,030; 1913, £32,350,663; 1914, £27,465,229; **exports**, 1912, £32,958,529; 1913, £32,887,789; 1914, £28,496,414. **Public debt**, 1914, £110,695,031.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £13,231,074; 1913, £14,761,068; 1914, £14,467,245. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £13,791,871; 1913, £13,799,188; 1914, £13,533,327.

Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G. *b.* '01 (1913), (salary £5,000).—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., *b.* '55.

Ministry: *Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. W. A. Holman.—*Labour and Industry, and Mines*, Hon. J. Estell.—*Public Instruction*, Hon. A. H. Griffith.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. H. Cann.—*Justice and Attorney-General*, Hon. D. K. Hall.—*Lands*, Hon. W. G. Ashford.—*Agriculture*, Hon. W. C. Grahame.—*Vice-President of the Executive Council*, Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald.—*Hon. Minister without Portfolio*, Hon. H. C. Hoyle.

H.M. Trade Commissioner, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.

Agent-General in London, Hon. B. R. Wise, K.C., 123-7, Cannon Street, E.C.—*Secretary*, T. G. White.

Mail transit: Sydney, 32 days.

Norfolk Island, 930 miles east from Australia (**area** 12 sq. miles, **pop.** 985), formerly administered by New South Wales, is now under the authority of the Commonwealth, through an administrator and chief magistrate. The chief village is Kingston. **Lord Howe Island** (pop. 105) is a dependency of New South Wales, administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

Queensland was originally administered by New South Wales, but in 1859 was given a separate status. **Area**, 670,500 sq. miles; **population**, 636,425 (344,139 males, 292,286 females). The capital is **Brisbane**, pop. 154,000, situated on the river of that name. Other **leading towns** are Townsville, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Maryborough, Cairns and Mackay (ports for pastoral produce, sugar and fruits), Gympie, Ipswich and Charters Towers (mining), Toowoomba, Warwick, Charleville and Dalby (agriculture). The state consists of three divisions—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside. The north yields tropical produce of all kinds, and in many of the seaboard districts a most important sugar industry is established, with small proprietors farming limited areas (sugar production, 1913, 2,420,000 tons). In the southern portions of the state products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat forms an important item of agriculture. The pastoral industry is very large, and wool (1914, £6,707,000) and frozen meat (1914, £5,000,000) are largely exported. Mining is a considerable industry — gold (1914, 249,468 oz., value £1,059,674), silver, copper (1914, 18,436 tons, value £1,118,648), tin, and coal all being worked. Timber is found in abundance, both hard and soft woods being indigenous. There are supplies of smokeless coal near Rockhampton and near Gladstone. **Executive** vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses—**Legislative Council** and **Legislative Assembly**. The former is composed at present of 43 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 72 electoral districts for three years on a compulsory voting adult-suffrage basis, with a residential qualification in the state of twelve months. The members are paid £300 a year. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. The chief **exports** are gold, wool, frozen meat, butter, hides and skins, and sugar (samples of these and other products can be seen at the office of the Agent-General). There are 4,877 miles of State railways open.

Revenue, 1911-12, £5,989,347; 1912-13, £6,378,213; 1913-14, £6,973,259; **expenditure**, 1911-12, £5,965,692; 1912-13, £6,372,097; 1913-14,

£6,962,156; **imports**, 1912, £7,456,917; 1913, £6,714,942; 1914, £6,429,190; **exports**, 1912, £9,209,454; 1913, £12,352,748; 1914, £13,015,484; **public debt**, 1914, £55,023,506.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £5,226,658; 1913, £7,748,632; 1914, £7,073,408. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £4,077,715; 1913, £3,659,127; 1914, £3,919,554.

Governor, Major Sir Hamilton J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B., b. '58 (1915) (salary £3,000).—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir A. Morgan, b. '56 (1908).

Ministry: *Premier, Chief Secretary and Att.-Gen.*, Hon. T. J. Ryan.—*Treasurer and Sec. for Public Works*, Hon. E. G. Theodore.—*Home Secretary*, Hon. David Bowman.—*Sec. for Agriculture and Stock*, Hon. William Lennon.—*Public Lands*, Hon. J. M Hunter.—*Railways*, Hon. John Adamson.—*Public Instruction*, Hon. H. F. Hardacre.—*Mines*, Hon. Wm. Hamilton.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Hons. John Haxham, J. A. Fihelly.

Imperial Trade Correspondent, M. Finucan, P.O. Box 337, Brisbane.

Agent-General in London, Major Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G. *Secretary*, P. J. Dillon, 409, Strand, W.C.

Mail transit: Brisbane, 33 days.

South Australia comprises the central southern half of the continent, being bounded on the west by Western Australia, on the east by Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, and on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude. Previously to 1911 the State stretched across the entire continent from south to north, but in that year the Northern Territory was taken over by the Federal Government. The State now contains an **area** of 380,070 sq. m., and **pop.** 430,090 (218,613 males, 211,477 females). Capital, **Adelaide**; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 196,567. There is much fair pastureland; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the state the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive and fruit, all of which are now extensively cultivated. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. The climate of the south is one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. **Executive**, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. **Council** consists of 20 members, each elected for six years. £50 freehold or £25 annual leasehold, or £17 annual rent with a six-months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. The **Assembly** contains 46 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. For local government purposes there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans are the principal denominations. Wool, wheat, and copper (value £417,487 in 1914) are the chief exports. There are 2,033 miles of railway open.

Revenue, 1911-12, £4,450,739; 1912-13, £4,506,698; 1913-14, £4,822,766; **expenditure**, 1911-12, £4,450,739; 1912-13, £4,506,698; 1913-14, £4,604,130; **imports**; 1912, £6,972,765; 1913, £7,348,203; 1914, £4,756,011; **exports**, 1912, £9,615,279; 1913, £9,809,763; 1914, £3,553,585; **public debt**, 1914, £33,564,332.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £4,775,738; 1913, £3,224,303; 1914, £3,208,139. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £3,474,997; 1913, £3,344,698; 1914, £3,029,260.

Governor, Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., b. '59 (1914) (£4,000). — *Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., D.C.L., b. '38 (1890).

Ministry: *Premier, Treasurer and Education*, Hon. Crawford Vaughan.—*Commissioner of Lands and Immigration*, Hon. C. Goode.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. H. Vaughan.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. A. W. Styles.—*Industrial and Mines and Marine*, Hon. R. P. Blundell.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. H. Jackson.

Imperial Trade Correspondent, J. K. Samuel, Brookman's Building, Adelaide.

Agent-General in London, F. W. Young.—*Secretary and Registrar of Stock*, J. B. Whiting, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Mail transit: Adelaide, 30 days.

Tasmania is an island south of Australia, and separated from it by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. Formerly called **Van Diemen's Land**. **Area** 26,215 sq. m., or (including the islands belonging to the state) 26,375 sq. m., **pop.** 197,205 (101,561 males, 95,644 females). Capital, **Hobart**, pop. 39,107. Second city, Launceston, pop. 21,602. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the state, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Bruni Islands. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a **Legislative Council** of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 30 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 6 months' residential qualification. Members are paid £200 per annum. For local government there are municipal councils, which now perform the duties originally discharged by town boards, road trusts, etc. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are copper, gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wool, wheat, oats, hay, fruit, and hops are largely produced. In fruit and jam there is a large export trade. There are 688 miles of railways, of which 452 are Government property.

Revenue, 1911-12, £1,084,663; 1912-13, £1,206,292; 1913-14, £1,238,086; **expenditure**, 1911-12, £1,064,725; 1912-13, £1,095,883; 1913-14, £1,235,012; **imports**, 1912, £1,009,198; 1913, £1,025,081; 1914, £811,255; **exports**, 1912, £499,894; 1913, £513,727; 1914, £420,007; **public debt**, 1914, £12,265,012.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £863,385; 1913, £652,010; 1914, £726,984.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £603,388; 1913, £599,926; 1914, £548,620.

Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Ellison-Macartney, K.C.M.G., b. '52 (1913) (salary £2,750).

Ministry: *Premier*, Hon. John Earle.—*Treasurer and Minister of Education*, Hon. J. A. Lyons.—*Lands, Agriculture, and Railways*, Hon. James Belton.—*Chief Secretary, Mines*, Hon. J. E. Ogden.—*Honorary Minister*, Hon. Peter McCrackan.

Imperial Trade Correspondent, A. H. Ashbolt, 23, Old Wharf, Hobart.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir John McCall, M.D., LL.D.—*Secretary*, H. W. Ely, 56, Victoria Street, S.W.

Mail transit: Hobart, 30 days.

Victoria is the smallest and southernmost of the continental States. **Area**, 87,884 sq. miles; **pop.** 1,412,119 (706,948 males, 705,171 females); Chinese, 7,349; aborigines, 652. The capital is **Melbourne** (pop. 651,000), which is situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. The Executive is vested in the Governor and a responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The **Legislative Council** consists of 34 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The **Legislative Assembly** of 65 members is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or adult-suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. For local government the colony is divided into 61 urban and 146 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Agriculture, mining and manufactures employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold (1914, 413,218 oz., value, £1,755,326), wool, wheat, and butter. Coal is found of good quality, with enormous deposits of brown coal. There are 3,835 miles of railway in operation.

Revenue, 1912-13, £10,203,000; 1913-14, £10,662,600; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £10,185,000; 1913-14, £10,662,000. **Imports**, (oversea) 1912, £25,081,074; 1913, £24,387,073; 1914, £20,774,903 (including apparel and soft goods £6,092,000, iron and steel £1,300,000, implements and machinery £1,290,000, manufactures of metals £1,249,000, and timber £989,000); **exports**, (oversea) 1912, £19,113,121; 1913, £17,837,591; 1914, £12,290,462 (including butter £1,001,000, bullion and specie £187,000, wheat and flour £4,037,000, mutton and lamb £1,159,000, and wool £3,746,000). **Public debt**, 1914, £66,130,726.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £10,249,578; 1913, £9,191,788; 1914, £9,206,027. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £10,226,158; 1913, £10,369,823; 1914, £10,208,345.

Governor, Sir A. Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G., b. '75 (1914) (salary £5,000).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., b. '44 (1899).

Ministry: *Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.—*Chief Secretary and Labour*, Hon. J. Murray.—*Water Supply and Agriculture*, Hon. W. Hutchinson.—*Lands*, Hon. H. S. W. Lawson.—*Mines and Public Health*, Hon. J. D. Brown.—*Education*, Hon. T. Livingston.—*Attorney-General and Railways*, Hon. D. Mackinnon.—*Public Works*, Hon. F. Hagelthorn.—*Honorary Ministers*, Hons. J. Gray, W. A. Adamson, J. G. Membrey.

Imperial Trade Correspondent, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Melbourne.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Peter McBride.—*Secretary*, H. G. W. Neale. *Offices*, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.

Mail transit: Melbourne, 31 days.

Western Australia comprises the western portion of Australia beyond the 129th meridian of E. long. It has a coast-line of 5,200 miles. **Area**, 975,920 sq. m.; **pop.** (1914) 180,627 males, 143,344 females, total 323,971. Capital, Perth, pop. (with suburbs) 106,792; chief port Fremantle, pop. 20,847. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The **Legislative Council**, or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six years; the **Legislative Assembly**, or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the state for six months, and possess £50 freehold or £17 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £17, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the state, and either natural-born subjects of the Crown or naturalised, and one month's residence in the district. For local government purposes there are 42 municipal councils and 105 district roads boards. The climate varies considerably, for the State stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, from the tropics to the temperate zone. In the north and north-east there are large pastoral tracts and areas suitable for tropical products. The middle and southern portions of the State embrace the agricultural area. Millions of acres of land are still available under liberal terms of settlement, and the State Government gives every assistance to farmers, a State Agricultural Bank helping them to finance their undertakings. A vigorous immigration policy is carried on, with assisted passages. The **live stock** includes 156,636 horses, 834,265 cattle, 4,421,375 sheep, 47,966 pigs, 27,463 goats, and 4,284 camels. Yield of crops, **1914**: wheat, 13,496,242 bushels; oats, 1,663,147 bushels; barley, 169,542 bushels. The **products** of the State are gold, wool, pearls, timber, fruit, frozen meat, wheat, hides and skins, hard woods, coal, copper, and tin. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Murchison, Yilgarn, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, etc., in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The goldfields rank as second of the world's goldfields as regards output, but the total production has been falling off steadily since 1926. There was a slight recovery in 1913, but another marked decline in 1914. The production in 1914 was 1,232,977 oz., valued at £5,237,351. The total amount produced in the State since 1896 is 28,278,145 fine oz., of which 17,408,852 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth. There are 3,275 miles of railway, 2,998 being State-owned.

Revenue, 1912-13, £3,966,673; 1913-14, £4,596,659; 1914-15, £5,205,343; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £4,101,082; 1913-14, £4,787,063; 1914-15, £5,340,754. **Imports**, 1912, £9,550,457; 1913, £9,892,705; 1914, £8,960,397; **exports**, 1912, £8,941,465; 1913, £9,128,607; 1914, £8,406,182. **Debt**, 1914, £34,996,831. **Sinking Fund**, £3,877,010. **Net Indebtedness**, £31,119,821. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £1,765,304; 1913, £2,467,409; 1914, £2,171,076; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £2,666,572; 1913, £2,657,603; 1914, £2,402,823.

Governor, Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., b. '47 (1913), (salary £4,000). *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir Edwd. A. Stone, b. '41 (1906).

Ministry: *Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Railways*, Hon. J. Scaddan.—*Works*, Hon. W. C. Angwin.—*Mines*, Hon. P. Collier.—*Lands*, Hon. W. D. Johnson.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon.

J. M. Drew.—*Justice and Education*, Hon. T. Walker.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. J. E. Dodd, Hon. R. H. Underwood.

Agent-General in London, Lt.-Col. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G.—*Office*, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.

The Northern Territory, previously known as the Northern Territory of South Australia, was taken over by the Federal Government in 1911. The area is 523,620 sq. m., constituted, as on January 1st, 1913, as follows:—(*a*) under pastoral lease, 107,905 sq. m.; (*b*) annual pastoral permits, 38,717 sq. m.; (*c*) annual pastoral lease, 591 sq. m.; (*d*) grazing licence, 388 sq. m.; (*e*) agricultural lease, 14 sq. m.; (*f*) freehold, 7,406 sq. m.; (*g*) Crown lands, 368,601 sq. m. The total population of the Territory (exclusive of aboriginals), at the end of 1911 was 3,271, of which about 1,700 were whites, and the remainder Chinese, Japanese, Malays, and other Asiatics. **Capital**, Darwin.

The chief industries are cattle, horse, and sheep raising, for which the country is well adapted, and a little mining. The pastoral industry is capable of great development. A great extent of the country is blessed with permanent water—and where this does not exist, the indications are that plentiful supplies of artesian or sub-artesian water can be obtained. The mining resources of the Territory are considered to be immense. They have not, however, been tried yet—operations so far being confined to a scratching of the surface in a primitive manner. The deepest mine is only 260 feet. Very little agriculture has been carried on in the past, not more than 1,000 acres in the whole Territory being under cultivation. Large areas are suitable for agriculture, and the policy of the Government, as introduced to Parliament in June 1914, is to stimulate and encourage closer settlement. Liberal Government assistance by way of advances is given.

The country, being as it were to a great extent in its natural state, affords great fields for sport. The rivers and small lakes (or billabongs as they are called) teem with fish and wild fowl; buffaloes roam in thousands over the plains. Buffalo shooting is excellent sport, and, moreover, a lucrative one, inasmuch as there is a profitable industry in exporting the hides.

Lack of transport facilities is one of the greatest drawbacks to development. There are 146 miles of railway now in operation. The transcontinental railway will give a great impetus to the mining, pastoral, and agricultural industries and to the development of the Territory in general.

Revenue, 1912, £46,682; **expenditure**, £126,294. **Imports**, 1913, £21,097; **exports**, £67,911.

Administrator, J. A. Gilruth.

The Territory of Papua, previously known as **British New Guinea**, comprises the south-eastern part of the island, the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by the former German territory. Its area is about 90,540 sq. m., 87,786 sq. m. on the mainland, and 2,754 sq. m. of islands; and the population is estimated at about 500,000, of whom only 1,186 are Europeans. A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1901 the Government of the **Australian Commonwealth undertook the administration**, and the transfer was made in 1906. A grant of about £30,000 a year towards the revenue is made by the Commonwealth. It is administered by a **Lieutenant-Governor**, who resides at Port Moresby (pop. 600, Europeans). There are nine magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate. The country is being gradually settled. The climate favours the cultivation of all tropical products. Much of the interior is still in the stone age, and aboriginal methods of cultivation and industry are still general amongst the population. The chief **exports** are gold (yield, 1913, £64,115), copra, pearls, rubber, and copper. **Revenue**, 1913, £48,346; 1914, £54,703; **expenditure**, 1913, £85,170; 1914, £81,095. **Imports**, 1913, £218,323; 1914, £212,134; **exports**, 1913, £128,016; 1914, £123,140. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £6,429; 1913, £14,532; 1914, £11,816; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £19,483; 1913, £18,338; 1914, £30,190.

Executive Council: *Lieut.-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer*, J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G. (salary £1,250).—*Commissioner for Lands*, Staniforth Smith (£800).—*Government Secretary*, H. W. Champion (£700).—*Treasurer*, R. W. T. Kendrick (£600).—*Deputy Chief Judicial Officer*, C. E. Herbert.—*Commissioner for Native Affairs*, B. W. Bramell (£500).—*Director of Public Works*, G. W. W. Chrisp.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1,200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, 500 m. by 250, area 44,730 sq. m.; **South Island**, sometimes also called **Middle Island**, 500 m. by 200, area 58,120 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, area 662 sq. m.; Chatham, Auckland, and other Islands at some distance E. and S., are 949 sq. m. **Area** of Dominion, 104,354 sq. m.; **pop.** (1915), 1,162,134 (599,916 males and 562,218 females), inclusive of the Maoris, who number 49,844. **Capital**, **Wellington**, pop. (including suburbs) 75,143; chief cities, Dunedin, 69,057; Auckland, 114,284; Christchurch, 86,410.

The **Cook, or Hervey, Islands**, a group of six islands, with a few islets, which, with other groups, were annexed to the Dominion in Oct. 1900, lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15′ and 21° 47′ S. lat. and 157° and 160° W. long., and are the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. They are very fertile and healthy. **Area**, 150 sq. m.; population about 7,000. The chief island is **Rarotonga**, others being Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Takutea, the Aitutaki group, and the Hervey group, including Manuœ and Te Au-o-tu. The principal products are coffee, copra, and lime-juice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand.

Other islands dependent on New Zealand are Niue, the Palmerston Atoll, Penryn, Suwaarow, Manahiki and Rakahanga, Danger

Island and Massan. **Area** about 130 sq. m.; **pop.** about 6,000.

Government is carried on by a **Governor**, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the **Legislative Council** consists of 42 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the **House of Representatives** of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the Dominion for a year, and in the electoral district for three months. Women vote, and in many of the electorates they outnumber the male voters. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and of the Upper House £200 a year. For **local government** the country is divided into 117 counties and 110 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a **Government Insurance Department** (life, accident, fire), and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An **eight-hours day** prevails, and a **Conciliation and Arbitration Act** is in force. About 41 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 23 per cent. are Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. The University of New Zealand confers degrees. Four colleges, at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, and other educational institutions are affiliated to the University. **Ports** defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. The majority of the population are engaged in **agricultural and pastoral pursuits**, and a big frozen meat industry has been successfully established. There were 24,465,526 sheep in the Dominion in 1915. There are also important coal, gold, and silver mines. There are (1915) 2,945 miles of Government **railway**, as well as numerous roads and water communication. The **chief exports** are wool, frozen meat, sheep skins and pelts, tallow, butter, gold, gum, hemp and grain.

Revenue, 1912-13, £11,817,581; 1913-14, £12,313,610; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £10,967,947; 1913-14, £11,922,194. **Imports**, 1912-13, £20,976,574; 1913-14, £22,286,367; 1914-15, £21,856,095; **exports**, 1912-13, £21,770,581; 1913-14, £22,986,712; 1914-15, £26,261,447. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £20,302,062; 1913, £20,338,057; 1914, £22,994,319; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £10,390,334; 1913, £10,837,647; 1914, £9,416,924.

Net public debt, 1913 (redeemable by annual Sinking Fund contributions), £91,689,835, including £22,397,871 State-guaranteed Advances Debt.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (salary £5,000).

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Minister of Lands and Labour*, Hon. F. W. Massey.—*Finance and Posts*, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward.—*Defence*, Hon. Col. James Allen.—*Railways*, Hon. W. H. Herries.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. A. L. Herdman.—*Public Works*, Hon. W. Fraser.—*Justice and Marine*, Hon. R. McNab.—*Internal Affairs*, Hon. G. W. Russell.—*Customs and Munitions*, Hon. A. M. Myers.—*Agriculture and Mines*, Hon. W. D. S. Macdonald.—*Education*, Hon. J. A. Hanan.—Hon. Sir Francis Bell (*Immigration* and Leader of the Council), Hon Dr. Maui Pomare (representing the Native Race).

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. Stout, K.C.M.G. (Wellington) (£2,000).—*Judges*, Hons. F. R. Chapman, J. H. Hosking (Wellington), W. B. Edwards, T. Cooper (Auckland), J. E. Denniston, T. W. Stringer (Christchurch), W. A. Sim (Dunedin) (each £1,800).—*General Officer Commanding N.Z. Forces*, Major-Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£1,200).

H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Dominion, R. W. Dalton, 11, Grey Street, Wellington.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, F.R.G.S., 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, C. Wray Palliser.

Steamship lines to New Zealand: see p. 284.
Fares: £19 to £80.

WESTERN PACIFIC.

The office of **High Commissioner for the Western Pacific** was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In '93 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Commissioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the New Zealand station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

High Commissioner, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (salary £1,000, in addition to Fiji salary).—*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, C. S. Davson.—*Resident Commissioner, Solomon Islands* (vacant).—*Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, E. C. Eliot.—*Resident Commissioner, New Hebrides*, M. King.—*Agent and Consul, Tonga*, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G.

Fanning Island. Area 15 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is a landing-place for the Pacific Cable. The coconut is cultivated by a limited liability company which owns the island.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific, about 1,200 miles from Auckland, N.Z. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4,112 sq. m.; **Vanua**

Levu, 2,432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7,435 sq. m.; total pop. (1914) 155,167. Capital, **Suva**, in Viti Levu; second town, **Levuka**, in Ovalau. Island of **Rotumah** (area, 14 sq. m., pop. 1,976), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81, is administered by a Commissioner. The chief products are sugar (1914, 92,112 tons, value £1,005,643), bananas, copra, and molasses. The forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives, Polynesian with Papuan intermixture. Europeans number 4,453, and there are about 53,589 Indian and 2,525 Polynesian labourers. The Fijian population is estimated at 88,775. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by the **Governor**, who is also His Majesty's **High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific**. The Legislative Council consists of 11 official, 6 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. **Local government** is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils.

Revenue, 1912, £283,946; 1913, £266,031; 1914, £279,845; **expenditure**, 1912, £268,158; 1913, £324,528; 1914, £367,936. **Imports**, 1912, £940,044; 1913, £903,968; 1914, £911,274; **exports**, 1912, £1,058,960; 1913, £1,425,940; 1914, £1,389,865. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £20,129; 1913, £2,890; 1914, £12,947; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £122,062; 1913, £123,876; 1914, £137,419.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (salary £3,000).—*Chief Justice*, C. S. Davson (£1,000).—*Attorney-General*, A. K. Young, K.C. (£850).—*Colonial Secretary*, Eyre Hutson, C.M.G. (£1,000).—*Agent-General for Immigration*, R. M. Booth (£500).—*Chief Medical Officer*, G. W. A. Lynch (£800).—*Commissioner for Lands*, Dyson Blair (£600).—*Native Commissioner*, K. J. Allardyce (£600).—*Receiver-General*, R. S. D. Rankine (£700).—*Commissioner of Works*, W. A. Miller (£900).—*Registrar, Supreme Court and Registrar-General*, R. Greene (£550).—*Inspector-General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff*, Lt.-Col. Islay McOwan (£600).—*Auditor*, E. H. Morris (£550).—*Colonial Postmaster*, H. P. St. Julian (£500).—*Chief Police Magistrate*, G. G. Alexander (£600).

Mail transit (via Vancouver), 31 days.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands, with which are incorporated the **Union Group** and **Ocean Island**, a colony comprising 28 inhabited islands with an area of 180 sq. m., and a pop. of 32,000, including 300 Europeans and 300 Asiatics. The islands were proclaimed as a British Protectorate in 1892. In 1915 the native governments expressed their desire to be formally annexed to H.M. Dominions, and an Order in Council to this effect was gazetted on Nov. 12th, 1915. The islands are under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Ocean Island, the headquarters of the Colony, is the site of most successful operations by the Pacific Phosphate Company.

Revenue, 1912-13, £30,273; 1913-14, £42,791; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £17,952; 1913-14, £21,615. **Imports**, 1912-13, £103,559; **exports** (phosphates and copra), 1912-13, £318,000; 1913-14, £350,000. **Resident Commissioner**, E. C. Eliot (£700-£800).

Phœnix Group include eight islands. Area 16 sq. m.; pop. 59.

Pitcairn Island. Area 2 sq. m.; pop. 169. Administered by a Chief Magistrate and Council. Arrowroot and coffee of excellent quality are produced.

Solomon Islands. The **British islands** lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30′ and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in '99, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. Area 8,357 sq. m.; pop. 150,000, including 600 Europeans. The chief exports are copra (4,196 tons, value £73,637, in 1912-13), ivory, nuts, pearl-shells, etc.

Revenue, 1912-13, £15,432; 1913-14, £24,520; 1914-15, £22,646; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £15,571; 1913-14, £25,123; 1914-15, £23,146. **Imports**, 1912-13, £131,761; 1913-14, £162,761; 1914-15, £133,062; **exports**, 1912-13, £109,921; 1913-14, £148,265; 1914-15, £87,539.

Deputy Commissioner and Resident (vacant) (£950); *Assist. do. and Treasurer*, F. J. Barnett.

Tonga Isles, or the **Friendly Islands**, are governed, under a British protectorate, proclaimed 1900, by an hereditary monarch, King George Tubou II., and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 32 nobles, and 32 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haabai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. **Area** 390 sq. m.; **pop.** Europeans 380, Tongans and others, 22,631. Capital, Tongatabu.

Revenue, 1912-13, £43,938; 1913-14, £32,489; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £38,497; 1913-14, £39,103. **Imports**, 1912-13, £169,472; 1913-14, £81,044; **exports**, 1912-13, £216,511; 1913-14, £82,321.

British Agent and Consul, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. (£850).

Union or Tokelau Islands include Nassau and Danger Islands. Area 7 sq. m.; pop. 1,050.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Ascension Island. In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from the African coast. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the West Coast of Africa, under the control of the Admiralty. It was taken possession of in 1815. **Area**, 35 sq. m.; extreme length 7½ m., breadth 6 m.; **pop.** about 180. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May.

Commandant, Capt. H. C. Benett, R.M.L.I.; *Surgeon*, A. C. Rusack, R.N.—*Assist.-Paymaster-in-Charge*, C. F. Webber.

Falkland Islands. A Crown colony in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Strait. They were discovered by Davis in 1592,

and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After being in possession of France and Spain successively, the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in 1820, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1832 the islands were taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale fishery. The colony received regular grants-in-aid down to 1885, since which date it has been self-supporting. Capital and port, **Stanley**, on East Falkland, which island contains 3,000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2,300 sq. m., and the smaller islands of the group cover about 1,200 sq. m. **Pop.** 2,220, exclusive of South Georgia (1,003). The entire country is wild moorland, interspersed with rocks and stone runs. The climate is severe but healthy, except for those predisposed to pulmonary affections. Whale oil, wool, tallow, sheepskins, hides, and sealskins are exported to the United Kingdom, which sends about 70 per cent. of the imports and takes about half the exports. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. **South Georgia**, an island group, 1,000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its **area** is 1,000 sq. m., it is snow-covered and sterile, but possesses eight whaling factories. The number of whales captured in 1913-14 was 4,544. 221,928 barrels of oil, with an approximate value of £887,712, were produced. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands, Graham's Land, the South Orkneys (where the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M.'s Government, established a meteorological station), and the Sandwich Group.

Revenue, 1912, £34,036; 1913, £40,729; 1914, £42,932; **expenditure**, 1912, £33,508; 1913, £25,240; 1914, £36,047. **Total imports**, 1912, £93,264; 1913, £239,222; 1914, £233,379; **total exports**, 1912, £623,875; 1913, £1,460,219; 1914, £1,505,464. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £379,896; 1913, £427,610; 1914, £346,668; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £100,927; 1913, £95,383; 1914, £98,107.

Governor and Comd.-in-Chief, W. Douglas Young, C.M.G. (salary £1,500).

Colonial Sec., C. F. Condell.—*Treasurer*, W. A. Thompson.—*Colonial Surgeon*, A. H. B. Pearce.

Mail transit, 25 days.

St. Helena. An island in the South Atlantic, 1,140 miles from the African coast, and 700 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. It was discovered by the Portuguese commander, Juan de Nova Castella, on St. Helena's Day, May 21st, 1502. Its discovery was kept secret until 1588. The Dutch held it from 1645 to 1650, when they abandoned it. The East India Co. took possession of it in 1651, but in 1665 it was again seized by the Dutch, who were, however, expelled the same year. Again, from Jan. to May 1673 it was in possession of the Dutch. From 1673 to 1834 it remained under the East India Co., who obtained a a charter from Charles II., with the exception of the period 1815-21, when it was used as a place of imprisonment for Napoleon (d. May 5th, 1821). In 1900 Boer prisoners were interned in the island. Port and capital is **Jamestown**, pop. 2,000, an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline, but the cultivation of flax is increasing, two mills being in operation. A lace industry has also been started. The other industries are fishing and agriculture. The number of vessels calling at the island in 1914 was 80, with a tonnage of 396,956. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council. **Area**, 47 sq. m.; **pop.** 3,553.

Revenue, 1912, £8,042; 1913, £9,411; 1914, £8,060; **expenditure**, 1912, £9,449; 1913, £10,632; 1914, £15,884. **Total imports**, 1912, £41,749; 1913, £43,394; 1914, £40,467; **total exports**, 1912, £6,150; 1913, £7,568; 1914, £9,700. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £4,699; 1913, £6,168; 1914, £8,627; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £23,878; 1913, £28,958; 1914, £49,820.

Governor, Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. (salary £775).

Executive Council: H. J. Bovell, G. N. Moss, W. J. J. Arnold, and H. Solomon.

Mail transit, 17 days.

Mauritius. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2,000 miles from India, and 2,300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. **Area**, 720 sq. m.; **pop.** 370,393, including 257,887 of Indian origin or descent. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, being then uninhabited and without any traces of previous occupation. Abandoned by them, it came in 1598 under the Dutch, who named it Mauritius, in honour of Prince Maurice of Nassau. They too made no permanent settlement, and abandoned the island in 1712. From 1715 to 1810 it was in the possession of the French, being called Ile de France, under whom it prospered greatly. During the war with France, it was taken by a British force, and by the Treaty of Paris (1814) it was ceded to England, the inhabitants being allowed to retain their own laws, customs, and religion. Its original name was reverted to. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port, **Port Louis** (pop. 50,060). A **Governor** presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. There is a constabulary of about 600. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. Length of railways 130 miles. The chief exports are sugar, rum, vanilla, molasses, spice, aloe-fibre, copra and oil. About 95 per cent. of the value of exports is due to shipments of sugar, the crop of which in 1914 was valued at £3,858,294. 197 vessels with a tonnage of 417,619 entered and cleared in 1914. There are 402 m. of telegraph and 119 m. of telephones. There are various dependencies of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, scattered over the Indian Ocean. Their **total area** is 89·39 m.; **pop.** 6,690. **Rodrigues** comes first in importance, and its chief exports are beans, maize, salt fish, cattle, and fruit. It lies 320 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. **Pop.** 4,829. The Lesser Dependencies include the Chagos and Trois Frères Islands. Diego Garcia (pop. 517) is the most important, and its spacious bay was used as a coaling station for steamers. The **St. Brandon or Cargados Islands** are rich in guano deposits.

Revenue, 1911-12, £695,909; 1912-13, £735,709; 1913-14, £742,840; **expenditure**, 1911-12, £656,265; 1912-13, £726,712; 1913-14, £681,098. **Public Debt**, 1914, £925,656. **Total imports**, 1912, £2,520,399; 1913, £2,466,880; 1914, £2,530,662; **total exports**, 1912, £2,746,590; 1913, £2,241,080; 1914, £3,997,719. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £572,987; 1913, £203,209; 1914, £1,235,104; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £500,188; 1913, £535,873; 1914, £465,432.

Governor, Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (salary £3,333).

Officer commanding the Forces, Major-Gen. C. R. Simpson, C.B. (£900).—*Colonial Secretary*, John Middleton (£1,000).—*Chief Judge*, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. (£1,200).—*Procureur and Advocate-General*, E. Koenig (£900).—*Receiver-General*, E. A. Grannum, C.M.G. (£833).—*Director of Agriculture*, F. A. Stockdale (£800).—*Collector of Customs and Harbour Master*, Lieut. H. C. Scroggs, R.N. (£666).—*Protector of Immigrants*, B. A. Francis (£600).—*Director of Public Works and Surveys*, P. Le Juge de Segrais (£600).—*Registrar-Gen.*, M. L. A. Noel (£600).—*Local Auditor*, A. G. Biden (£500).—*Director of Medical and Health Department*, R. Denman (£666-800).—*Director of Public Instruction*, W. T. A. Emtage (£800).—*Puisne Judges*, W. Haycraft, H. W. Prichard (each £800).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: *viâ* Aden, 24 days.

Seychelles Islands. These were until 1903 dependent upon Mauritius, but by Letters Patent of Aug. 31st of that year were made a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the Amirantes, Cosmoledo, Providence, Aldabra, Coëlivy, and other groups. The largest and most populous of them is **Mahé** (area 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, Victoria, has a safe and commodious harbour. Smaller islands of the group are Praslin, Sihouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félisité. The Seychelles are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. **Area**, 156 sq. m.; **pop.** 24,141 (12,257 males, 11,884 females). **Exports**, cocoanut oil, vanilla, copra, guano, whale oil, and essential oils.

Revenue, 1912, £31,686; 1913, £37,144; 1914, £34,864; **expenditure**, 1912, £38,707; 1913, £37,246; 1914, £35,591. **Public Debt**, 1914, £12,646. **Total imports**, 1912, £78,443; 1913, £85,329; 1914, £96,377; **total exports**, 1912, £117,135; 1913, £165,614; 1914, £141,060. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £24,556; 1913, £30,481; 1914, £37,269; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £17,138; 1913, £23,628; 1914, £17,353.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Colonel C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G. (salary £1,200).

Executive Council: *Legal Adviser*, R. M. d'Unienville (Rs. 7,200).—*Treasurer*, L. O. Chitty (Rs. 5,000-6,000).—*Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys*, W. M. Vaudin, I.S.O. (Rs. 5,000)—*Chief Justice*, E. R. Logan (Rs. 9,000).—*Chief Medical Officer*, J. B. Addison (Rs. 4,500).—*Inspector of Schools*, D. W. McLeod (Rs. 4,000).—*Curator Botanic Station*, R. Dupont (Rs. 4,000).—*Inspector of Police and Supt. of Prisons*, L. A. Tonnet (Rs. 3,000).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 18 days.

Former Pacific Colonies of Germany, now administered by the Commonwealth of Australia.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 9th, '99, and approved by the United States in Jan. 1900, **Upolu** (area 345 sq. m.), **Savaii** (area 660 sq. m.), Manono, and Apolima were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The **population** is 36,000, of whom 500 are whites and 1,000 half-castes. The islands were administered by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The seat of government is Apia, in Upolu. Chief **exports**, copra and cocoa-beans. **Imports**, 1912, £251,263; 1913, £298,743; **exports**, 1912, £252,224; 1913, £266,962. **Imports**, American Samoa, £18,838; **exports**, £28,548. (Native population of American Samoa, 6,000.)

The Governor of German New Guinea had his seat of government at **Herbertshöhe**, in the Bismarck Archipelago, and administered the following:—

Bismarck Archipelago. A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover, and the **Solomon Islands**, Bougainville and Buka (area 4,200 sq. m., pop. 45,000). They had been a German possession since '84. **Area** 27,200 sq. m.; **pop.** 250,000, including 685 Europeans. Chief exports, copra and coconut fibre.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land was the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of Papua. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 70,000 sq. m., and the population 450,000, including 283 Europeans. Capital, Rabaul. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success, and there are rich forests; petroleum deposits were discovered near Eitape in the south-west in 1914, but the quality and extent of the supply are still doubtful. **Imports**, 1911, £400,741; 1912, £460,352. **Exports**, 1911, £601,342; 1912, £604,340.

Caroline and Marshall Islands. This group of islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lies to the north of that portion of New Guinea which formerly belonged to Germany. The Carolines were purchased from Spain by Germany in '99 for about £837,500. The chief islands in the **Caroline group** are Yap, Ponape, and Kusai. **Area**, 560 sq. m.; **pop.** 50,000. The **Pelew group**, the most westerly of the groups, consists of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The **pop.** is about 10,000. The **Ladrones** are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. **Area** of Ladrones, 250 sq. m. For administrative purposes there were three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital **Ponape**; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, and the Ladrones, capital **Yap**; (3) the **Marshall Islands**, capital **Jaluit**. These had been German since 1885. They include the Ratack and Ralick Islands. **Area**, 150 sq. m.; **pop.** 15,000.

Australian Commissioner in the North-Western Pacific, Col. S. A. Pethebridge; *Chief of the Native Dept.*, T. Trood.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

General: The Committee of Imperial Defence; The Dominions and Imperial Defence. The Navy. The Army. The Defence Forces of the Dominions.

The steps which were taken in 1909 to lay the foundations of a practical organisation for Imperial Defence, in which the self-governing States of the Empire should share the duties with the Mother-Country, have proved their value during the war. The Conference on Imperial Defence of that year was convened with the specific object of discussing general questions concerning the naval and military defence of the Empire with reference to proposals from New Zealand and Australia, and to resolutions passed by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. A system of co-operation in defence was then inaugurated, which is common to the several States of the Empire, with local naval forces and troops, raised, trained, and grouped in accordance with local requirements, but presenting enough organic similarity to make possible effective co-operation in war.

The arrangements were carried further at the Imperial Conference, 1911, when there was a conference between the Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia. A Committee of the Conference also discussed matters concerning the military defence of the Empire. The usefulness of these meetings and conferences were amply demonstrated by the smooth working of the arrangements between the Dominions and the Mother-Country on the outbreak of war.

The Committee of Imperial Defence.

This body was, at its inception, purely advisory. Upon its recommendations naval and military policy were theoretically, and in its main lines practically, based. The purpose of the Committee was to consider questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Army, India, and the States of the Empire; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as may be required; and to keep adequate records for the permanent information of the Cabinet. The machinery provided for the work was the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee. The Secretary, who was appointed for a period of five years, is Lieut.-Col. M. P. A. Hankey, R.M.A., C.B., who has as his colleagues two assistant secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for three years. Whether any change was made in the functions of the committee when war began, or since, was not announced, but it has met on many occasions.

The Committee of Imperial Defence conducted its work through sub-committees, and plenary sittings took place only six or seven times in the year. There were four permanent sub-committees: (1) the Home Ports Committee; (2) the Oversea Defence Committee; (3) the Committee for the Co-ordination of Departmental Action on the Outbreak of War, which prepared definite instructions in a "War Book"; and (4) the Air Committee, which deals with matters concerning aerial navigation.

The Dominions and Imperial Defence.

NAVAL.

The arrangement arrived at between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia at the Imperial Conference in 1911 was published in the form of a Memorandum, which is quoted in the ANNUAL for 1912.

The Canadian Naval Aid Bill was passed in the Dominion House of Commons on May 10th, when the Government majority was 43. On May 30th the Bill was rejected by the Senate by 51 votes to 27. (For further details of Canadian action, see Ed. 1914 and Cd. 6680 of 1913.)

The Commonwealth Government adhered to the policy agreed upon in 1909 and 1911, and during 1913 the principal ships of the first fleet unit of the Royal Australian Navy were completed. The responsibility for the defence of Australasian waters, and for the maintenance of the naval establishments at Sydney and elsewhere in the Commonwealth, was entirely assumed by the Federal Government on July 1st, 1913.

New Zealand, South Africa, India, and Newfoundland continued to make direct contributions to the Imperial Navy. The Federated Malay States also provided the cost of a battleship.

MILITARY.

Previous to the outbreak of the war, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa were organising their forces in armies, based generally on the system of the Imperial Army at home.

The scheme provided that the organisation and training of the troops of the Overseas Dominions should follow generally the same lines as in the Regular Army and Territorial Force. Under the scheme for the organisation of an Imperial General Staff there was to be an interchange of officers, and headquarters for training were already established or to be established in the various Dominions under the control of the Imperial Staff. A Dominions Section of the Staff was formed at the War Office, April 1st, 1912, to which officers from the Oversea Dominions were attached, whose duty was to study systems of education, training, staff duties, tactics, etc., and to keep the Chief of the Imperial General Staff abreast of changes and progress in their own parts of the Empire. The local forces of the various Dominions thus were to form part of one great homogeneous Imperial Army in a much larger sense than that term had hitherto been used. It was intended that Staff Colleges should be established in each of the States of the Empire on the lines of the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta.

THE NAVY.

Administration: The Admiralty Board; Distribution of Business; Admiralty Departments; The Naval War Staff; The Royal Marines.
Organisation: Personnel; Finance; Material.
Miscellaneous: The Flag List; Dockyard and Port Commands.
The Navies of the Combatants (pp. 182-4).

Administration.

The Admiralty Board.

First Lord, Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P., F.R.S. (£5,000 and house allowance).

First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S. (£1,500* and house).

Second Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick T. Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O. (£1,500*).

Third Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral Frederick C. T. Tudor, C.B. (£1,500*).

Fourth Sea Lord, Commodore Cecil F. Lambert, R.N. (£1,500*).

Civil Lord, Right Hon. Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O. (£1,000).

Additional Civil Lord, Right Hon. Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (£3,000).

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Right Hon. T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. (£2,000).

Permanent Secretary, Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board."

Private Secretaries and Naval Assistants.

Private Secretaries to First Lord: J. E. Masterton Smith, G. A. Steel (£200†); *Assist. do.*, R. H. Nelson (£100†).

Private Sec. to First Sea Lord: J. S. Barnes (£100†).

Private Sec. to Second Sea Lord: P. E. Marrack (£100†).

Private Sec. to Third Sea Lord: J. A. C. Champion (£100†).

Private Sec. to Fourth Sea Lord: H. Eastwood (£100†).

Private Secs. to Civil Lord: N. MacLeod (£100†); F. H. Manners-Sutton (*unp.*).

Private Sec. to Additional Civil Lord: C. Perham (£100†).

Private Sec. to Financial Secretary and Parliamentary Clerk: M. Ll. Taylor (£150†).

Private Sec. to Permanent Secretary: A. H. M. Robertson (£100†).

Naval Secretary to First Lord: Commodore Chas. M. de Bartolomé, C.B. (£2,000).

Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord: Captain Allan F. Everett, C.B. (£950); *Additional do.*, Captain Alfred D. P. R. Pound, R.N.

Naval Assistant to Second Sea Lord: Captain Hon. Hubert G. Brand, M.V.O., R.N. (£950).

Naval Assistant to Third Sea Lord: Captain Clement Greatorex, M.V.O., R.N. (is also Director of Naval Equipment) (£950).

Naval Assistant to Fourth Sea Lord: Commander Halton S. Lecky, R.N.

The Admiralty issued a statement dated Sept. 7th, 1912, with memoranda by the First Lord, in which it was announced that the following distribution of Admiralty business had been approved, and would come into force forthwith:—

First Lord, General Direction of all business.
First Sea Lord, Organisation for War and Distribution of the Fleet.
Second Sea Lord, *Personnel.*
Third Sea Lord, *Matériel.*
Fourth Sea Lord, Stores and Transport.
Civil Lord, Works, Buildings, and Greenwich Hospital.
Additional Civil Lord, Contracts and Dockyard business.
Parliamentary Secretary, Finance.
Permanent Secretary, Admiralty business.

Distribution of Business.

First Lord.

1. General direction and supervision of all business relating to the Navy. Political and Board questions. 2. Promotions and removals from the Service of Naval and Marine officers. Honours and rewards. 3. Royal Yachts and Admiralty Yacht, including appointment of all officers. 4. Appointment of admirals and officers in command, including engineer rear-admirals, surgeons-general and deputy surgeons-general, and staff appointments of Royal Marines. 5. Chaplain of the Fleet, appointment of, and entry of naval chaplains and instructors. 6. Civil appointments and promotions (higher posts). 7. Naval cadetships and nominations to assistant clerkships, R.N.

First Sea Lord.

1. Preparation for war: All large questions of naval policy and maritime warfare—to advise. 2. Fighting and sea-going efficiency of the Fleet, its organisation and mobilisation, including complements of ships as affecting total numbers; system of gunnery and torpedo exercises of the Fleet, and tactical employment of air-craft, and all military questions connected with the foregoing; distribution and movements of all ships in commission and in reserve. 3. Superintendence of the War Staff and the Hydrographic Department.

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* In addition to naval half-pay.
† Allowance, in addition to salary as clerk, principal clerk, etc.

Second Sea Lord.

1. Manning and training of the Fleet; details of complements of ships and establishments; barracks, training, and educational establishments, with their complements; also all mobilisation regulations for the *personnel*. 2. Service and appointments of officers of all branches (except as reserved to First Lord). 3. Royal Marines. 4. Coastguard and Reserve Forces. 5. Hospitals. 6. Discipline (see Note). 7. Signals.

NOTE.—The following papers are invariably to be marked also to the First Sea Lord: (1) Questions of importance relating to discipline. (2) Questions affecting total Fleet numbers.

Third Sea Lord.

1. Design of *matériel* for the Fleet, including ships and their machinery, armour, naval ordnance and gun mountings, aeroplanes and airships, and docking facilities; also alterations and additions to ships which affect design or fighting efficiency. Preparation of estimates of costs of all new construction falling due in any year under current and prospective programmes. Superintendence of the Departments of the Director of Naval Construction, Engineer-in-Chief, Director of Naval Ordnance, Director of Naval Equipment, Director of Air Department, and Superintendent of Compasses. 2. Design questions affecting vessels proposed to be purchased for the Fleet or to be employed in auxiliary services. 3. Inventions relating to ships, machinery, &c. 4. Salvage of vessels, so far as technical and professional considerations are involved.

Fourth Sea Lord.

1. Transport service, including hired auxiliary vessels other than armed merchant cruisers. Passages. 2. Superintendence of naval store, Fleet coaling, and victualling services; ordnance and medical stores, &c., and all questions relating thereto. 3. Full and half pay; allowances and compensations, including table money, prize questions, pilotage and surveying pay, and freight of treasure and all extra payments. Debts of officers and men. Naval and Marine pensions and widows' pensions. Character, conduct, and badge questions. Naval savings banks. 4. Medals. Uniform regulations. 5. Naval detention quarters and Bodmin Naval Prison. Deserters—rewards for apprehension; removals of "R." 6. General salvage money questions, and money demands for salvage of naval stores. 7. Collisions.

Civil Lord.

1. Works and buildings, including purchases of land; Coastguard buildings, sites, and leases. 2. Staff of civil establishments (except as reserved to First Lord), including classification, appointment, promotion, pay, allowances, and pension; dockyard police. 3. Greenwich Hospital business, including appointments (except of Naval chaplains to livings, Superintendent of the Royal Hospital School, Curator of the Painted Hall, and appointments to Greenwich Hospital Pensions). 4. Charitable fund, compassionate allowances, subscriptions, &c., and allowances to ministers of religion, and grants in aid of churches and schools. 5. Marine and dockyard schools. 6. Special questions affecting retirement and pay of Naval and Marine officers and men, when discretionary power is specifically provided for by Order in Council.

NOTE.—Works questions of an important character, or if likely to affect questions dealt with by the Financial Secretary, will be marked to him also.

Additional Civil Lord.

1. Contracts for *matériel* for the Fleet (including ships and their machinery, armour, naval ordnance and gun mountings, aeroplanes and airships), works, yard machinery, and stores of all descriptions. Contract arrangements in connection with the disposal, salvage, or loan of vessels or stores. Superintendence of the Contract and Purchase Department. 2. General organisation of dockyards, including provision of labour and plant, and any business questions in connection with the building and repair of ships and their machinery, whether in the dockyards or in private yards.

NOTE.—Tenders for ships' hulls and propelling machinery, armour, and important gun and air-craft orders, will also be marked to the Third Sea Lord.

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary.

1. Finance, estimates, and expenditure generally, and all proposals for new and unusual expenditure. 2. Accounts—Cash, store, and dockyard expense. 3. Purchase and sale of ships, and of stores generally. 4. Payment of hire of ships as armed merchant cruisers, troop ships, colliers, freight ships, &c. 5. Questions involving reference to the Treasury financially, except the less important works questions dealt with finally by the Civil Lord. 6. Exchequer and Audit Department—Questions connected with. 7. General labour questions, including annual petitions.

Permanent Secretary.

1. General office organisation. 2. Discipline of the clerical staff of the various Admiralty Departments. 3. Admiralty procedure. 4. Recommendations for appointments and promotions in the Admiralty Office. 5. Correspondence. 6. Communications with Foreign Naval Attachés. 7. Communications with ministers of religion (other than Church of England).

NOTE.—Routine papers, as defined below, will be disposed of by the Permanent Secretary. (*a*) Such as require intermediate action or reference to render them sufficiently complete for decision by the Board. (*b*) Such as do not involve some new principle, establish a precedent, or occasion expense not provided for under existing regulations. (*c*) Such as do not involve any point of discipline, or affect the movements of or orders to a ship.

In the absence of the Permanent Secretary the Assistant Secretary will act in his place.

Notes.

1. It is to be understood that in any matter of great importance the First Sea Lord is always to be consulted by the other Sea Lords, the Civil Lord, the Additional Civil Lord, and the Parliament-

ary and Permanent Secretaries; but each Member of the Board and the Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries will communicate direct with the First Lord. 2. The proceedings of courts martial will be marked to the Fourth and Second Sea Lords, but will specially pass under review of the Fourth Sea Lord, who will call the attention of the Second Sea Lord to any special point requiring consideration. The latter will consult the First Sea Lord in cases of importance.

Secretary's Department.

Assist. Sec., O. A. R. Murray, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

***Principal Clerks**, J. W. S. Anderson, M.V.O.; H. W. Brown; W. J. Evans; A. Flint (*actg.*); W. F. Nicholson; S. H. Plummer (*actg.*); R. R. Scott; R. Skinner (*actg.*); C. Walker, C.B. (£850-£1,000).

Assist. Sec. for Finance Duties, V. W. Baddeley, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

***Assist. Principals**, J. B. Abraham (*actg.*); C. J. Adams; J. S. Barnes (*actg.*); C. R. Brigstocke; E. C. Cleary (*actg.*); H. Eastwood (*actg.*); T. Fry (*actg.*); R. G. Hayes; E. Lee; C. G. Madin (*actg.*); P. E. Marrack (*actg.*); J. E. Masterton Smith, C.B.; C. Perham (*actg.*); S. P. Phillips (*actg.*); A. H. M. Robertson (*actg.*); M. Ll. Taylor (£600-£800).

***Clerks**, J. A. C. Champion; C. B. Coxwell; G. Dunn; R. M. Y. Gleadowe; N. Macleod; E. Sawers; G. A. Steel; R. Walton (£200-£500).

***Staff Clerks**, H. Akhurst; G. F. Cotton; F. W. Danter; A. Main; G. J. Main; E. J. Miller (*actg.*); J. Northam; W. A. T. Shorto; H. O. Simmons (*actg.*); V. T. Simpson; E. J. Tozer; F. G. C. Young (£350-£450).

Librarian, W. G. Perrin (£400-£600).

Deputy Librarian, J. F. Phillips (£300-£400).

The **Admiralty Library**, consisting of some 50,000 volumes, was removed in Aug. and Sept. 1910 to more convenient apartments in the new buildings over the entrance to the Mall; and at the same time steps were taken to provide a reading-room for officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, and for naval students obtaining permission to use the library. The reading-room was officially opened by the First Lord on Sept. 20th, 1911. Part I. of a subject catalogue of printed books in the Library, dealing with the Historical Section, was issued in July 1912.

Admiralty War Staff.

Chief of the War Staff, Vice-Admiral (*actg.*) Henry F. Oliver, C.B., M.V.O. (£1,800).

Assist. to ditto, Captain Arthur de K. L. May (£700).

Operations Division.

Director of the Operations Division, Captain Thomas Jackson, C.B., M.V.O. (£1,500).

Assist. ditto, Captain Henry W. Grant (£800).

Naval and Marine Staff, Commanders Claud H. Sinclair, William R. W. Kettlewell (£530); Major William Dixon, R.M.A. (£450).

Civil Staff, *Staff Clerk*, G. J. Rickman, (£350-£500).

Intelligence Division.

Director of the Intelligence Division, Captain William R. Hall, R.N. (£1,500).

Assist. ditto, Captain Aubrey C. H. Smith, M.V.O. (£800).

Naval and Marine Staff, Commander Colpoys C. Walcott (*ret.*); Commander Charles C. Ennals; Lieut.-Com. Walter T. Bagot (£530); Eng. Commander Percy Wheater (£730); Major Walter T. C. Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.; Captains Frank V. Temple, R.M.L.I., Percy R. Heycock, R.M.A., Walter Sinclair, R.M.L.I., Cecil E. S. Wright, R.M.L.I., Bernard F. Trench, Major Edward S. Mairis, R.M.L.I., Major W. F. G. Wyndham, M.V.O. (*temp.*) (£450); Fleet Paymasters Charles J. E. Rotter, Ernest W. C. Thring, C. Betton Roberts (£530).

Civil Staff, *Staff Clerk*, Hugh Broadbent (£350-£550).

Mobilisation Division.

Director of the Mobilisation Division, Captain Hugh F. P. Sinclair, R.N. (£1,500).

Naval Staff, Captain Percy Withers (£530).

Civil Staff, *Staff Clerk for Manning Duties*, Robert Gordon (£350-£550).

Trade Division.

Director of the Trade Division (*acting*), Captain Richard Webb, C.B., R.N.

Adviser in Commerce, Hon. Commander F. Leverton Harris, M.P., R.N.V.R.

Naval and Marine Staff, Commander Horace W. Longden, R.N. (*temp.*); Major Thomas H. Hawkins, R.M.L.I.

Civil Staff, *Staff Clerk*, J. T. Cotton (*actg.*).

Appointed for Temporary Service during the War: A. Bilbrough, G. Blackwell (*unp.*), H. S. Moss Blundell (*unp.*), Sir F. Bolton (*unp.*), Hon. R. H. Brand, C.M.G. (*unp.*), A. H. Charteris, G. D. Hardinge-Taylor, C. Lawrence, J. F. Scanlon.

Naval Attachés, Captains Guy R. A. Gaunt (Washington), June 1st, 1914; Edward H. Rymer (Tokio), Dec. 1st, 1914; Montagu W. W. P. Consett (Stockholm), July 27th, 1912; Fitzmaurice Acton (Paris), Sept. 9th, 1915; William H. D. Boyle (Rome), June 24th, 1913; Commander Harold G. Grenfell (Petrograd), April 1st, 1912; Commander William F. Sells (Athens), June 26th, 1915 (£982-£1,165).

The Naval War Staff was established by an Admiralty Memorandum dated Jan. 1st, 1912, which Memorandum was reprinted as an appendix to the First Lord's Statement Explanatory of the Navy Estimates, 1912-13 [Cd. 6106]. In this document the Staff was stated to be the means of preparing and training those officers who arrive, or are likely to arrive, by the excellence of their sea service, at stations of high responsibility, for dealing with the more extended problems awaiting them there; it was to be a means of sifting, developing, and applying the results of history and experience, and of preserving them as a general stock of reasoned opinion available

* The Clerical Staff is arranged alphabetically in each class, and the arrangement does not indicate precedence. Promotion to higher appointments will be by selection and not by seniority.

as an aid and guide for all who are called upon to determine, in peace or war, the naval policy of the country; and it was to be a brain, far more comprehensive than that of any single man, applied continuously to the scientific and speculative study of naval strategy and preparation.

The Chief of the Staff is a flag officer, primarily responsible to the First Sea Lord, and working under him as his principal assistant and agent. As occasion requires, he accompanies the First Lord and First Sea Lord to the Committee of Imperial Defence. He guides and co-ordinates the work of the Staff in all its branches, and under his direction frequent "Staff meetings" are held with the Directors of Divisions and other members. The Staff has three main branches, dealing respectively with war information, war plans, and war arrangements. The first named, known as the Intelligence Division, acquires the information on which action may be taken; the second, known as the Operations Division, deliberates on the facts so obtained in relation to the policy of the State, and reports thereupon; and the third, known as the Mobilisation Division, enables the final decision of the superior authority to be put into actual effect. Each of these Divisions, which are equal in status, is in charge of a Director, who is either a rear-admiral or senior captain. Each Director is ready at any moment to act for the Chief of the Staff in the latter's absence from whatever cause, and for this purpose is fully acquainted with the work of his two colleagues.

The functions of the War Staff are advisory. It has no executive authority, discharges no administrative duties, and its responsibilities end with the tendering of advice and with the accuracy of the facts on which that advice is based. Decision as to accepting or rejecting the advice of the Staff wholly or in part rests with the First Sea Lord, whose place it is, as a Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, to decide on the grand issues of naval policy and warfare. The existence of the Staff enables him to do this without being burdened with undue detail, and with every assurance that no detail has been neglected.

The original members of the War Staff were selected by the Admiralty from among officers whose qualifications were considered suitable, but in course of time membership will be limited to those officers who pass through a special "War Staff Course" at the Royal Naval War College, Portsmouth. Officers graduating in this manner constitute a specialist branch of "Staff Officers," and are eligible to receive appointments either at the Admiralty or on the staff of flag officers afloat as they become vacant. The first War Staff Course, to which twelve lieutenants of over six years' seniority and three officers of the Royal Marines were appointed, began in April 1912, and on qualifying as Staff Officers its members received appointments afloat in February 1913. Future courses are to begin about the end of February in each year.

The **Navy War Council** was established in Oct. 1909 for the purpose of co-ordinating the arrangements made in former years for the study of naval strategy and the working out of war plans. Its functions have now to a large extent been transferred to the Naval War Staff and its Chief.

The **Intelligence Division of the War Staff** was previously known as the **Naval Intelligence Department**, and was established in Feb. 1887 on the basis of an existing Foreign Intelligence Committee, its first director being Capt. W. H. Hall, with a total staff of 15 naval officers and civilians, which number was increased from time to time.

Similarly, the **Mobilisation Division** was known as the **Naval Mobilisation Department.** It was formed in 1909 on the nucleus of the section of the Naval Intelligence Department concerned with mobilisation duties and the preparation of war plans.

No department comparable with the **Operations Division of the War Staff** existed before the constitution of the latter in Jan. 1912, but many of its functions were carried out by the Intelligence and Mobilisation Departments.

A separate **Trade Division** was constituted on the outbreak of war.

Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer, Captain John F. Parry, R.N. (£1,500).

Assist. ditto, Captain Ernest C. Hardy, R.N. (£950).

Chief Civil Assist., W. D. Barber, I.S.O. (£700).

Naval Assists., Coms. Bishop O. M. Davy, William T. P. Wilson (*retired*), Harold D. Warburg (*actg.*); Lieut.-Coms. Charles M. Gibson, John S. Harris, Archibald C. Bell, Alan F. S. Grant, O. T. Hodgson (£530-£600).

Supt. of Charts, Comdr. John D. Nares (*actg.*) (£700-£800).

Supt. of Sailing Directions, Captain (*actg.*) Charles V. Smith (*retired*).

Chief Cartographers. A. W. Codd, B.A., Alexander Gibson, B.Sc. (*temp. addl.*), F. H. Sharbau, and Hugh H. Undernill (£415-£500).

Cartographers, J. Henry Aitken, J. W. Atherton, J. A. B. Buck, B.Sc., L. De Ville, A. Foxcroft Gibson, David Hardie, G. R. Hayes, J. M. Lee, J. E. McGegan, C. M. Meade, Harry Moody, H. H. Oakley, B.Sc., E. C. Pratt, T. J. Richmond, B.Sc., G. B. Stigant (£100-£400).

Staff Clerks, E. H. Chapman (*actg.*), W. E. Llewellyn (£350-£450).

Navigation Department.

Director of Navigation, Captain Philip Nelson-Ward, M.V.O., R.N. (£950).

Naval Assistants, Commanders Guy M. Marston, Lewis T. L. Jones (£530).

Staff Clerk, W. Lindegreen (£350-£450).

The branch of the Hydrographic Department responsible for advising on the Navigation School, Portsmouth, and for questions relative to navigation, mooring, and berthing schemes, dredging schemes, navigation appliances generally, and pilotage, was on Sept. 1st, 1913, formed into a separate **Navigation Department.**

Naval Equipment Department.

Director of Naval Equipment, Captain Clement Greatorex, M.V.O. (£1,500).

Assist. ditto, Captain Henry L. Cochrane (£950).

Eng. Captain, Henry R. Teed.

Carpenter Lieut., Thomas L. Soper.

Supts. of Contract-built Ships, Captain Brian H. F. Barttelot, for contract work (not including Destroyers) on the Clyde; Address: 3, Clyde View, Partick, Glasgow. Captain Laurence E. Power, M.V.O., for contract work (not including Destroyers) on the Tyne, Thames, Mersey, at Barrow-in-Furness, and at Sunderland; Address: 4, Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne (each £1,000).

Supt. of Torpedo Boat Destroyers building by Contract, Captain Cyril Asser, R.N.; Address: 47, Victoria Street, S.W.

Captain E. Wigram (*temp.*), Commanders G. H. H. Holden (*retired*), Vernon S. Rashleigh, Chas. S. Forbes.

The Department of the Director of Naval Equipment was created by an official Admiralty Memorandum dated Sept. 7th, 1912. It was formerly a part of the Department of the Controller (Third Sea Lord). The duties and functions of the Director were set forth in an appendix to the Memorandum as being "to advise the Third Sea Lord on all naval professional questions relating to the construction of ships whose designs have been approved by the Board, and to repairs and alterations and additions to completed ships, and to keep him informed of the progress of construction generally. He will be associated with the Director of Dockyards and with the Superintendent of Contract Work in advising on questions involving naval considerations arising out of the building, alteration, or repair of ships. He will be responsible for the supervision of the equipment and fittings of H.M. ships building by contract or in the Dockyards, visiting the vessels, and going fully into their equipment and fittings at an early stage of design. He will constantly take stock of the condition of ships, and will put forward annually a programme for additions, alterations, and repairs."

Naval Construction Department.

Director of Naval Construction, E. H. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, C.B. (£3,000).

Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work, W. H. Whiting, C.B. (£1,200-£1,500).

Assistant Directors of Naval Construction, W. J. Berry, W. H. Gard, M.V.O., H. Pledge (*actg.*), A. E. Richards (£1,000-£1,200).

Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works, R. E. Froude, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. (£1,000).

Chief Constructors, E. L. Attwood (*actg.*), T. Dally, A. W. Johns (*actg.*), C. F. Munday (*actg.*), J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O., W. T. Pine (£700-£850).

Constructors, G. H. Ball, W. H. Carter, R. J. Dennis, S. V. Goodall (*actg.*), C. Hannaford (*actg.*), E. B. Harries (*actg.*), A. J. Hobson, W. J. Martin, T. L. Mathias (*actg.*), F. L. Mayer (*actg.*), M. P. Payne, O. A. Payne, E. A. J. Pearce, J. Rogers, W. G. Saunders (*actg.*), C. Scott (*actg.*), A. W. Watson (*actg.*), L. Woollard (*actg.*) (£450-£600).

Assistant Constructors, First Class, A. Adams, T. H. Bentley, A. Cannon (*actg.*). C. M. Carter (Sec. to Director of Naval Const.), E. B. Charig, G. H. Child, J. W. Dippy, H. B. W. Evans, W. Froude (Haslar), F. Hickey, C. J. W. Hopkins, J. Innes, F. M. Lee, C. S. Lillicrap, J. McQueen, S. Payne, E. F. Spanner, L. C. Williamson (£250-£450).

Assistant Constructors, S. A. McCarthy, A. G. W. Stanton.

Assistant Constructors, Second Class, J. L. Bartlett, W. J. A. Davies, W. A. D. Forbes, F. C. C. Rogers, W. H. Wallond (Haslar).

Inspecting Officer of Smiths' Work, E. T. Pearson.

Curator of Drawings, W. J. Moore.

Examiner of Construction Accounts, George H. Taylor.

Superintending Electrical Engineer, C. H. Wordingham (£1,000 £1,100).

Electrical Engineers, Higher Grade, A. D. Constable, William McClelland (£500-£650).

Electrical Engineers, H. Melville Ackery, J. S. Beddoe (*actg.*), F. C. Forster, M.I.E.E., A. G. Newington, W. P. Scott (*actg.*), E. T. Williams, M.I.E.E. (£300-£500).

First Assistant Electrical Engineers, H. H. R. Green, J. Shaw (*actg.*).

Examiner of Accounts, E. E. Rogers (*actg. temp.*).

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry J. Oram, K.C.B., F.R.S. £1,500).

Deputy Engineers-in-Chief, Eng. Rear-Admiral G. G. Goodwin, C.B. (£850-£1,000 and £200 allowance); Eng. Rear-Admiral William J. Anstey.

Assist. dittos, Eng. Rear-Admiral Edouard Gaudin, Eng. Captain Francis H. Lister (£850-£1,000).

Engineer Inspectors, Eng. Commanders Charles W. J. Bearblock, Arthur S. Crisp, John McLaurin, David J. Carruthers, Geo. T. Goodall, Frederick Barter, Chas. J. M. Wallace, Louis R. Croisdale, Arthur E. Hyne, L. M. Hobbs, Wm. H. Ham, Francis A. Gordon (*temp.*), J. Hamilton (full pay and allowance of £150).

Engineer Lieut.-Commanders, Bertram Harvey, James J. Sargent, Leonard W. Curgenven, Harold A. Brown, Robert Beeman, Alfred Turner, Wm. S. Mann, Stanley C. Church, E. A. Archard (full pay and allowance).

Civilian Engineer Observers, W. G. Gibbons, C. Grey, W. G. Mathews.

Examiners of Engineering Accounts, Edwin Gedye, W. J. Stallion (£350-£450).

Dockyards Department.

Director of Dockyards and Dockyard Work, Sir James B. Marshall, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Supt. of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb (£1,000-£1,200).

Chief Constructors, E. R. Bate (*addl.*), E. J. Maginness (£600-£800).

Constructors, F. G. Bryant, C. H. Croxford, W. T. Davis (*temp.*) (£450-£600 and allowance).

Engineer Assist. to Director of Dockyards, Eng. Captain John W. Ham (£850-£1,000).

Engineer Assists., Eng. Commander Samuel P. Ferguson (full pay and allowance); E. R. Langmaid (£400-£600).

Examiners of Dockyard Work, G. F. Ludford, H. B. Wood, T. H. Harries, E. A. Lakey, J. D. Gibby (*actg.*), J. Ellis, W. L. Coles, W. T. Mason (*actg.*), F. Sanders (£350-£500),

Clerical Assists., C. W. Loveridge, J. A. Fage (*actg.*) (£350-£450).

Visiting Inspectors of Timber, W. H. Hooper, Alfred James (£350-£450).

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

Inspector of Dockyard Expense Accounts, W. G. Roff, I.S.O. (£850-£1,000).

Assist. to ditto, J. Ryan (£600-£800).

Expense Accounts Officer, F. W. W. Burrell (£350-£500).

Deputy ditto, G. T. Jones.

Assist. ditto, T. Platt, Thomas Jennings.

Naval Store Department.

Director of Stores, M. M. Waller (£1,000-£1,200).

Assist. dittos, G. H. Ashdown, I.S.O., G. M. Discombe (*actg.*), R. J. Hall, H. Simmins (*actg.*) (£800-£900).

Superintending Clerks, J. H. Aitken, R. O. Boggon (*actg.*), A. E. Cocks, O. S. Griffiths (*actg.*), A. C. Hearn (*actg.*), B. J. Wilson (£600-£800).

Deputy Store Officers, G. Carter (*actg.*), A. W. Grundy, J. T. Havton (*actg.*), J. H. Hearn (*actg.*), J. C. Kell, M. Kissane (*actg.*), F. Montgomery (*actg.*), B. Page, W. H. L. Roberts (*actg.*), W. B. Stanton (addl.), A. H. J. Watson (*actg.*), H. S. Webb (*actg.*) (£350-£500).

Assist. dittos, S. G. Beare, M. G. Gill, E. Lander, G. F. R. Marsh, A. Paterson, G. A. Phillips, J. F. R. V. Russell, A. R. Straw (*actg.*), J. F. Swindells, W. B. Taylor, W. B. Thomas, E. J. Tunnicliff (£100-£350).

Technical Assist., R. Murray, M.V.O. (£350-£600).

Chief Examiners, W. H. Hayden, W. Riggs, C. H. G. Wilkinson (£350-£500).

Examiners, R. H. Bennett, G. Day, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Blake (*ret.*), Chief Boatswain Anthony H. Goatly, R.N. (£250-£350).

Assist. dittos, F. J. Dalrymple, G. W. Matthews, W. J. S. Newbury, F. W. Pearn, H. Puddey, E. T. Williams (£200-£250).

Compass Branch.

(47, Victoria Street, S.W.)

Supt. of Compasses, Captain Frank O. Creagh-Osborne (*ret.*) (£700).

Assist. ditto, Commdr. Stanley B. Norfolk (£550).

Assist. to ditto, Lieut.-Commander Geoffrey B. Harrison (£430).

Lieut., Arthur S. Fullam, R.N.R.

Compass Examiner (at Deptford), Boatswain George H. Alexander.

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Rear-Admiral Morgan Singer, A.D.C., R.N. (£1,500).

Assist. Director of Torpedoes, Captain Philip W. Dumas, C.V.O., C.B., R.N. (£950).

Assist. Director of Naval Ordnance, Captain Herbert R. Norbury, R.N. (£800).

Assists. to Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Captain Alldin U. Moore, Commdrs. Chas. A. Scott, Stanley T. H. Wilton, F.E.E.G. Schreiber, E. O. Cochrane, J. S. C. Salmond, M. K. Grant (*ret.*), H. J. Kennard, Lt.-Commdr. K. B. M. Churchill (full pay and allowance).

Engineer Inspectors, Eng. Rear-Admiral Ernest F. Ellis, Eng. Commanders Henry Wall, Edward O. Hefford, Wm. Hart, A. R. Kempt, J. E. Mortimer (*ret.*), Eng. Lieut.-Commander Frederick L. Robertson (full pay and allowance).

Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Commdr. (*actg.*) John A. Duncan, C.B. (£950).

Assists. to ditto, Commanders Digby St. A. P. Weston (*ret.*), Henry G. R. Bevan (*ret.*); Lieut.-Commdr. Leslie J. L. Hammond (*ret.*) (£550-£700).

Superintending Clerk, T. G. Anderson (£550-£700).

Assist. ditto, W. P. Daniels.

Supt. of Ordnance Stores, Capt. Barrington H. Chevallier, R.N. (*ret.*) (£1,000-£1,200).

Assist. ditto, H. Fathers, J. C. Escatt (*actg.*), F. Ward (*actg.*), G. E. Woodward (*actg.*) (£800-£900).

Superintending Clerk, A. McFarlane (*actg.*) (£550-£700).

Ordnance Store Officer, S. Back (*actg.*) (£550-£700).

Deputy Ordnance Store Officers, J. Hutt (*actg.*), T. W. Midmer, W. A. Mortimer (*actg.*), N. Thomas, W. Vaughan (£350-£500).

Chief Analyst, Sheffield, John C. W. Humfrey.

Ordnance Board (Woolwich).

(Under the Master-General of the Ordnance.)

President, Major-Gen. Sir Charles F. Hadden, K.C.B. (p.a.c.).

Vice-President, Vice-Admiral Richard B. Farquhar.

Members, Capt. Cuthbert E. Hunter, R.N., Captain R. A. Hopwood, R.N. (*temp.*), Col. H. E. F. Goold Adams, C.M.G. (g.), Lieut.-Col. N. B. Heffernan, R.A. (p.a.c., g.), Lieut.-Col. M. S. C. Campbell, C.I.E., R.A. (Ordnance Consulting Officer for India) (*ex-officio*), and the Superintendent of Research.

Consulting Experts, Sir A. Noble, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., Sir W. Crookes, Kt., O.M., F.R.S., D.Sc., Sir A. B. W. Kennedy, Kt., F.R.S., LL.D., Sir A. G. Greenhill, Kt., M.A., F.R.S., Henry R. A. Mallock, F.R.S., F. W. Harbord, Col. H. C. L. Holden, C.B. (retired pay, g.), the Chief Superintendent, Ordnance Factories; the Chief Inspector, Naval Ordnance; and the Chief Inspector, Woolwich.

Secretary, Major E. Tinker (*temp.*).

Naval Secretary, Lieut.-Commdr. Ivor F. Chichester (*temp., ret.*).

Air Department.

Director of Air Services, Rear-Adm. Charles L. Vaughan-Lee.

Supt. of Aircraft Construction, Commdr. Murray F. Sueter, C.B.

Assist. Director of Air Department, Commdr. Robert M. Groves (Wing Commdr.).

Insp. Captain of Air Stations, Wing Commdr. Francis R. Scarlett.

Wing Commander, E. A. D. Masterman (*temp.*) (Insp. Commdr. of Airships), F. C. Halahan, M.V.O. (*actg.*).

Squadron-Commander, Wilfred Briggs, (*actg.*).

Flight-Commdrs, Arnold J. Miley, C. R. Finch Noyes.

Civilian Technical Assist., Harris Booth.

Assist. ditto, H. Bolas (*temp.*), A. J. S. Pippard, F. E. Cowlin.

The Royal Marines.

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in Naval Votes. Its motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of its duties. The Royal Marines are **divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery** (Blue Marines) and the **Royal Marine Light Infantry** (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a **recruit depot,** where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite.* The **recruiting office for London** is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, Taunton, and Wakefield. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in his Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc.

Royal Marine Headquarters.

(35, Spring Gardens, S.W.)

Adjutant-General, General Sir William C. Nicholls, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Asst. ditto, Lieut.-Col. Herbert E. Blumberg (£800).

Dept. Asst. ditto, Capt. Maurice C. Festing (*temp.*) (£600).

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General of the Navy, Sir Alfred Eyles, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Deputy ditto, C. J. Naef (£1,200).

Assist. dittos, E. S. Croft (*actg.*), T. D. James, Wm. Sanger (*actg.*), W. S. Sarel, Frank Storr (£850-£1,000).

Superintending Clerks, E. Bilcliffe (*actg.*), W. H. Boar, C. M. Bruce, A. H. Bryning (*actg.*), A. C. Comyns (*actg.*), Alexander Cunnison, A. Douglas, J. E. Drake (*actg.*), J. H. Fry (*actg.*), F. G. Gordon, C. Richards Lee, L. V. Meadowcroft, Wilfrid Medd, Ernest Nicks, Arthur Northwood, F. G. Nutt, H. Francome Painter, F. W. Papworth (*actg.*), Frank Porter, J. A. Smith (*actg.*), C. J. Southgate (*actg.*), A. E. Tippen (*actg.*), Geo. Warren (*actg.*), A. E. Watling (*actg.*), S. R. Young (*ret.*) (£550-£700).

Paymaster of Contingencies, Fleet-Paymaster Edwd. H. Shearme, R.N. (*ret.*) (£350-£500).

Deputy Accounts Officers, J. E. Barber, E. A. O. Barnes (*actg.*), S. T. Blackwell, W. R. V. Brade, W. E. G. Bloxham, J. R. Cole (*actg.*), A. H. Coombe, G. H. Court (*actg.*), George Davis, William Doig, H. Eborall (*actg.*), C. J. Edwards, F. J. Fisher (*actg.*), G. E. Foot, A. H. M. Fox, W. R. P. Gant (*actg.*), F. Gudridge (*actg.*), E. F. Hall (*actg.*), W. O. Hawes (*actg.*), W. J. Hean (*actg.*), R. M. Houston, Arthur Kerry (*actg.*), W. A. Mackay (*actg.*), R. McGregor, R. P. Michell (*actg.*), W. H. Nichols, S. J. Partridge (*actg.*), H. G. Pearce (*actg.*), R. G. Peirce (*actg.*), A. Phillips, G. R. Pocock (*actg.*), G. J. Prentice (*actg.*), W. H. Robertson (*actg.*), Fredk. Roome (*actg.*), E. R. Rowland (*actg.*), W. H. Saunders (*actg.*), A. G. Smith, Charles Taylor, F. T. Thomas (*actg.*), L. F. Thorne (*actg.*) (£350-£500).

Assist. dittos, H. G. Andrews, H. B. Bain, D. J. Barton (*actg.*), R. T. McC. Beamish, C. Birch, J. E. Bishop, V. T. T. Brennan, W. T. Browne, W. L. Cadman, C. G. Caines, N. Cairn-Duff, W. B. Callow, James Carter, H. B. Chappell, W. H. Connor, L. A. Costello, Arthur Culley, D. H. Davies, J. E. Davies, N. C. Dawson, A. N. Deane, G. J. Dear, C. M. Dodwell, H. T. Eastoe, D. F. Evans, W. P. Evans, D. F. Fahy, J. N. Furnell, W. J. S. Greenland, Walter Greenwood, Philip Grose, J. Hancock, S. A. Hart, T. H. Hart, Gerald Haworth, H. Heath, R. M. Hickey (*actg.*), F. R. Hooker, G. F. C. Hopewell, C. E. Horsey, B. W. Horswell, J. James, T. C. John, S. F. Lane, Thos. A. Lane, W. F. Langford, E. W. Lanham, J. H. Lawson, L. E. Lawson, W. C. H. Mann, J. D. Morris, J. E. Mullan, F. W. Osborne, H. Osborne (*actg.*), S. A. H. Patterson, F. W. Pearson, E. H. Pelling, F. H. J. Podger, A. D. Pole, C. J. Price, Leonard Pughe, H. W. Pugsley, A. C. Ridlington, C. E. Ries, Max Robinovitch, James Roffway, T. C. Rollin, R. C. Rootes, E. A. Rudd, G. H. Schafer, Frank Severs, W. H. F. Shipley, George Sibley, S. G. Smith, Arthur Sowry, W. G. Spear, E. C. F. Stannard, C. R. Stenner, J. P. Sykes, N. L. S. Walkley, G. W. Wall, H. T. West, R. H. Westlake, M. W. White, R. C. F. Woods, H. J. Wright, G. C. Young.

Private Sec. to Sir Alfred Eyles, W. G. Spear.

Clerks to Commissioners of Income Tax, W. R. V. Brade and A. G. Smith.

The Finance Committee.

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the **Permanent Secretary** of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The **Financial Secretary,** being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The **Accountant-General** of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. By a Memorandum of the First Lord of the Admiralty, dated Sept. 7th, 1912, it was decided to establish on a more formal and responsible basis the Finance Committee which had been temporarily set up by Lord Selborne in 1904, this being considered the most efficient method of maintaining proper financial control over the expanding business of the Admiralty. The officials appointed members of the Committee were the Financial Secretary (as President), the Additional Civil Lord, the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty, the Accountant-General, and

the Assistant Secretary for Finance Duties, who acts as Secretary of the Committee. The functions of the Committee are to assist and advise the Financial Secretary as may be required, to review the expenditure of each department or branch, to examine any proposals for new expenditure referred to it by the First Lord or any other member of the Board and report thereon, and to consider the monthly statement prepared by the Accountant-General, and report upon the progress of all Admiralty expenditure. The heads of spending departments attend the Committee's meetings as may be necessary in connection with the particular business of their respective departments.

Victualling Department.

Director of Victualling, J. H. Brooks, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

Assist. ditto, J. W. H. Culling (£800-£900).

Superintending Clerks, A. G. Adams, F. J. A. Arch, W. E. Clayton, W. E. Turner (£550-£700).

Victualling Store Officers, J. M. Bailey (*actg.*), J. R. Tapp (*actg.*).

Deputy Store Officers, J. Jolly (*actg.*), F. C. Smith (£350-£500).

Assist. dittos, E. A. Ash (*actg.*), Herbert A. Broom, E. J. Gill, T. Hewson, Herbert F. Proctor (£100-£350).

Examiner of Store Accounts, H. M. Culpin, W. R. Mulhern (£250-£350).

Assist. dittos, J. C. Chittenden, H. J. Cock, S. H. Newman, W. Weeden (£200-£250).

Transport Department.

Director of Transports, Graeme Thomson (*actg.*) (£1,200).

Naval Assist. ditto, Capt. Hubert Stansbury, R.N. (*ret.*) (£900).

Technical Adviser (*actg.*), H. E. Parlett.

Transport Officers, Commander J. T. Blake, Fleet-Paym. Wm. M. C. Beresford Whyte, C.M.G.

Inspectors of Shipping, Carpenter-Lieut. Commanders George Hickey, R.N. (*ret.*), R. G. Withell, Charles R. Vincent, R.N., F. H. Bevan, K. P. Burgess (*actg.*), W. E. Darroch (*actg.*) (£200-£313).

Assist. ditto, H. L. J. Willson.

Civil Assist. Directors of Transports, E. J. Foley (*actg.*), R. Gear, B. A. Kemball-Cook (*actg.*), J. A. Salter (*temp.*) (£800-£900).

Superintending Clerks, G. C. Duggan (*actg. temp.*), A. E. Faulkner (*actg.*), L. F. Goldsmid, H. W. Griffin (*actg.*), D. T. Monteath (*actg. temp.*) (£600-£800).

Deputy Transport Clerks, A. Alcorn (*actg.*), E. Bradden (*actg.*), C. G. Copus (*actg.*), D. Drysdale (*actg.*), E. P. Fielden (*actg.*), P. G. Glennie (*actg.*), J. J. Hayes, W. G. Hynard (*actg.*), F. Mallinson (*actg.*), F. E. Parker, John Spear, Walter Youngman (£350-£500).

Assist. dittos, A. J. W. Ashby, D. H. Edwards, H. C. Emmerson, Leslie C. Hills, R. I. Metcalfe, C. J. Ovey, T. G. Parsons, B. F. Picknett, F. J. Waller, C. H. Williams (£100-£350).

The **Director of Transports** is an Admiralty officer, although the responsibility for any expenditure by his department on Army Transport Service rests with the War Office, or on Indian Troop Service with the India Office. That on account of Navy Transport Service rests with the Admiralty.

Medical Department.

Director-General, Surg.-Gen. Sir Arthur W. May, K.C.B., F.R.C.S., K.H.P. (with the relative rank of Vice-Admiral, May 11th, 1913) (£1,800).

Deputy ditto, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. George Welch.

Assists. to the Director-General, Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Daniel J. P. McNabb, Fleet-Surgeons William L. Martin, F.R.C.S.I., David W. Hewitt, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Fleet Surgeon, Morris C. Langford (*ret.*).

Staff Surgeon, Robert W. G. Stewart, M.B., Inspecting Medical Officer of Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Staff.

Staff Clerk in Charge, T. E. Kennedy (£400-£500).

Staff Clerks, W. Innes, G. A. Neilson (£350-£450).

Medical Consultative Board.

President, The Medical Director-Gen. of the Navy.

Civilian Members, Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., C.B., LL.D., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bart., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., Prof. W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., Sir John Tweedy, F.R.C.S.

Naval Member, Surg.-Gen. John J. Dennis, M.D. Sec., Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Daniel J. P. McNabb.

Medical Examining Board.

President, The Medical Director-Gen. of the Navy.

Members, James Galloway, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., and Sir W. P. Herringham, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Medicine); L. A. Dunn, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., J. Ernest Lane, F.R.C.S. (Surgery).

Sec., Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Daniel J. P. McNabb.

Department of Works.

Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, T. Sims, C.B., M.I.C.E. (£1,500).

Assist. Directors of Works, W. J. Clarke, M.I.C.E., F. W. Kite, M.I.C.E. (£1,000-£1,200).

Superintending Civil Engineers, E. A. W. Barnard, M.I.C.E., T. C. Hunter, M.I.C.E. (London); E. M. Barton (Rosyth); C. H. Colson, M.I.C.E. (lent for duty under Greek Government); G. P. Hayes, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E. (Devonport); J. B. Hunt, M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); H. E. Oakley, M.I.C.E. (Chatham); H. C. Reid, M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); A. D. Shortridge (Dover); J. R. Sivess, M.I.C.E. (acting) (Malta); E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E. (Gibraltar) (£750-£950).

Civil Engineers, T. C. Agutter, A.R.I.B.A. (London, *temp.*); A. L. Anderson, M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. (Hong-Kong); H. W. Basden-Smith, C. H. Cole, A.M.I.C.E., W. H. Moorby, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Chatham); A. L. Bell, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E., F. Clark, A.M.I.C.E., T. B. Hunter, M.I.C.E., G. S. Jacob, R. J. Mules, A. L. Perfect, H. M. Setchell, G. H. M. Trew, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A. (Rosyth); H. A. Brain, A.M.I.C.E. (Portland); F. G. Brighton,

A.M.I.C.E.(Dover); S. D. Carothers, A.M.I.C.E., R. E. Clarke, A.M.I.C.E., A. J. Luke, O. A. G. St. John-Kneller, A.M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); R. B. Simmers, A.M.I.C.E. (London); W. T. Coldicott (Cape of Good Hope); H. D. Dormor, A.M.I.C.E. (London); F. H. Grose (Sheerness); G. P. Heney, A.M.I.C.E., D. G. Taylor, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Devonport); J. C. Malim, A.M.I.C.E. (*actg.*) (Humber); A. E. Marrian, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., E. M. Moon, A.M.I.C.E., F. R. Oglesby, H. J. Young, A.M.I.C.E. (London); D. J. Morgan (London); R. F. M. Pearson, A.M.I.C.E. (lent for duty under Greek Government); A. A. Williamson, A.M.I.C.E. (Malta); W. Young (Haulbowline); H. F. Bowen, A.M.I.C.E. (*actg.*) (Pembroke).

Assist. dittos, J. F. Ardron (Gibraltar), R. C. Bristow, O. B. Rattenbury, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., T. M. Salmond, A.M.I.C.E., F. Schoeberlein, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., F. E. Whittle, A.M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); John P. Bowen, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., H. A. L. Dale, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E. (Chatham); H. K. Chambers, A.M.I.C.E. (Portland); John A. Dawson, B.Sc., H. B. Hurst, A.M.I.C.E., J. K. Riddoch, B.Sc., G. G. Sinclair, A.M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); A. Gilpin. Allen A. P. Neave, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Devonport); W. T. Harbord (Hong-Kong); L. H. Larmuth, A.M.I.C.E. (Cape of Good Hope); H. W. Minnitt, A.M.I.C.E., G. G. Nelson, B.A., A.M.I.C.E. (Dover).

Chief Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott Smith, F.S.I. (London) (£800-£1,000).

Surveyors, J. C. L. Bettridge, F.S.I., F. W. Harrison, F.S.I., M. J. James, F.S.I., H. H. Skipper, F.S.I., J. L. Westland (London); E. J. Baker, F.S.I. (lent for duty at Cromarty), F. C. Leest, F.S.I. (Rosyth); F. H. Goadby, F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E. (Chatham); A. B. Holmes (Portsmouth); H. T. Matthews (Devonport) (£400-£600).

Assist. dittos, A. J. Allnutt, G. D. Callow, F. J. Cole, F.S.I., E. W. Huson, F.S.I., Leland Long, F.S.I., T. Parker, F.S.I., E. Thomas (London); H. K. Blyth, P.A.S.I. (Gibraltar); B. F. Dyke, P. J. Lucas (Portsmouth); G. Hughes, F.S.I. (Devonport); J. A. Jones, F.S.I. (Dover); J. Power B.A. (Cape); H. E. Stevens (Hong-Kong); H. Young (Malta).

Temporary ditto, A. W. Thomas, P.A.S.I. (London).

Established Accountant Clerk (at present in lieu of Assist. Surveyor), R. D. Davis (Portland).

Clerk in charge of Registry, J. M. Mallett.

Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone (London).

First Assist. to ditto, C. L. Fielder.

Second Assist. to ditto, H. F. Graham.

The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by civil engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord. The Department is concerned with the architectural and engineering works of the Navy ashore, such as docks, fortifications, and other Admiralty establishments, including coastguard buildings, both at home and abroad. There are three branches, the Engineering, Surveyors', and Lands and Coastguard Branch, the first-named being the most important.

Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Navy Contracts, Sir Frederick W. Black, Kt., C.B. (£1,400).

Assist. Directors of Contracts, J. R. Brotherton (*actg.*), G. B. Cobb (*actg.*), W. St. D. Jenkins, P. Minter, H. Morris (*actg.*), C. A. Oliver, A. W. Smallwood (£800-£1,000).

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Contract Officers, H. J. Allen, E. S. Bayliss (*actg.*), C. A. Beard (*actg.*), W. Ferriman, W. G. Kynvin (*actg.*), H. G. Law (*actg.*), W. Mackay (*actg.*), H. W. Pillow, R. F. Robertson (*actg.*), P. D. Sykes (*actg.*), F. H. Taylor (*actg.*), F. G. Young (*actg.*) (£350-£500).

Staff Clerk, A. H. Purchase.

Assist. Contract Officers, E. L. Bragg, H. F. Fitch, G. W. Lowe, C. R. Marriott, E. G. Neate, C. R. Ogle (*actg.*), B. F. Poole, S. Stanes (£100-£350).

Examiners, H. Ford (*actg.*), J. E. Isaac (*actg.*), R. T. Jacoby, E. L. Micklewright (*actg.*), W. C. Ramage (*actg.*), A. H. Rose (*actg.*), B. W. Sheppard, F. H. Storey, W. R. Torkington (*actg.*) (£250-£350).

Chief Inspector of Coal, Eng. Capt. John Jones (*ret.*), South Wales.

Inspector of Coal, Eng. Capt. George A. Haggarty (*ret.*), Newcastle.

Senior Visiting Inspector, W. H. Strickland (£300-£650).

Visiting Inspectors, E. Ludford and J. A. Stockwell, M.I.N.A., Lieut.-Com. W. J. Thompson (*ret.*; *temp.*), A. Lawrence, B.Sc. (*temp.*) (£300-£550).

The Admiralty Pattern Rooms in London are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., and those at Birmingham are at Great Western Chambers, Livery Street.

Greenwich Hospital Department.

(23, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.)

Director of Greenwich Hospital, C. H. R. Stansfield, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter (£550-£700).

Assist. to ditto, L. Stacey (£250-£400).

Accountant, A. W. J. Davies (£250-£350).

Solicitor for business of Greenwich Hospital, James Gray.

Receiver and Agent for the Greenwich Estate, Hon. Capt. W. Warburton, R.E.

Receiver and Agent for the Northern Estates, James J. Stokes.

Chaplain of the Fleet.

(Office: Royal Naval College, Greenwich.)

The Ven. Archdeacon Hugh Singleton Wood, D.D. (Chaplain in Ordinary to the King), (£1,000).

Staff Clerk, John Hooper (£350-£450).

Naval Education Office.

(Royal Naval College, Greenwich.)

Director of Naval Education, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., D.Sc. (£2,500).

Deputy Superintendent of Naval Examinations, Naval Instructor Arthur J. Parish, C.B., M.A.

Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Naval Instructor Ivor Curtis, M.A., A.M.I.Mech.E.

Clerical Assist., W. M. Bussell.

Chief Schoolmaster, Richard Mountstephens.

Board of Invention and Research.

(Victory House, Cockspur Street, S.W.)

Central Committee, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, Prof. Sir Joseph J. Thomson, O.M., Hon. Sir Chas. A. Parsons, K.C.B., Dr. G. T. Beilby.

Sec. and Naval Assist., Captain (*actg.*) T. E. Crease, R.N.

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Greenwich Observatory. (See p. 382.)

Nautical Almanac Office. (See p. 26.)

Cape of Good Hope Observatory. (See p. 383.)

Naval Ordnance Depots.

Woolwich.—Off.-in-charge, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Ozanne.

Portsmouth.—Off.-in-charge, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Brabazon.

Plymouth.—Off.-in-charge, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Aplin.

Chatham.—Off.-in-charge, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Edyvean.

Gibraltar.—Off.-in-charge, J. J. Reeves.

Malta.—Off.-in-charge, G. F. Story.

Hong-Kong.—Off.-in-charge, S. Evans (*actg.*).

Torpedo Factory and Depots.

Greenock Torpedo Factory.—Supt., Com. C. R. Acklom, C.B.; Assist. Supt., Lieut.-Com. T. J. Croker.

Portsmouth.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. P. D. Maltby; Store Off., F. J. Ibbertson.

Portland.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. J. F. A. Hastings.

Devonport.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. W. W. Pearce; Store Off., K. Boutwood.

Chatham.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. E. W. Liversidge; Store Off., J. P. F. Macintosh.

Gibraltar.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Lieut. Com. R. D. Cox.

Malta.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. Charlie Broadbent.

Hong-Kong.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. G. W. Roome.

Royal Naval Hospitals and Sick Quarters.

Haslar.—Surg.-Gen., John J. Dennis; Secretary, Lieut. Wm. K. P. Hobbs, R.N.; Chaplain, Rev. H. Backwell, M.A.; Head Sister, Miss K. M. Hickley.

Plymouth.—Surg.-Gen., W. H. Norman; Secretary, Major W. S. Blackman, R.M.L.I.; Chaplain, Rev. James J. Smith, M.A.; Head Sister, Miss E. E. Harte.

Chatham.—Surg.-Gen., A. J. J. Johnston; Secretary, Major C. W. Slaney, R.M.L.I.; Chaplain, Rev. R. S. Hartley; Head Sister, Miss M. H. Keenan.

Portland.—Fleet-Surg., J. Shand; Chaplain, Rev. R. G. Sadleir, B.A.; Supg. Sister, Miss E. M. Keays.

Haulbowline.—Fleet-Surg., F. A. Capps; Chaplain, Rev. Thos. Kane, B.A.

Yarmouth.—Fleet-Surg., R. Miller; Chaplain, Rev. C. Moore, M.A.

Deal (Royal Marines).—Fleet-Surg., R. Hill, C.V.O.; Supt. Sister, Miss N. Courtice.

Portsmouth (Royal Marines).—Fleet-Surg., J. C. Ferguson.

Plymouth (Royal Marines).—Fleet-Surg., John Andrews.

Chatham (Royal Marines).—Fleet-Surg., John D. Hughes.

Osborne (Naval Cadets' S.Q.).—Fleet-Surg., Cecil H. Rock; Resident Sister, Miss R. Falconer.

Dartmouth (Naval Cadets' S.Q.).—Fleet-Surg., J. A. Moon; Chief Sister, Miss M. Basden-Smith.

Shotley (Boys' S.Q.).—Fleet-Surg., C. L. W. Bunton; Chief Sister, Miss E. E. M. Partridge.

Queensferry S.Q.—Fleet-Surg., H. P. Jones.

Malta.—Dep. Surg.-Gen., J. L. Smith, M.V.O.; Chaplain, Rev. M. Longridge, M.A.; Supg. Sister, Miss F. T. Grieg.

Gibraltar.—Dep.-Surg.-Gen., W. W. Pryn; Chaplain, Rev. A. A. Carter, M.A.; Supg. Sister, Miss M. L. Hughes.

Hong-Kong.—Dep.-Surg.-Gen., D. T. Hoskyn; Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Tichborne, B.A.

Bermuda.—Fleet-Surg., J. A. Keogh.

Cape of Good Hope.—Fleet-Surg., A. W. B. Livesay.

Ascension.—Fleet-Surg., A. C. Rusack.

Yokohama S.Q.—Fleet-Surg., C. S. Woodwright.

Wei-hai-Wei S.Q.—Fleet-Surg., R. F. Clark.

Organisation.

Personnel.

The number of officers and men voted for the Navy for the financial year ending March 31st, **1916,** is 300,000. This total was reached when a Supplementary Estimate for 50,000 additional officers and men was presented on June 26th, 1915. At the outbreak of war the numbers allowed, according to the Navy Estimates of 1914-15, were 151,000 for the active list and 65,458 for the various reserves, a combined total of 216,458. On August 6th, 1914, a Supplementary Estimate for 2,000 extra men was issued. Six months later, or on Feb. 10th, 1915, the Navy Estimates for **1915-16** were presented, and showed a further increase of 31,542. The Estimates included no figures of cost, as was the case before the war, a nominal amount only of £1,000 being put down in respect of each money vote; but in regard to the total of the personnel of the Naval Service the actual number of 250,000 was given. This was raised again, as already stated, by the Supplementary Estimate of 50,000 issued on June 26th, 1915, and agreed to by the House of Commons on the report of Committee of Supply four days later.

Finance.

In his speech on the Vote of Credit in the House of Commons on Sept. 15th, 1915, Mr. Asquith, after showing that the total Army expenditure for September was estimated at £60,000,000, or £2co,000 a day, said that "in the case of the Navy, the expenditure rose steadily to the end of June. Since then it has shown a decline, and on the whole we are not disposed to think the expenditure for the last six months of the year on the Navy will exceed that upon the first six months. The daily rate for the expenditure on the Navy in September is £600,000." In his Budget speech on Sept. 21st, 1915, Mr. McKenna referred to the speech of his predecessor four and a half months before, in which Mr. Lloyd-George had estimated the cost of the Navy during the current year at £146,000,000. "We have now," added Mr. McKenna, "to contemplate a Navy costing £190,000,000."

Material.

In a speech in Parliament on Nov. 27th, 1914, Mr. Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, said that when the war broke out the British Navy mobilised 31 Dreadnoughts and Lord Nelsons, and Germany could have had, and presumably did have, if her latest ships were ready, 21 Dreadnought battleships and battle-cruisers. "So we were," said Mr. Churchill, "a little under the 60 per cent. which we had always set before ourselves." After stating that he could not say how many ships had joined the Fleet since, he declared "that the relative strength of the Fleet is substantially greater now than it was at the outbreak of the war." Proceeding to indicate the reinforcements which both countries would receive up to the end of 1915, he said that the maximum reinforcement which Germany could obtain was three ships, the *Lutzöw*, *Kronprinz*, and *Salamis*, the last-named a Greek ship which was presumably taken over; but during the same period, from the beginning of the war up to the end of 1915, Great Britain would receive the following ships: the *Agincourt* and *Erin* (acquired from Turkey), the *Tiger*, *Benbow*, *Emperor of India*, *Queen Elizabeth*, *Warspite*, *Valiant*, *Barham*, *Resolution*, *Ramillies*, *Revenge*, *Royal Sovereign*, *Malaya*, and *Almirante Latorre*, the last-named of which had been acquired from Chile and re-named the *Canada*. In regard to these fifteen vessels, Mr. Churchill added: "All these ships are, of course, of the greatest power of any vessels that have ever been constructed in naval history, and it is no exaggeration to say that we could afford to lose a super-Dreadnought every month for twelve months without any loss occurring to the enemy, and yet be in approximately as good a position of superiority as we were on the declaration of the war." In October it was revealed by correspondents who had been permitted to visit the Fleet that a new force of monitors had been built, and that a large number of small fast vessels to attack submarines were also under construction.

The Flag List (*October 1915*).

Admirals of the Fleet.

Sir Arthur D. Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Sir William H. May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
The Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Admirals.

Sir Richard Poore, Bart., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir Archibald B. Milne, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
H.S.H. Prince Louis A. of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Sir George Le C. Egerton, K.C.B.
Sir George A. Callaghan, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Sir Frederick S. Inglefield, K.C.B.
Sir Robert S. Lowry, K.C.B.
Sir Henry B. Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Sir John R. Jellicoe, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
The Hon. Sir Stanley C. J. Colville, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir Arthur M. Farquhar, K.C.B., C.V.O.,
Ernest A. Simons.

Vice-Admirals.

Sir Paul W. Bush, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir Charles J. Briggs, K.C.B.
Sir Frederick T. Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir Cecil Burney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Frederick S. Pelham.
The Hon. Sir Alexander E. Bethell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Frederick E. E. Brock, C.B.
Sir Charles H. Coke, K.C.V.O.
Sir Thomas H. M. Jerram, K.C.B.
Sir George J. S. Warrender, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Sir Douglas A. Gamble, K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.
Edward E. Bradford, C.V.O.
Sir Edmond J. W. Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sir David Beatty, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Sackville H. Carden.
Richard B. Farquhar.
Sir Lewis Bayly, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir George E. Patey, K.C.V.O.
Arthur H. Limpus, C.B.
Sir Richard H. Peirse, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Herbert G. King-Hall, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
The Hon. Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, C.V.O., C.B.
William L. Grant, C.B.

Rear-Admirals.

Henry L. Tottenham, C.B.
Charles Dundas of Dundas.
Reginald G. O. Tupper, C.V.O.
Bernard Currey.
Ernest C. T. Troubridge, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Sir Archibald G. H. W. Moore, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Charles E. Madden, C.V.O. (acting Vice-Admiral).
Rosslyn E. Wemyss, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Charles E. Anson, M.V.O.
Cecil F. Thursby, C.M.G.
Arthur H. Christian, M.V.O.
Herbert L. Heath, M.V.O.
Montague E. Browning, M.V.O.
John M. de Robeck (acting Vice-Admiral).
Richard P. F. Purefoy, M.V.O.
Arthur W. Waymouth.
Godfrey H. B. Mundy, M.V.O.
Archibald P. Stoddart.
Hugh Evan-Thomas, M.V.O.
Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, Bart., M.V.O.
Stuart Nicholson, M.V.O.
Dudley R. S. de Chair, C.B., M.V.O.
Henry H. Campbell, C.V.O.
Frederick C. T. Tudor, C.B.
Charles L. Napier, C.B.
Alexander L. Duff, C.B.
John de M. Hutchinson, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Edward F. B. Charlton, C.B.
Robert S. P. Hornby, C.M.G.
Mark E. F. Kerr, C.B., M.V.O.
The Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
John B. Eustace.
William C. Pakenham, C.B., M.V.O.
Francis S. Miller.
Francis G. Eyre.
Trevylyan D. W. Napier, M.V.O.
A. C. Leveson, C.B.
S. R. Fremantle, M.V.O.
H. F. Oliver, C.B., M.V.O. (acting Vice-Admiral).
G. C. A. Marescaux, C.M.G.
E. R. Pears.
Arthur D. Ricardo.
The Hon. R. F. Boyle, M.V.O.
George A. Ballard, C.B.
Morgan Singer.
Ernest F. A. Gaunt, C.M.G.
Robert J. Prendergast.
Norman Craig-Palmer, C.V.O.
C. F. Dampier.
Osmond De B. Brock.
A. E. A. Grant.
Edmund H. Smith.
A. Hayes-Sadler.
Richard F. Phillimore, C.B., M.V.O.
Charles L. Vaughan-Lee.

His Majesty's Dockyards.

The Principal Officers.

Portsmouth.—Adm.-Supt., Rear-Adm. A. W. Waymouth; Capt. of Yard and King's Harb. Mast., Capt. C. E. Tower; Assist. ditto, Capt. J. E. T. Harper; Const. Mangr., John Apsey; Eng. Mangr., Eng.-Capt. R. B. Dixon; Supg. Civil Eng., J. B. Hunt; Elec. Eng., Louis J. Steele; Naval Store Off., W. Bonny; Expense Accounts, W. G. Allen; Cashier, G. Egan; Chaplain, Rev. H. S. Wanbrough, B.A.; Fleet-Surgs., G. Hewlett, J. Bradley.

Devonport.—Adm.-Supt., Rear-Adm. G. H. B. Mundy; Capt. of Yard and King's Harb. Mast., Capt. Henry J. L. Clarke; Assist. ditto, Capt. G. P. E. Hunt; Const. Mangr., W. T. Hockaday; Eng. Mangr., Eng.-Cap. W. H. James; Supg. Civil Eng., G. P. Hayes; Elec. Eng., Z. H. Kingdon; Naval Store Off., J. W. L. Oliver; Expense Accounts, T. E. Dexter; Cashier, A. Rollin; Chaplain, Rev. E. F. Harrison-Smith, M.A.; Fleet-Surg., Wm. Hackett.

Chatham.—Adm.-Supt., Rear Adm. A. D. Ricardo; Capt. of Yard and King's Harb. Mast., Capt. Ernest H. Grafton; Assist. ditto, Capt. W. P. Lodder; Const. Mangr., F. B. Ollis; Eng. Mangr., Eng.-Capt. W. W. H. Rawlinson; Supg. Civil Eng., H. E. Oakley; Elec. Eng., L. Newitt; Naval Store Off., E. C. Watts; Expense Accounts, J. J. O'Neill; Cashier, J. B. Lindsay; Chaplain, Rev. F. A. Sims; Fleet Surgs., H. B. Beatty, E. A. Shaw (*ret.*).

Sheerness.—Senior Officer, Rear Ad. E. Hyde Smith; Chief Const., W. G. Cole; Chief Eng., J. A. Hodgson; Civil Eng., F. H. Grose; Elec. Eng., J. McCaffery; Naval Store Off., H. F. L. Rissland; Expense Accounts, H. J. Northcott; Chaplain, Rev. F. Ball, B.A.; Fleet-Surg., Edward C. Cridland.

Pembroke.—Capt.-Supt., Capt. F. D. Gilpin Brown; King's Harb. Mast., Com. C. W. C. Strickland; Chief Const., P. L. Pethick (*actg.*); Civil Eng., Eng.-Com. A. R. Grant; Elec. Eng., R. Wightman; Naval Store Off., N. A. Hay; Expense Accounts, H. B. Townshend; Chaplain, Rev. Frank Icely, M.A.; Fleet-Surg., H. W. Gordon-Green.

Rosyth.—Commodore-Supt., H. H. Bruce; King's Harb. Mast., Capt. Wm. F. Slayter; Supg. Civil Eng., H. C. Reid; Cashier, H. W. Pemberton.

Portland.—King's Harb. Mast., Commodore F. E. C. Ryan; Civil Eng., H. A. Brain; Naval Store Off., G. Worrall.

Haulbowline.—King's Harb. Mast., Com. E. E. Lacy; Constr., W. L. Roberts; Chief Eng., T. E. Elvy; Civil Eng., W. Young; Elec. Eng., A. J. Moore; Naval Store Off., I. V. Bennett; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Kane, B.A.; Fleet-Surg., F. A. Capps.

Dover.—King's Harb. Mast., Capt. (*ret.*) Arnot Henderson; Assist. ditto, Com. G. H. Bevan; Civil Eng., A. D. Shortridge; Cashier, A. E. Ashton.

Gibraltar.—Sen. Off.-in-charge, Rear-Adm. Bernard Currey; King's Harb. Mast., Com. P. W. Rimington; Constr., S. W. F. Furze Morrish; Chief Eng., Eng.-Com. S. Ryder; Civil Eng., Edward Wakeford; Elec. Eng., J. S. Pringle; Naval Store Off., C. H. S. Harris; Expense Accounts, J. B. Scannell; Cashier, E. W. Colvill; Chaplain, Rev. A. A. Carter, M.A.; Surg., W. W. D. Chilcott.

Malta.—Adm.-Supt., Vice-Adm. Arthur H. Limpus, C.B.; King's Harb. Mast., Capt. F. A. L. Andrews; Chief Constr., J. D. Milton; Chief Eng., Eng.-Capt. J. G. Liversidge; Civil Eng., J. R. Sivess; Elec. Eng., G. D. Leys; Naval Store Off., E. A. S. Hayward; Expense Accounts, O. Lance; Cashier, W. A. Griffiths (*actg.*); Chaplain, Rev. Michael Longridge, M.A.; Fleet-Surg., J. McElwee.

Bermuda.—King's Harb. Mast., Com. D. T. Brown; Chief Eng., Eng.-Com. E. D. Mallinson; Naval Store Off., R. A. Pitcher; Chaplain, Rev. F. McQuade, B.A.; Fleet-Surg., J. C. G. Reed.

Cape of Good Hope.—Sen. Off.-in-charge, Com. S. Bowle-Evans; Constr., E. C. Voke; Chief Eng., Eng.-Com. E. J. Rosevere; Civil Eng., W. T. Coldicott; Elec. Eng., H. F. Hunt; Store Off., N. Tyler; Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Yates, M.A.

Hong-Kong.—Sen. Off.-in-charge, Rear-Adm. (*ret.*) R. H. Anstruther; Chief Constr., C. D. J. Bell; Chief Eng., Eng.-Com. W. W. Reed; Civil Eng., A. L. Anderson; Elec. Eng., W. A. Knight; Naval Store Off., W. J. Gick; Expense Accounts, F. W. Cary; Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Tichborne.

Wei-hai-Wei.—King's Harb. Mast., Com. A. E. House; Chief Eng., Eng.-Lieut. Wm. H. Edwards; Paym.-in-charge, Robert Hayes.

Victualling Yards.

Deptford.—Supt., C. W. Croysdill; Cashier, F. H. Bolton; Fleet-Surg., A. F. Harper; Fleet-Paym., Harry Robinson.

Gosport.—Supt., Henry Morris.

Plymouth.—Supt., J. B. Hickman.

Gibraltar.—Off.-in-charge, H. S. Vaughan.

Malta.—Supt., W. Hogarth.

Cape of Good Hope.—Off.-in-charge, A. A. Bakewell.

Hong Kong.—Supt., J. W. Steel.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Whitehall, S.W.

ARMY COUNCIL.

Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. Earl Kitchener, K.P. (£5,000).

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Murray (£3,000).

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. C. Sclater, K.C.B. (£2,500).

Quartermaster-General to the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O. (£2,000).

Master-General of the Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. S. B. von Donop, C.B. (£2,000).

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, H. J. Tennant, M.P. (£1,500).

Financial Secretary, H. W. Forster, M.P. (£1,500).

Secretary, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B. (*Permanent Under-Secretary of State*) (£2,000).

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

Private Secs., H. J. Creedy, M.V.O., Capt. Sir G. C. A. Arthur, Bt., M.V.O.

Military Sec. to the Sec. of State and Sec. of the Selection Board, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. S. Robb, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Assist. Military Sec., Col. E. W. M. Norie, A.D.C. (£800).

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir Archibald Murray.

Private Secs., H. W. Moggridge (£100 *extra*), E. G. De Capell Brooke (*unp.*).

Assistant to Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Maj.-Gen. L. E. Kiggell, C.B.

Director of Military Operations, Col. (*temp. Maj.-Gen.*), C. E. Callwell, C.B. (£1,500).

Sub-Director, Lt.-Col. (*temp.* B.-Gen.) G. K. Cockerill.

General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. W. C. Hedley, Col. A. G. Churchill, Bt.-Col. Hon. M. G. Talbot (*temp.*), Lieut.-Col. B. T. Buckley (*temp.*), Col. E. Agar (*temp.*), Lt.-Col. V. G. W. Kell (*temp.*), Lt.-Col. C. N. French (*temp.*) (£800.)

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. G. D. Symonds (*temp.*), Maj. Hon. C. H. C. Guest, Col. G. F. Leverson, C.B. (*temp.*), Capt. H. A. Leverson (*temp.*), Capt. S. S. W. Paddon (*temp.*), Capt. G. P. Tharp (*temp.*), Maj. A. B. N. Churchill (*temp.*), Maj. F. W. Gosset (*temp.*), Capt. G. L. Hoare (*temp.*), Col. R. Burns-Begg (*temp.*), Maj. L. E. Morrice, D.S.O. (*temp.*), Maj. A. S. L. Farquharson (*temp.*) (£650).

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Maj. R. J. Drake, Maj. M. M. Haldane, Maj. E. E. B. Holt Wilson, D.S.O., Capt. J. F. C. Carter, Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, Capt. R. G. C. Glyn, Temp. Capt. T. S. Laycock (*temp.*), Capt. G. H. J. Skeffington-Smyth, D.S.O., Capt. H. T. Russell (*temp.*), Capt. R. Simson (*temp.*), Capt. D. S. Robertson (*temp.*), Maj. G. E. J. Perry (*temp.*), Capt. A. M. Gibbes (*temp.*), Maj. R. A. Steel (*temp.*), Capt. H. N. Durant (*temp.*), Capt. F. Hall (*temp.*), Maj. E. L. Strutt (*temp.*), Temp. Lt. R. F. Wigram (*temp.*), Maj. C. H. Leveson, D.S.O., Maj. S. A. Delmé-Radcliffe (*temp.*) (£500).

Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. C. J. Mackenzie (*temp.*) (£1,500).

General Staff Officer 1st Grade, Bt.-Lieut.-Col. W. A. White (£800).

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. A. H. H. Wilson, Maj. P. S. Allan (*temp.*) (£650).

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade (£500).

Director of Home Defences, Maj.-Gen. F. C. Shaw, C.B.

General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Maj. (*temp. Lt.-Col.*) R. E. H. James (*temp.*).

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. W. H. Moore, D.S.O. (*temp.*), Maj. P. Maud, C.M.G. (*temp.*).

Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen. F. C. Heath-Caldwell, C.B. (£1,500).

General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. H. D. O. Hickman, Lieut.-Col. E. S. E. W. Eardley-Russell, M.V.O. (£800).

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade. Maj. J. G. Dooner, Maj. R. S. McClintock (*temp.*), Maj. E. W. Browne (*temp.*) (£650).

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. E. A. B. Clive, Capt. J. H. J. Phillips (£500).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. C. Sclater, K.C.B. (£2,500).

Private Secs., K. Lyon (£100 *extra*), G. W. Peyton (*unp.*).

Director of Organisation, Hon. Brig.-Gen. F. R. C. Carleton (£1,200).

A.A.G.'s, Col. H. R. Vaughan, Maj. (*temp. Lt.-Col.*) P. E. Lewis, Col. R. S. Curtis, C.M.G., D.S.O. (£800); Lieut.-Col. M. Peake, C.M.G. (£1,000).

Staff Capts., Maj. Hon. R. A. Campbell, Capt. W. Martin-Leake (£500).

Director of Personal Services, Hon. Brig.-Gen. F. C. Beatson, C.B. (£1,500).

A.A.G.'s, Col. H. C. Sutton, Lieut.-Col. J. W. G. Roy (£800); Col. R. S. Curtis, C.M.G., D.S.O. (£1,000).

D.A.A.G., Bt.-Lt.-Col. J. A. Byrne (£650).

Assist. A.G. for Mobilisation, Maj. (*temp. Lt.-Col.*) G. R. Frith.

D.A.A.G., Bt.-Lt.-Col. C. De Sausmaurez, D.S.O. (*temp.*).

Director of Prisoners of War, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. E. Belfield, K.C.B., D.S.O.

D.A.A.G., Capt. (*temp. Maj.*), R. N. W. Larking.

Director-General, Army Medical Service, Surg.-Gen. (*ranking as Lieut.-Gen.*) Sir A. T. Sloggett, K.C.B., C.M.G. (£2,000).

Deputy Dir.-Gen. Col. M. W. Russell (£1,500).

Assist. Dir.-Gen., Lieut.-Col. A. P. Blenkinsop (£850).

Deputy ditto, Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stanistreet, M.B., Lt.-Col. W. R. Blackwell, Lt.-Col. H. P. W. Barrow (£750).

Inspector of Medical Services, Col. S. Hickson, M.B. (£1,000).

DEPARTMENT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O. (£2,000).

Private Sec., L. G. S. Reynolds, Hon. E. Fitz-Gerald (*unp.*) (£100 *extra*).

Director of Movements, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O. (£1,200).

Assist. Dir. of Railway Transport, Bt. Lt-Col. H. O. Mance, D.S.O. (£800).

Deputy Assist. Dirs., Bt.-Maj. H. A. Micklem, D.S.O., Temp. Maj. G. J. Baugh, Capt. A. S. Redman.

Staff Capts. for Railway Transport, Maj. H. S. Greenwood, Temp. Capt. A. S. Collard (£500).

Staff Capts., Capt. O. H. Delano-Osborne, Capt. B. G. V. Way, M.V.O. (£500).

Director of Remounts, Maj.-Gen. W. H. Birkbeck, C.B., C.M.G. (£1,200).

Dep. Assist. Director, Bt.-Col. G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O. (£650).

Staff Capts., Capt. L. R. G. Bell, Capt. D. Lynch (*temp.*), Maj. T. R. F. Bate (*temp.*) (£500).

Director-General, Army Veterinary Service (16, *Victoria Street*), Maj.-Gen. (*hon.*) R. Pringle, C.B., D.S.O. (£1,200).

Assist. Dir.-Gen., Maj. A. G. Todd (£700).

Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. S. S. Long, C.B. (£1,200)

Deputy Director, Lt.-Col. A. R. C. Atkins.

Assist. Dirs. of Supplies, Col. H. C. L. Holden, C.B., Lt.-Col. F. W. Stringer, Lt.-Col. H. N. Foster, Lt.-Col. H. F. P. Percival, D.S.O. (£650).

Dep. Do. Dirs. of Supplies, Maj. R. M. Campbell, Maj. R. C. Jellicoe, Maj. J. D'E. FitzE. Coke, Maj. F. A. Corfield (£650).

Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Col. (*ranking as Maj.-Gen.*) Sir J. Steevens, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Dep. Director, Col. E. H. Seymour.

Assist. Directors, Lt.-Col. M. H. Knaggs, Col. C. C. Wrigley (£800).

Assist. Dir. (Dress and Clothing), Col. H. A. Anley.

Dep. Assist. Directors, Maj. R. T. Russell, Capt. E. T. F. Sandys (*temp.*), Maj. D. J. J. Hill (*temp.*) (£650).

Chief Inspector of the Q.M.G.'s Services, Maj.-Gen. F. W. B. Landon, C.B. (£1,000).

Inspector of Army Ordnance Services, Maj.-Gen. (*hon.*) T. P. Battersby (£1,000).

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Col. (*local and temp. Maj.-Gen.*) S. B. von Donop, C.B. (£2,000).

Private Sec., A. Earl (£100 *extra*).

Director of Artillery, Maj.-Gen. H. G. Smith (£1,500).

Deputy Director, Col. (*temp.* B.-Gen.) Hon. F. R. Bingham.

Assist. Directors, Col. C. S. Meeres, Col. T. E. Carte, Hon. Brig.-Gen. W. C. Savile, D.S.O. (*temp.*), Maj.-Gen. R. H. Mahon, C.B., C.S.I. (£800).

Dep. Assist. Director, Maj. H. J. A. Banks, D.S.O. (£650).

Staff Capts., Capt. A. C. S. Ward-Simpson, Maj. F. J. Byrne (*temp.*), Maj. N. McN. Grey, Maj. E. L. Wheeler (*temp.*), Maj. L. B. S. Christie (*temp.*), Maj. F. G. T. Deshon (*temp.*), Capt. W. M. FitzH. Turner (£500).

Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B., C.I.E. (£1,500).

Assist. Directors, Col. W. R. Stewart, Col. L. C. Jackson, C.M.G. (*temp.*), Col. J. H. Cowan (*temp.*), Col. H. V. Kent, Col. S. D. Cleeve (*temp.*), Col. W. MacAdam (*temp.*) (£1,000).

Inspector of Electric Lights, Maj. A. H. Dumaresq (£500 *extra to Reg. pay*).

Staff Capts., Capt. A. L. C. Neame, Maj. B. H. O. Armstrong, Capt. M. St. L. Simon, Maj. R. H. Lewis, Capt. G. L. Hall, Capt. C. W. Biggs, Capt. W. A. Kitto (*temp.*), Lieut. D. J. McMullen (*temp.*), Capt. F. D. Outram (*temp.*), Capt. S. T. Cargill (*temp.*), Temp. Capt. J. Cairns (*temp.*), Capt. W. L. Maxwell (*temp.*) (£500 *with Engineer pay of rank*).

Director of Barrack Construction, H. B. Measures, M.V.O., F.R.I.B.A. (£1,500).

Assist. Dir. (Surveyor), T. Ivor Moore (£600-£800).

Assist. Dirs. (Architects), C. W. Maplesden, S. S. Reay, F.R.I.B.A. (£600-£800).

Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. S. Davidson (£1,000).

DEPARTMENT OF THE CIVIL MEMBER OF THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Parliamentary Under-Sec. of State, H. J. Tennant, M.P. (£1,500).

Private Sec., W. H. Schlich (£100 *extra*).

Director-General of the Territorial Force, Lieut.-Gen. E. C. Bethune, C.V.O., C.B. (£1,500)

Assist. Dirs., Col. E. Satterthwaite, C.B.; Col. E. St. G. Pratt, D.S.O. (£800).

Assist. Principal, G. K. King, M.V.O. (£600-£800).

Staff Capts., Capt. F. R. Riley, D.S.O., Maj. E. L. Engleheart (*temp.*), Capt. J. B., Earl of Chichester (*temp.*) (£500.)

Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles (£850-£1,000).

Assist. Principal, H. E. Davies (£600-£800).

Land Valuer, Capt. H. C. Cole, F.S.I. (£600-£800).

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINANCE MEMBER OF THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Financial Sec., H. W. Forster, M.P. (£1,500).

Private Sec., J. A. Dale (£100 *extra*).

Assist. Financial Sec., Sir C. Harris, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Private Sec., F. C. Bovenschen (£100 *extra*).

Director of Contracts, U. F. Wintour (£1,500).

Director of Army Accounts, J. A. Flynn, C.B. (£1,200).

Director of Financial Services, W. P. Perry, C.B. (£1,200).

Principals, G. P. Wright; J. M. Bull; J. G. Ashley (*Actuary*); W. A. Bland; J. A. Corcoran; S. Dannreuther; J. B. Crosland (*actg.*) (£850-£1,000).

Assist. Principals, A. F. Major (*Principal Old Estab.*); R. J. G. C. Paterson; B. E. Holloway; A. E. Widdows, C.B.; S. T. Clark (£700-£900 and £600-£800).

Chief Paymaster, Col. F. W. Hill (£1,000).

Chief Accountants, H. G. Goligher; J. S. Ross; H. J. Edwards, I.S.O.; C. W. Cooper (*actg*); W. M. Gaul (*actg.*); J. J. Beard (*actg.*) (£850-£1,000).

Accountants, J. A. Edwards; J. M. Spaight; R. N. Bradley; W. Round (*actg.*); C. W. Egerton-Warburton (*actg.*); J. A. W. Campbell (*actg.*); L. Miles (*actg.*); E. Kaye (*actg.*) (£550-£700).

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE WAR OFFICE.

Sec., Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B. (£2,000).
Private Secs., H. C. Gordon (£100 *extra*); E. B. Charteris; A. N. Rücker (*unp.*).
Assist. Sec., B. B. Cubitt, C.B. (£1,350).
Principals, H. H. Fawcett; H. W. W. McAnally; A. C. Pedley, I.S.O.; L. D. Holland (*actg.*) (£850-£1,000).
Assist. Principals, A. C. Strange (*Principal Old Estab.*); E. V. Fleming; C. F. Watherston (*Assist. Actuary*); A. E. Turner; H. J. Creedy, M.V.O.; B. R. T. Grindle (£700-£900 and £600-£800).

DIRECTORATE OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

(Administered by G.O.C. Royal Flying Corps.)

Deputy Director, Bt. Lieut.-Col. W. S. Brancker (*temp.*) (£800).
Assist. Dir., Bt. Lieut.-Col. D. S. MacInnes, D.S.O.
General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Bt. Lieut.-Col. C. C. Marindin (£650).
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Major W. W. Warner.
General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, Maj. C. Mellor (£500).
Staff Capts., Hon. Lieut. C. Lyons, Capt. W. B. Caddell (£500).
Attached from the Dept. of the Secretary, A. E. Turner (*Principal*) (£600-£800).

Chaplain-General, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D. (£1,000).

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(68, Victoria Street, S.W.)

Judge-Advocate-General, Sir Thomas Milvain, K.C. (£2,000).
Deputy Judge-Adv., J. G. Mellor (£600-£800).
Legal Assistant, K. McL. Marshall (£500).

THE ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Secretary, E. T. Gann.

THE NURSING BOARD.

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Matron-in-Chief, Miss E. H. Becher, R.R.C.
Secretary, Miss E. M. McCarthy, R.R.C.

THE ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION.

Commissioner (Hon.), Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

THE ORDNANCE BOARD.

President, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B. (£1,500).
Vice-Pres., Vice-Adm. R. B. Farquhar (£1,150).
Secretary, Maj. E. Tinker (*temp.*) (£750).
Naval Sec., Commdr. G. P. Bevan, R.N. (£650).

ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

(Grosvenor Road, S.W.)

Chief Ordnance Officer, Hon. Maj.-Gen. C. G. Jeans (£826).
Medical Officer, Lieut.-Col. F. W. H. D. Harris (£493).

ROYAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY.

(South Farnborough.)

Supt., M. O'Gorman, C.B. (£1,400).

ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES

Central Staff.

(Woolwich.)

Chief Superintendent, Ordnance Factories, V. L. Raven.
Military Assts. to do., Capt. F. G. Maunde-Thompson, Maj. B. J. M. Luck.
Civil Assistant, J. T. La Brooy; **Deputy do.**, J. Hunt, I.S.O.
Principal Clerks, S. A. Sketchley; R. Oakeshott. **Senior Clerks**, T. H. Welch; A. Butler; C. E. Norton; J. Guilly. **Clerks**, A. H. Self; W. H. Snell; W. E. Wood.
Paymaster, C. Sendey.

Royal Gun and Carriage Factories.

Superintendent, Col. C. P. Martel. **Asst. Supts.**, Lt.-Col. M. J. C. Dennis (*Royal Gun Fact.*); Maj. J. Byron (*Royal Carriage Fact.*). **2nd Asst. Supt.**, Maj. J. Byron.
Clerks, J. H. Hodge; H. N. Stutchbury.

Royal Laboratory.

Superintendent, Col. Sir H. W. W. Barlow, Bt. **1st Asst. Supt.**, Maj. H. de B. Miller, D.S.O. **2nd Asst. Supt.**, Capt. C. J. Newton. **Officers in Charge of Danger Buildings**, Maj G. F. B. Turner; Maj. W. L. Browne.
Clerk, I. J. Morris.

Buildings Works Department.

Superintendent, Maj. N. M. Hemming. **1st Asst. Supt.**, Maj. A. J. Savage. **3rd Asst. Supt.**, Hon. Capt. H. Mitchell. **Traffic Manager**, Capt. L. E. Becher. **Engineer** (*Railways*), N. W. J. Gibson. **Surveyor**, G. J. Burns. **Asst. Manager**, H. G. Assiter.

Mechanical Engineering Department.

Superintendent, G. H. Roberts, M.Inst.C.E. **Asst. Mech. Engineers**, A. H. Hall; J. Severs; R. F. Hartley.
Clerk, T. E. Organ.

Medical Officer.

(Royal Arsenal.)

Maj. R. H. Fuhr, D.S.O.

ROYAL GUNPOWDER AND SMALL ARMS FACTORIES.

(Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock.)

Superintendent, Col. F. T. Fisher. **Asst. Supts.**, Maj. R. Waring (Waltham Abbey); Maj. S. C. Halse (Enfield Lock).
Officer in Charge of Danger Buildings (Waltham Abbey), Capt. P. H. Evans. **2nd Asst. Supt. (Building Works)**, Maj. G. J. P. Woodwin, R.E.

Senior Clerks, E. M. Brand (Waltham Abbey); E. W. Phillips (Enfield Lock). **Clerks**, G. H. Clamp; W. J. C. H. Burges; F. Sifton.
Medical Officer, J. Damer Priest, M.D.

The Selection Board.

The duty of the Board (which consists of the Military Members of the Army Council, the Inspector-General, and several of the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief at home) is to select officers for higher appointments, and for extra-regimental and accelerated promotion, and generally to regulate and advise upon matters relating to promotion. Selection for the highest appointments is made by the Cabinet. The Secretary of the Selection Board, who is also Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, is Maj.-Gen. Sir F. S. Robb, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Field-Marshals and General Officers on the Active List.

Field-Marshals.

H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.
Sir H. E. Wood, *V.C.*, G.C.B.
Rt. Hon. F. W. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.
Sir C. H. Brownlow, G.C.B.
H. H. Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B.
P. S. Lord Methuen, G.C.B.
W. G. Lord Nicholson, G.C.B.
Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B.

Generals.

H.R.H. Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein; H.R.H. E. A. W. A. G. F. Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale; H.M. Alfonso XIII., King of Spain; Sir A. Hunter, G.C.B.; Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B.; Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B.; Sir H. M. L. Rundle, G.C.B.; Sir B. Duff, G.C.B.; Sir W. T. Adair, K.C.B.; H. C. Eagles; Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B.; Sir H. F. Grant, K.C.B.; Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Paget, G.C.B.; Sir B. M. Hamilton, K.C.B.; Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K.C.B.; Sir F. R. Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Sir J. E. Nixon, K.C.B.; Sir R. C. Hart, *V.C.*, K.C.B.; Sir W. C. Nicholls, K.C.B.; W. I. Eastman; Sir D. Haig, K.C.B.; Rt. Hon. Louis Botha (honorary).

Lieutenant-Generals.

Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.; Sir H. C. O. Plumer, K.C.B.; Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B.; Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B.; Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, K.C.M.G.; A. F. Gatliff; Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G.; Sir A. A. Pearson, K.C.B.; Sir J. B. Woon, K.C.B.; Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B.; Sir J. S. Ewart, K.C.B.; Sir H. C. Sclater, K.C.B.; Sir R. I. Scallon, K.C.B.; Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B.; E. A. Wylde; Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B.; Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir M. H. S. Grover, K.C.I.E.; Sir A. E. Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B.; W. P. Campbell, C.B.; E. C. Bethune, C.V.O., C.B.; C. L. Woollcombe, C.B.; H. B. B. Watkis, C.B.; Sir C. A. Anderson, K.C.B.; Sir C. Fergusson, Bt., K.C.B.; L. T. Pease; E. A. H. Alderson, C.B.; S. H. Lomax.

Surgeon-General.

(Ranking as Lieutenant-General.)
Sir A. T. Sloggett, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Major-Generals.

T. E. Stevenson, C.B.; C. J. Blomfield, C.B.; H. M. Lawson, C.B.; T. D. Pilcher, C.B.; C. E. Heath, C.V.O., C.B.; Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B.; Sir G. C. Kitson, K.C.V.O., C.B.; R. L. Payne, C.B.; C. H. Powell, C.B.; E. S. Hastings, C.B.; J. B. Forster; A. Phayre, C.B.; E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, C.B.; Sir C. Crutchley, K.C.V.O.; W. P. Pulteney, C.B.; R. Bannatine-Allason, C.B.; Sir H. Bower, K.C.B.; F. J. Aylmer, *V.C.*, C.B.; Sir F. S. Robb, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. J. H. G. Byng, K.C.M.G., C.B.; F. T. Clayton, C.B.; J. S. S. Barker, C.B.; Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bt., C.V.O., C.B.; Sir J. L. Keir, K.C.B.; Sir F. H. R. Drummond, K.C.I.E.; R. C. Maxwell, C.B.; C. St. L. Barter, C.V.O., C.B.; E. H. H. Allenby, C.B.; C. G. Donald, C.B.; F. H. Kelly, C.B.; Sir F. Lloyd, K.C.B.; A. P. Penton, C.V.O., C.B.; T. S. Baldock, C.B.; J. C. Young; Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B.; T. D'O. Snow, C.B.; Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B.; F. Hammersley, C.B.; E. L. McCausland; J. A. Ferrier, C.B.; J. M. S. Brunker; Sir A. J. Murray, K.C.B.; C. J. Mackenzie, C.B.; E. A. Altham, C.B.; M. F. Rimington, C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. J. E. Lindley; H. Mullaly, C.B.; H. C. Money, C.B.; C. C. Monro, C.B.; Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B.; F. G. Cotter; Sir W. R. Robertson, K.C.V.O., C.B.; E. S. May, C.B.; J. R. Johnstone; F. Macbean, C.V.O., C.B.; A. Wilson, C.B.; A. Wallace, C.B.; Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O.; K. S. Davison, C.B.; J. Adye, C.B.; C. V. F. Townshend, C.B.; C. R. Simpson, C.B.; F. Campbell, C.B.; W. E. Blewitt, C.B.; W. Fry, C.V.O., C.B.; Sir G. J. Younghusband, K.C.I.E.; G. F. Gorringe, C.B.; W. R. Birdwood, C.B.; G. A. Cookson, C.B.; H. D'U. Keary, C.B.; B. Burton, C.B.; E. R. C. Graham, C.B.; W. F. L. Lindsay, C.B.; F. S. Inglefield, C.B.; C. J. Melliss, *V.C.*, C.B.; H. O'Donnell, C.B.; J. F. Daniell; W. E. Bunbury, C.B.; L. B. Friend, C.B.; Sir J. Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O.; R. N. R. Reade, C.B.; P. S. Wilkinson; W. Douglas, C.B.; P. M. Carnegy, C.B.; H. A. Raitt, C.B.; C. F. G. Young; G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B.; R. C. Broome, C.I.E.; G. G. A. Egerton, C.B.; A. Hamilton Gordon, C.B.; L. G. Drummond, C.B.; Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.B.; T. L. N. Morland, C.B.; F. W. B. Landon, C.B.; F. J. Davies, C.B.; J. T. Johnston, C.B.; H. P. Hickman; W. H. Birkbeck, C.B.; H. D. Fanshawe, C.B.; H. H. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O.; H. N. C. Heath, C.B.; C. P. W. Pirie; J. G. Turner, C.B.; C. I. Fry; D. G. L. Shaw; G. V. Kemball, C.B., D.S.O.; W. C. Hunter-Blair; D. C. F. Macintyre; T. Capper, C.B., D.S.O.; F. C. Heath-Caldwell, C.B.; F. I. Maxse, C.V.O., C.B.; H. L. Talbot; H. J. S. Landon; H. F. M. Wilson, C.B.; A. E. Sandbach, C.B., D.S.O.; F. W. N. McCracken, C.B., D.S.O.; Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.M.G.; L. E. Kiggell, C.B.; W. E. Peyton, C.V.O., C.B.; Sir David Henderson, K.C.B. D.S.O.; J. A. L. Haldane, C.B., D.S.O.; Sir S. B. von Donop, K.C.B.; Hy. S. Horne, C.B.; F. D. V. Wing, C.B.; H. de la P. Gough, C.B.; E. S. Bulfin, C.V.O., C.B.; A. G. Hunter-Weston, C.B., D.S.O.; R. C. B. Haking, C.B.; F. C. Shaw, C.B.; R. H. Davies, C.B.; W. N. Congreve, *V.C.*, C.B., M.V.O.; C. T. McM. Kavanagh, C.V.O., C.B.; J. E. W. Headlam, C.B., D.S.O.; H. F. Mercer, C.B.; B. J. C. Doran, C.B.; G. F. Milne, C.B., D.S.O.; S. R. Bell, C.B.; F. M. Glubb, C.B., D.S.O.; H. de B. De Lisle, C.B., D.S.O.; C. J. Briggs, C.B.; A. E.

W. Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O; J. P. Du Cane, C.B.; Hon. C. E. Bingham, C.V.O., C.B.; N. W. Barnardiston, M.V.O.

Surgeon-Generals.

(Ranking as Major-Generals.)

H. R. Whitehead, C.B.; Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I.; J. G. MacNeece, C.B.; W. B. Bannerman, C.S.I.; T. M. Corker, M.D.; W. Babtie, *V.C.*, C.B.; Sir D. Bruce, C.B.; G. F. A. Harris, C.S.I.; L. E. Anderson, C.B.; H. G. Hathaway, C.B.; W. G. A. Bedford, C.M.G.; R. W. S. Lyons; T. Grainger, C.B.; R. W. Ford, D.S.O.; T. P. Woodhouse, C.B.; W. G. Macpherson, C.B., C.M.G.; R. Porter; T. J. O'Donnell, D.S.O.

Regiments, &c., of the British Regular Army.

Cavalry.

Household.—1st Life Guards; 2nd Life Guards; Royal Horse Guards.

Dragoon Guards.—1st (King's Dragoon Guards); 2nd (Queen's Bays); 3rd (Prince of Wales's); 4th (Royal Irish); 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's); 6th (The Carabiniers); 7th (Princess Royal's).

Dragoons.—1st (Royals); 2nd (Scots Greys); 6th (Inniskillings).

Lancers.—5th (Royal Irish); 9th (Queen's Royal); 12th (Prince of Wales's Own); 16th (The Queen's); 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own); 21st (Empress of India's).

Hussars.—3rd (King's Own); 4th (Queen's Own); 7th (Queen's Own); 8th (King's Royal Irish); 10th (Prince of Wales's Own); 11th (Prince Albert's Own); 13th; 14th (King's); 15th (King's); 18th (Queen Mary's Own); 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own); 20th.

Royal Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery (Batteries of R.H.A. lettered A—Y; Batteries of R.F.A. numbered 1—150).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

(Mountain Artillery Batteries numbered 1 to 9. Garrison Companies, Siege Companies, and Heavy Batteries numbered 1 to 108 with some gaps.)

Royal Engineers (Field, Fortress).

Coast, etc., Companies numbered 1 to 59. Field "Troops," Bridging Trains, Signal Companies and Troops, &c., numbered separately.

Infantry.

Brigade of Guards.—Grenadier Guards; Coldstream Guards; Scots Guards; Irish Guards.

Line Infantry Regiments.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), formerly 1st Foot.
Queen's (Royal West Surrey), formerly 2nd Foot.
Buffs (East Kent), formerly 3rd Foot.
King's Own (Royal Lancaster), formerly 4th Foot.
Northumberland Fusiliers, formerly 5th Foot.
Royal Warwickshire Regt., formerly 6th Foot.
Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), formerly 7th Foot.
King's Liverpool Regt., formerly 8th Foot.
Norfolk Regt., formerly 9th Foot.
Lincolnshire Regt., formerly 10th Foot.
Devonshire Regt., formerly 11th Foot.
Suffolk Regt., formerly 12th Foot.
Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), formerly 13th Foot.
Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire), formerly 14th Foot.
East Yorkshire Regt., formerly 15th Foot.
Bedfordshire Regt., formerly 16th Foot.
Leicester Regt., formerly 17th Foot.
Royal Irish Regt., formerly 18th Foot.
Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), formerly 19th Foot.
Lancashire Fusiliers, formerly 20th Foot.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, formerly 21st Foot.
Cheshire Regt., formerly 22nd Foot.
Royal Welsh Fusiliers, formerly 23rd Foot.
South Wales Borderers, formerly 24th Foot.
King's Own Scottish Borderers, formerly 25th Foot.
Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), formerly 26th and 90th Foot.
Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, formerly 27th and 108th Foot.
Gloucester Regt., formerly 28th and 61st Foot.
Worcester Regt., formerly 29th and 36th Foot.
East Lancashire Regt., formerly 30th and 59th Foot.
East Surrey Regt., formerly 31st and 70th Foot.
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, formerly 32nd and 46th Foot.
Duke of Wellington's (West Riding), formerly 33rd and 76th Foot.
Border Regt., formerly 34th and 55th Foot.
Royal Sussex Regt., formerly 35th and 107th Foot.
Hampshire Regt., formerly 37th and 67th Foot.
South Staffordshire Regt., formerly 38th and 80th Foot.
Dorsetshire Regt., formerly 39th and 54th Foot.
Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), formerly 40th and 82nd Foot.
Welsh Regt., formerly 41st and 69th Foot.
Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), formerly 42nd and 73rd Foot.
Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, formerly 43rd and 52nd Foot.
Essex Regt., formerly 44th and 56th Foot.
Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regt.), formerly 45th and 95th Foot.
Loyal North Lancashire Regt., formerly 47th and 81st Foot.
Northamptonshire Regt., formerly 48th and 58th Foot.
Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.), formerly 49th and 66th Foot.
Queen's Own (Royal West Kent), formerly 50th and 97th Foot.
King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), formerly 51st and 105th Foot.
King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), formerly 53rd and 85th Foot.
Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), formerly 57th and 77th Foot.
King's Royal Rifle Corps, formerly 60th Rifles.
Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), formerly 62nd and 99th Foot.
Manchester Regt., formerly 63rd and 96th Foot.
Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), formerly 64th and 98th Foot.
York and Lancaster Regt., formerly 65th and 84th Foot.

Durham Light Infantry, formerly 68th and 106th Foot.
Highland Light Infantry, formerly 71st and 74th Foot.
Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), formerly 72nd and 78th Foot.
Gordon Highlanders, formerly 75th and 92nd Foot.
Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, formerly 79th Foot.
Royal Irish Rifles, formerly 83rd and 86th Foot.
Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), formerly 87th and 89th Foot.
Connaught Rangers, formerly 88th and 94th Foot.
Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), formerly 91st and 93rd Foot.
Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), formerly 100th and 109th Foot.
Royal Munster Fusiliers, formerly 101st and 104th Foot.
Royal Dublin Fusiliers, formerly 102nd and 103rd Foot.
Rifle Brigade, formerly 95th Rifles.
The West India Regt.

Royal Flying Corps.

Machine-gun Corps.

(Divided into three branches: (a) Cavalry of the Line, (b) Infantry of the Line, and (c) Motor Machine-gun Service.)

Army Service Corps.

(Horse Transport Companies numbered 1—51, Mechanical Transport Companies 52—70. Supply Companies lettered. Remount Companies double-lettered.)

Royal Army Medical Corps.

(Companies numbered 1—35.)

Army Veterinary Corps.

(13 Sections.)

Army Chaplains' Department.

Staff for Royal Engineer Services.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Army Ordnance Corps.

(9 Companies.)

Army Pay Corps.

Corps of Military Police.

West African Regiment.

Royal Malta Artillery.

West African Frontier Force.

King's African Rifles (administered by Colonial Office).

Army Organisation.

The British Army was formerly organised in three lines: (1) the Regular Army, with its Reserve; (2) the Militia; and (3) the Auxiliary Forces (Yeomanry and Volunteers). It was reorganised by Lord Haldane (1906-12) in two lines only: (1) the Regular Army, with its Reserve and Special Reserve (the latter replacing the old Militia); and (2) the Territorial Force, constituted out of the Yeomanry and the former Volunteers. The scheme under which this reorganisation was brought about was worked out by the General Staff, and was sanctioned, so far as the institution of the Special Reserve and the creation of the Territorial Force was concerned, by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907. The object of the First Line was to furnish garrisons and field forces for India, Egypt, South Africa, and other places; to maintain at home a sufficiency of troops to supply drafts for the troops serving abroad (one battalion supplying drafts for its sister battalion abroad with somewhat similar linking of units in the case of cavalry and artillery), and out of the troops at home to constitute an Expeditionary Force, to be completed to war strength by the Reserve, while the Special Reserve took up the work of making good the wastage of war. The object of the Second Line was to provide a force for home defence, with no obligation to serve abroad, but with the possibility that individuals and units might volunteer to serve abroad in case of hostilities.

The Indian Army.

The system of administration in the Indian Army underwent fundamental changes during the period of Lord Kitchener's command. Formerly the Army was represented on the Viceroy's Council by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Military Member, the latter having an equal position with the former, and, as many thought, a greater influence. With the object of doing away with dual control, the Military Member was abolished at the instance of Lord Kitchener, and on the recommendation of a committee, which included amongst its members Lord Roberts, Sir George White, and Sir Edward Law, and in his place a Member of Council in charge of a Military Supply Department was created. This officer had limited responsibilities rather of a civil than of a military nature, concerned with the control of Army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, and other matters. He was specially directed to assist the Commander-in-Chief to render the Army fit for war "within the limits of financial considerations." The appointment of the Supply Member was considered to be a compromise; and early in 1909 a further step was taken by Lord Morley, who, against the advice, but with the acquiescence, of the Government of India, suppressed the Supply Member, thus concentrating everything in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief (General Sir B. Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.) is Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the Army Department. The Secretary to the Member of Council in charge is Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) B. Holloway (*temp.*). The Division of the Chief of the Staff (Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G.) includes the Military Operations Section (Intelligence, Mobilisation, and Strategical Branches) under Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) G. M. Kirkpatrick, C.B., and the Staff Duties Section (Training and Staff Duties Branches) under Brig.-Gen. O. B. S. F. Shore, C.B., D.S.O. Attached to the G.S. Branch are the Inspectors of Horse and Field Artillery (Brig.-Gen. G. B. Smith, C.B.), Garrison Artillery (Brig.-Gen. W. F. Cockburn), and Volunteers (Brig.-Gen. K. E. Lean, C.B.). In the Division of the Adjutant-General (Major-Gen. F. J. Aylmer, *V.C.*, C.B.) are the General Section (D.A.G., Brig.-Gen. J. MacN. Walter, D.S.O.), and the Recruiting and Judge-Advocate's section. The

Division of the Quartermaster-General (Major-Gen. W. E. Bunbury, C.B.) includes the Movements, Quarterings, and Cantonments (Brig.-Gen. C. H. Roe), the Supply and Transport (Brig.-Gen. A. B. C. Williams, C.B.), the Army Remount (Maj.-Gen. R. C. Broome, C.I.E.), and the Veterinary (Col. E. H. Hazelton) Sections. The other Divisions at Head quarters are those of the Director-General, Medical Services (Surg.-Gen. W. Babtie, *V.C.*, C.B., C.M.G.), the Director-General of Ordnance (Major-Gen. R. C. O. Stuart), and the Director-General of Military Works (Major-Gen. G. Williams). The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service is Surg.-Gen. Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I.

The Indian Army is organised on the Divisional system. The object is to be able to mobilise and place in the field 9 Infantry Divisions and 8 Cavalry Brigades (130,000 men), each complete, with adequate supply and transport organisation. The Indian Division is somewhat lower in combatant strength than the Expeditionary or Territorial Division, as it includes a lower proportion of artillery. In order that trained staff officers should be available in adequate numbers, the Staff College at Quetta was instituted. The Indian General Staff is included in the Imperial General Staff scheme.

The Army in India before the war consisted of British Regular Forces, Indian Regular Forces, the various local corps, British volunteers, Indian Army Reserves, Imperial Service Troops, and Military Police.

The Indian Army reorganisation has included the grouping of forces in larger cantonments upon lines of railway communication, the development of the military transport service on a permanent basis, the creation of arsenals and reserves of stores, etc. During the years before the war Indian military expenditure averaged about £19,500,000 annually.

The **two great commands** are—

Northern Army (Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. I. Scallon, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.), divisions at Peshawur, Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Meerut and Lucknow, and independent brigades at Kohat, Derajat, and Bannu.

Southern Army (Gen. Sir John Nixon, K.C.B.; *General Staff*, Brig.-Gen. R. G. Strange), with divisions at Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Secunderabad, and Burma, and a brigade at Aden.

Recruiting is voluntary, for 3 years; but service is as a rule extended, the soldier making the army his career for life.

The Indian Forces of the second line are: the **Volunteers**, about 35,400 strong; the **Imperial Service Troops**, maintained by the Native States; the **Frontier Militia** on the north-west frontier; and the **Military Police** on that frontier and in Assam and Burma. The Militia and Police are under the civil power.

The **units of the Native Army** are as follows: 3 regiments of Body-guards, 39 regiments of Cavalry and the Aden troop, the Corps of Guides, 12 Mountain Batteries, 1 Frontier Garrison company, 26 companies of Sappers and Miners, 117 Infantry battalions, and 20 battalions of Gurkhas. The Auxiliary Forces, which have been alluded to, consist of 66 Volunteer corps, 33 Imperial Service corps, 6 Militia corps, and 21 Militia Police corps.

The **Imperial Service Troops**, under the superintendence of British officers, are trained for service by certain feudatory princes. The plan of embodying "**Imperial Service troops**," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. Thirteen states keep up forces of cavalry, eight infantry, three sappers, two camel corps, and six transport corps. Outside these are the large armies of the Native States, which may be described as irregulars, and are of uncertain value. The **local corps** of Central India and Rajputana are really police under military supervision, while the **Military Police** are under civil control.

Special Army Matters.

Institutions and Establishments.

Training: Staff College, Camberley (closed on mobilisation. Officers who pass through the College have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service lists); Staff College, Quetta (closed on mobilisation); Cavalry School, Netheravon (closed on mobilisation); Indian Cavalry School, Saugor (closed on mobilisation); School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness; Ordnance College, Red Barracks, Woolwich (officers who have passed the advanced class of the College have the letters *p.s.c.*, and those passing the ordnance course the letter *o.* after their names in Service lists); School of Military Engineering, Chatham (Commandant, Hon. Brig.-Gen. F. Rainsford-Hannay, C.B.; Adjutant, Maj. H. W. Weekes); the Aldershot Gymnasium (Inspector of Gymnasia, Maj. (*temp. Lieut.-Col.*) W. C. Wright); Mounted Infantry School, Longmoor; Schools of Musketry, Hythe (Commandant, Lieut.-Col. B. W. L. McMahon), and four in India; Royal Military College, Sandhurst (Commandant, Brig.-Gen. S. P. Rolt, C.B. (*temp.*); Asst. do., Lt.-Col. A. F. Sillem; Surg., Lieut.-Col. C. B. Martin; Chaplain, Rev. H. W. Blackburne, M.A.), and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (Commandant, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) W. F. Cleeve (*temp.*); Adjutant, Maj. R. A. Smith (*temp.*); Chaplain, Rev. H. J. Fleming, M.A.); Signalling Schools, Aldershot and Bulford (both closed on mobilisation); Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Aldershot (Commandant, Maj. L. R. Beadon (*temp.*)); Royal Army Medical College, Grosvenor Road, S.W. (Commandant and Director of Studies, Surg.-Gen. Sir D. Bruce, C.B.) and School of Instruction, Aldershot (Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. A. Sutton, D.S.O.); Army Veterinary School, Aldershot (closed on mobilisation), and Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, Twickenham (see p. 401).

Manufacturing: Royal Carriage Factory, Royal Gun Factory, and Royal Laboratory, Woolwich; Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories, Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock; Royal Army Clothing Factory, Pimlico; Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough (see p. 175).

Semi-official Institutions: Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.; Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich; Royal Engineers Institute, Chatham.

The Compulsory Service Question.

The object of the **National Service League** (72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.) has been to make universal military service for home defence the law of the land by Act of Parliament; on the outbreak of the war propaganda for this purpose was suspended, and the

Council temporarily changed their policy, advocating compulsory military service for the period of the war. On the other hand, the **Voluntary Service Committee** (Millbank House, Abingdon Street, S.W.), opposes proposals for compulsory service on the ground that the existing system is suited both to the needs and to the genius of the nation.

THE DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS.

Colonial Military Systems are all framed primarily for home defence, no man being liable for service outside his country. Under the scheme outlined above (**Dominions and Imperial Defence—Military**) the organisation and training of the forces is to be assimilated to the system at Home, under the direction of the Imperial General Staff by sections of that staff constituted in the Dominions.

Canada.

The Officer Commanding the Marine Service of Canada is Vice-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, who retired from the British Navy on Sept. 12th, 1908. He accepted the appointment on his promotion to Rear-Admiral in May of that year. Captain E. H. Martin, R.N. (retired), took up the post of Captain of Halifax Dockyard and in command of the Naval Cadets College in Oct. 1910. Rear-Admiral W. O. Story, a retired officer of the British Navy, offered his services to the Canadian Government when war broke out, and since Oct. 12, 1914, has been in charge of Esquimalt Dockyard and Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of the Dominion.

A Canadian section of the Imperial General Staff has been organised in accordance with proposals of the Department of Militia and Defence (Canada), 1909. The Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Militia Council is Major-Gen. C. J. Mackenzie, C.B. The Kingston Military College is likely to be developed into a staff college, associated with colleges in other parts of the Dominion.

Under the provisions of the Canadian Militia Act 1904 every Canadian between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable to military service, but there is no compulsion. The cadet system was flourishing. The existing forces are the Permanent Force (approximating to Regulars) and the Active Militia. The Permanent Force is to be the means of instruction. **Establishment**: 3,000 men. **Active militia**: authorised establishment, 4,611 officers and 51,430 men, of whom in 1910 3,358 officers and 39,232 men trained in distinct camps or at local headquarters. The permanent force is inadequate, and suffers severely by desertions, and owing to the great demand for labour there is difficulty in many districts in securing a sufficient number of men and getting the men to train. The proposed war strength is: officers, 5,000; rank and file, 100,000; second line, 100,000. Rifle clubs (total of nominal membership): 47,628. Cadet corps: about 18,000. These figures are subject to qualification.

Australian Commonwealth.

The Royal Australian Navy is administered by a Board composed as follows:

President, the Minister of State for Defence (*ex-officio*), Senator the Hon. George F. Pearce.

First Naval Member, Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G. (retired lieutenant R.N.).

Second Naval Member, Captain A. Gordon Smith, R.N.

Third Naval Member, Engineer-Captain William Clarkson, C.M.G., R.A.N.

Secretary to the Department of Defence, Commander Samuel A. Pethebridge, C.M.G., R.A.N.R. (retired).

Naval Representative on the Staff of the High Commissioner in London, Captain F. F. Haworth Booth, C.M.G., R.N. (retired).

Assistant to Naval Representative, Capt. J. H. Trye, R.N. (retired).

Orders are issued by the Board at Melbourne through the Naval Secretary. The Board was constituted under Sect. VII. of the Naval Defence Act of 1910, and the functions of its individual members are not unlike those of the Admiralty in England.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Edwin Patey, K.C.V.O., was nominated on March 4th, 1913, to be "Rear-Admiral in command of His Majesty's Australian Fleet."

The vessels of the Commonwealth, which since the war began have been serving in the Royal Navy, are: the *Australia*, battle-cruiser; *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, *Encounter*, and *Pioneer*, light cruisers; *Cerberus*, turret ship; *Parramatta*, *Warrego*, and *Yarra*, torpedo-boat destroyers; *Gayundah* and *Protector*, gunboats; *Tingira*, training-ship; and *Penguin*, sloop.

There were, when war was declared, under construction for the Royal Australian Navy the light cruiser *Brisbane* and the destroyers *Swan*, *Derwent*, and *Torrens*, all at the dockyard at Sydney, where their keels were laid on Feb. 1st, 1913; the oil-supply ship *Kurumba*, by Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Co., at Wallsend-on-Tyne; and the *Platypus*, submarine depôt ship, by Messrs. John Brown & Co., at Clydebank. The *Brisbane* was launched on Sept. 30th, 1915, and the *Derwent* and *Torrens* on Dec. 19th, 1914, and Aug. 28th, 1915, respectively.

With regard to the personnel, commissioned officers were at first lent by the British Admiralty, preference being given to Australians in the Royal Navy who volunteered. Ultimately, the officers will be supplied from the naval cadets who have been trained at the Naval College of Australia — a permanent building for which was opened at Jervis Bay, New South Wales, in 1915. With regard to the warrant officers, men, and boys, these have been mainly lent by the British Admiralty, but later on they will be chosen from Australians who join and are trained in the Commonwealth naval forces and its training-schools. A system of naval reserves has been organised, with Captain F. Tickell, C.M.G., as its first Director. The administration and instruction of two classes of reserves will be carried out under a special staff, with the *Protector* and *Gayundah* as seagoing training-ships. Under the compulsory training clauses of the Defence Acts, Australians are liable to training and service in the citizen defence forces (Naval or Militia) as junior cadets, aged 12 to 13, senior cadets, 14 to 17, and adults, 18 to 25.

The **Australian Defence Acts, 1909 and 1910**, amended the Acts of 1903 and 1904 and were measures having for their object to enforce

compulsory service on all able-bodied males—cadet training from 12 to 14 (junior) and 14 to 18 (senior), and thence onward to 25 service in the Citizen Defence Force. There are to be 94 infantry battalions, 31 light horse regiments, 50 field batteries and 13 garrison artillery companies, 42 engineer units, 15 signal troops and companies, and departmental troops. The force will be provided from trained men of from 19to 25 years of age who have passed through the previous cadet training. Trained men of 18 and 19 years old and of 25 to 26 years old will be called up in war time and will ultimately raise the strength of the force to a total of 155,000. In addition to the Cadet training, there will be 8 days' camp and the equivalent of 8 days' work in drills every year for the men between 19 and 25 years of age. For the purposes of organisation and training the country is being divided into areas, each providing a definite proportion of the fighting unit, in charge of a permanent instruction officer. Ten areas will make a group under a superior officer, who will be a brigade-major in war time. The less populous parts of the country are for the present exempted. The operation of the new law on compulsory service began in June 1911. The Report of the Inspector-General of the Military Forces (Major-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, C.B.) for 1913 showed that throughout the year the progress of the forces had been steady and satisfactory. The total strength of the permanent forces was 242 officers and 2,245 ranks, and the militia 1,839 officers and 31,181 other ranks, against an establishment of 2,196 officers and 41,929 other ranks, the only serious shortage being in the Light Horse.

The **Commonwealth section of the Imperial General Staff** was created in August 1909.

The Royal Military College of Australia has been opened at Duntroon, N.S.W.

The Inspector-General of Military Forces is Major-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, C.B.

New Zealand.

The Dominion has no naval forces of her own except training vessels. The battle-cruiser *New Zealand*, presented to the British Government, is attached to the Grand Fleet, and took part in the actions of the Heligoland Bight and the Dogger Bank.

The **Dominion forces** are commanded by Major-Gen. A. J. Godley, C.B., and the Dominion Section of the Imperial General Staff was organised in Dec. 1910, with Lieut.-Col. E. S. Heard as Director of Military Training and Staff Duties.

The principle of compulsory military training was adopted by the Defence Act of 1909. The principal proposals received effect in the Defence Act of 1910, which amended its predecessor. The leading idea is to bring about better training and the adoption of a system homogeneous with that of Australia. The junior cadets (12 to 14) and senior cadets (15 to 18) will be trained for the equivalent of 16 days. The Territorial soldier (19 to 25) does 30 drills, 12 half-day parades, and 7 days in camp. The present strength is: Territorial Force, 30,000; senior cadets, 40,000; and 25,000 members of rifle clubs.

South Africa.

A sum of £85,000 annually is contributed by the Union of South Africa towards the general maintenance of the British Navy.

By the Defence Act, 1912, liability to military service in any part of South Africa is imposed upon the whole white male population up to the age of 60. But there is no attempt to make service universal, and it will be only compulsory in so far as voluntary enrolment fails to give the quota demanded of each area. In principle, not less than 45 and not more than 55 per cent. of the young men annually attaining the age of 21 must be trained in the Active Citizen Force, which is to consist of 20,000 to 25,000 men, with its reserve of men up to the age of 45. In populous districts every youth becomes a cadet except upon conscientious objection, and in rural districts they become cadet members of rifle associations. Service in the Active Citizen Force is between the ages of 21 and 25, and those men not trained in it will join rifle clubs. The permanent force will consist of 2,500 Mounted Riflemen (5 regiments), many of them on police duty, with five field batteries, and a reserve will be formed for it. The Active Citizen Force is divided into the Coast Garrison Force and the Active Citizen Force proper, *i.e.* the field army, the former being a voluntary partially-paid force of garrison artillery and engineer specialists. A South African military college is proposed.

Federated Malay States.

On Nov. 12th, 1912, the Council of the Federated Malay States passed by acclamation a resolution moved by the Sultan of Perak in favour of offering a first-class armoured ship to the Imperial Government. It is a battleship, to be called the *Malaya*, and was ordered from Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. in Feb. 1913.

Newfoundland.

Towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, Newfoundland contributes £3,000. The strength of this force in 1913 was 600 men, 350 of whom were qualified and the remainder ordinary seamen. Opportunities for drill, etc., are given in the Imperial vessels on the West Indies station.

NAVIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In the following article particulars are given of the naval armaments of foreign countries in alphabetical order.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

War was declared between France and Austria on August 10th, 1914, and between Great Britain and Austria on August 12th. The interval of a week or more between the outbreak of hostilities with Germany and the time when Austria came into the war enabled the French Navy in the Mediterranean to convoy the French colonial troops from Africa to France in greater security. A blockade of the Austrian Fleet in the Adriatic was maintained by the Franco-British Fleet until Italy declared war on Austria on May 23rd, 1915, when her naval forces shared in the task. During August 1914 Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne, in the *Inflexible*, commanded the British Fleet in the Mediterranean; but after that month the chief command was assumed by Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère, of the French Navy. Admiral de Lapeyrère was succeeded as Commander-

WARSHIP TYPES.—I.

Great Britain.

No.	Type.	Name.	Date.	Tons.	Crew.	Speed.	Armament.
5	Battleship .	Queen Elizabeth	1914	27,500	—	25	**8** 15-in., **12** 6-in.
4	,, .	Iron Duke .	1914	25,000	—	22	**10** 13·5-in., **12** 6-in., 4 Tt.
1	,, .	Canada . .	1915	28,000	1,000	23	**10** 14-in., **16** 6-in., 4 Tt.
1	,, .	Agincourt .	1914	27,500	1,100	22	**14** 12-in., **20** 6-in., 3 Tt.
1	,, .	Erin . .	1914	23,000	950	21	**10** 13·5-in., **16** 6-in., 5 Tt.
8	,, .	King George V.	1912	23,000	900	22	**10** 13·5-in., **16** 4-in., 3 Tt.
3	,, .	Neptune . .	1911	19,900	780	21	**10** 12-in., **16** 4-in., 3 Tt.
3	,, .	St. Vincent .	1910	19,250	780	21	**10** 12-in., **18** 4-in., 3 Tt.
3	,, .	Bellerophon .	1909	18,600	780	21	**10** 12-in., **16** 4-in., 3 Tt.
1	,, .	Dreadnought .	1906	17,900	770	21	**10** 12-in., 24 12-pr., 5 Tt.
2	,, .	Lord Nelson .	1908	16,500	747	18½	**4** 12-in., **10** 9·2-in., 5 Tt.
8	,, .	King Edward VII.	1905	16,350	825	18½	**4** 12-in., **4** 9·2-in., **10** 6-in., 4 Tt.
5	,, .	Duncan . .	1903	14,000	750	19	**4** 12-in., **12** 6-in., 4 Tt.
5	,, .	Implacable .	1901	15,000	781	18	**4** 12-in., **12** 6-in., 4 Tt.
4	,, .	Canopus . .	1899	12,950	700	18	**4** 12-in., **12** 6-in., 4 Tt.
4	Battle-cruiser .	Lion . .	1912	26,350	980	28	**8** 13·5-in., **16** 4-in., 2 Tt.
6	,, .	Invincible .	1908	17,250	780	25	**8** 12-in., **16** 4-in., 5 Tt.
3	Armoured Cruiser	Minotaur .	1908	14,600	850	23	**4** 9·2-in., **10** 7·5-in., 5 Tt.
6	,, .	Achilles . .	1907	13,550	704	23	**6** 9·2-in., **4** 7·5-in., 3 Tt.
5	,, .	Devonshire .	1905	10,850	655	22	**4** 7·5-in., **6** 6-in., 2 Tt.
8	,, .	Kent . .	1903	9,800	537	23	**14** 6-in., 2 Tt.
3	,, .	Drake . .	1902	14,100	900	23	**2** 9·2-in., **16** 6-in., 2 Tt.
3	,, .	Bacchante .	1902	12,000	755	21	**2** 9·2-in., **12** 6-in., 2 Tt.
8	Light Cruiser .	Calliope . .	1915	3,800	—	29	**2** 6-in., **8** 4-in., 4 Tt.
8	,, .	Arethusa . .	1914	3,750	—	29	**2** 6-in., **8** 4-in., 2 Tt.
6	,, .	Chatham . .	1912	5,400	400	25	**8** 6-in., 2 Tt.
9	,, .	Bristol . .	1910	4,800	376	25	**2** 6-in., **10** 4-in., 2 Tt.
7	,, .	Boadicea . .	1909	3,350	263	25	**10** 4-in., 2 Tt.
5	Flotilla Leader.	Botha . .	1915	1,850	160	31	**6** 4-in., 3 Tt.
19	Destroyer .	Laertes . .	1913	965	100	29	**3** 4-in., 4 Tt.
23	,, .	Acheron . .	1911	773	72	29	**2** 4-in., **2** 12-pr., 2 Tt.
11	,, .	Afridi . .	1909	872	60	33	**5** 12-pr., 2 Tt.
34	,, .	Arun . .	1904	550	72	25	**4** 12-pr., 2 Tt.
20	,, .	Arab . .	1903	470	50	30	**1** 12-pr., **5** 6-pr., 2 Tt.
34	Torpedo-boat .	No. 36 .	1909	298	33	26	**2** 12-pr., 3 Tt.
12	Submarine .	E class . .	1913	800	28	15	3 Tt.
7	,, .	D class . .	1911	600	24	15	3 Tt.
36	,, .	C class . .	1909	321	20	13	2 Tt.
10	,, .	B class . .	1907	300	18	13	2 Tt.
9	,, .	A class . .	1905	204	16	11	2 Tt.

in-Chief in October 1915 by Admiral D'Artige du Fournet, formerly commanding the French Fleet off the Syrian coast.

The Austrian Navy did not take the offensive until Italy came into the war, when it attempted coast raids with some success. It avoided action with hostile ships, however, and up to the end of October 1915 its only losses had been of torpedo craft, with the exception of the *Zenta*. This light cruiser was caught and destroyed by the Allied Fleet in a sweep of the Adriatic on August 16th, 1914. A torpedo boat, No. 19, was destroyed by a mine off Pola on August 18th, 1914. Of submarines, the twelve which the Austrians claimed to have completed in January 1915 were stated in August 1915 to have been reduced to six. Those lost included U_3, sunk on August 12th, 1915, and U_{12}, sunk on the previous day. A third was destroyed on May 26th, 1915, after a duel with the Italian submarine *Medusa*, and a fourth severely damaged by bombs from a French aeroplane on July 1st, 1915. More serious than any loss of ships to Austria during the first fourteen months of her war with the Allies was the capture by the Italians of the naval port and dockyard of Monfalcone on June 10th, 1915, as this place had been a shipbuilding centre for light cruisers and torpedo craft of the Austro-Hungarian Navy.

The number of all ranks in the Navy, including reserves, totalled 35,942. The non-commissioned ranks were to be brought up to a total of 20,000 by 1922. The number of executive officers was 795.

The strength of the Navy on July 31st, 1914, was: battleships, 15 (including 3 coast-defence vessels); armoured cruisers, 3; small cruisers, 10; torpedo vessels, 6; torpedo-boat destroyers, 18; torpedo boats, 55; submarines, 6. The ships building when war broke out were the Dreadnought battleship *Szent Istvan*, launched at Fiume on Jan. 17th, 1914, and of the same type as the 3 completed Dreadnoughts, *Viribus Unitis*, *Tegetthoff*, and *Prinz Eugen*; 2 light cruisers, the *Helgoland* and *Novara*, launched in 1912 and 1913 respectively; 6 destroyers; 27 torpedo boats; and 8 submarines, 2 of which were building at Fiume and 6 at Kiel.

Admiral Anton Haus was serving as Marine

WARSHIP TYPES.—II.

The Allied Fleets.

France.

No.	Type.	Name.	Date.	Tons.	Crew.	Speed.	Armament.
3	Battleship	Bretagne	1915	23,177	1,167	20	10 13·4-in., 22 5.5-in., 4 Tt.
4	,,	Jean Bart	1913	23,100	998	20	12 12-in., 22 5·5-in., 4 Tt.
6	,,	Danton	1911	18,028	690	20	4 12-in., 12 9·4-in., 2 Tt.
5	,,	Patrie	1906	14,635	793	19	4 12-in., 18 6·4-in., 2 Tt.
4	,,	Charlemagne	1898	11,108	631	18	4 12-in., 10 5·5-in., 8 3·9-in., 2 Tt.
2	Armoured Cruiser	Edgar Quinet	1911	13,780	738	23	14 7·6-in., 2 Tt.
4	,,	Victor Hugo	1907	12,351	728	22½	4 7·6-in., 16 6·4-in., 2 Tt.
7	,,	Montcalm	1902	9,367	612	21	2 7·6-in., 8 6·4-in., 2 Tt.
16	Destroyer	Bisson	1913	755	81	31	2 3·9-in., 4 9-pr., 2. Tt.
50	,,	Oriflamme	1908	414	62	28	1 9-pr., 6 3-pr., 3 Tt.
8	Submarine	Dupuy de Lome	1914	820	30	15	7 Tt.
40	,,	Pluviôse	1908	398	24	12½	7 Tt.

Italy.

5	Battleship	Conte di Cavour	1915	22,340	999	22½	13 12-in., 18 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
1	,,	Dante Alighieri	1912	19,400	900	23	12 12-in., 20 4·7 in., 3 Tt.
4	,,	Roma	1909	12,425	711	22	2 12-in., 12 8-in., 2 Tt.
3	,,	Margherita	1905	13,207	811	20	4 12-in., 4 8-in., 12 6-in., 4 Tt.
3	Armoured Cruiser	San Giorgio	1910	9,832	643	22½	4 10-in., 8 7·5-in., 3 Tt.
3	,,	Varese	1901	7,294	500	20	1 10-in., 2 8-in., 14 6-in., 4 Tt.
10	Destroyer	Animoso	1914	689	80	35	2 14-pr., 4 6-pr., 2 Tt.
2	Submarine	Pullins	1914	394	20	15	4 Tt.
10	,,	Velella	1912	295	20	14	2 Tt.

Japan.

2	Battleship	Kawachi	1912	20,800	960	20½	12 12-in., 10 6-in., 8 4·7-in., 5 Tt.
2	,,	Satsuma	1910	19,350	940	18½	4 12-in., 12 10-in., 12 4·7-in., 5 Tt.
2	,,	Kashima	1906	16,400	980	19	4 12-in., 4 10-in., 12 6-in., 5 Tt.
4	,,	Shikishima	1899	14,850	741	18	4 12-in., 14 6-in., 5 Tt.
4	Battle-cruiser	Kongo	1913	27,500	1,100	25	8 14-in., 16 6-in., 8 Tt.
2	Armoured Cruiser	Kurama	1911	14,620	820	22	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 14 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
2	,,	Tsukuba	1907	13,750	817	21	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
2	Destroyer	Yamakaze	1911	1,150	123	35	2 4·7-in., 5 3-in., 3 Tt.
38	,,	Arare	1905	374	60	29	6 12-pr., 2 Tt.
6	Submarine	No. 12	1911	314	18	14	2 Tt.

Russia.

1	Battleship	Empress Marie	1915	22,500	980	21	12 12-in., 20 5-in., 4 Tt.
4	,,	Sevastopol	1914	23,000	980	20	12 12-in., 16 4·7-in., 4 Tt.
4	,,	Andrei Pervoz-vanni	1910	17,400	933	18	4 12-in., 14 8-in., 12 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
2	,,	Slava	1905	13,516	740	18	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 2 Tt.
2	Armoured Cruiser	Bayan	1911	7,887	573	21	2 8-in., 8 6-in., 2 Tt.
1	,,	Rurik	1907	15,170	800	21	4 10-in., 8 8-in., 20 4·7-in., 2 Tt.
1	Destroyer	Novik	1912	1,200	130	35	4 4-in., 4 Tt.
12	,,	Okhotnik	1907	615	98	26	2 12-pr., 6 6-pr., 3 Tt.
3	Submarine	Kashalot	1915	750	28	16	8 Tt.
5	,,	Alligator	1910	450	20	12	4 Tt.

WARSHIP TYPES.—III.

The Enemy Fleets.

Germany.

No.	Type.	Name.	Date.	Tons.	Crew.	Speed.	Armament.
4	Battleship	König	1914	26,575	1,150	23	**10** 12-in., **14** 5·9-in., 5 Tt.
5	,,	Kaiser	1912	24,310	1,073	21	**10** 12-in., **14** 5·9-in., 5 Tt.
4	,,	Ostfriesland	1911	22,500	1,107	20½	**12** 12-in., **14** 5·9-in., 6 Tt.
4	,,	Nassau	1909	18,600	961	19½	**12** 11-in., **12** 5·9-in., 6 Tt.
5	,,	Deutschland	1906	13,040	736	18½	**4** 11-in., **14** 6·7-in., 6 Tt.
5	,,	Braunschweig	1904	12,997	690	18	**4** 11-in., **14** 6·7-in., 6 Tt.
5	,,	Wittelsbach	1902	11,611	660	18	**4** 9·2-in., **18** 5·9-in., 6 Tt.
5	,,	Kaiser Friedrich III.	1899	10,474	700	18	**4** 9·4-in., **18** 5·9-in., 5 Tt.
2	Battle-cruiser	Derfflinger	1914	28,000	1,108	27	**8** 12-in., **12** 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
3	,,	Moltke	1911	22,640	1,013	26	**10** 11-in., **12** 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
1	,,	Von der Tann	1911	18,700	910	25	**8** 11-in., **10** 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
1	Armoured Cruiser	Roon	1905	9,350	638	21	**4** 8·2-in., **10** 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
1	,,	Prinz Heinrich	1902	8,759	528	20	**2** 9·4-in., **10** 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
20	Light Cruiser	Stralsund	1912	4,480	373	28	**12** 4·1-in., 2 Tt.
	,,	Stettin	1908	3,494	322	23½	**10** 4·1-in., 2 Tt.
8	,,	Gazelle	1899	2,558	266	18	**10** 4·1-in., 3 Tt.
36	Destroyer	S. 36	1914	555	83	32½	**2** 15-pr., 4 Tt.
46	,,	G. 192	1911	638	83	32½	**2** 15-pr., 3 Tt.
30	,,	S. 140	1907	520	72	30	**1** 24-pr., **3** 4-pr., 3 Tt.
26	Destroyer	G. 108	1902	394	49	28	**3** 4-pr., 3 Tt.
1	Submarine	U. 38	1915	1,200	30	20	**2** 14-pr., 4 Tt.
?	,,	U. 21	1914	800	26	16	**2** 1-pr., **1** 14-pr., 4 Tt.
	,,	U. 12	1911	300	22	15	**2** 1-pr., **1** 14-pr., 3 Tt.
	,,	U. 4	1909	255	20	15	2 Tt.
	,,	U. 1	1906	236	20	11	1 Tt.

Austria-Hungary.

4	Battleship	Viribus Unitis	1912	20,010	1,000	20	**12** 12-in., **12** 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
3	,,	Zrinyi	1911	14,230	816	20½	**4** 12-in., **8** 9·4-in., 3 Tt.
3	,,	Erzherzog Karl	1905	10,430	875	20	**4** 9·4-in., **12** 7·5-in., 2 Tt.
3	,,	Habsburg	1902	8,167	638	19	**3** 9·4-in., **12** 5·9-in., 2 Tt.
2	Armoured Cruiser	Sankt George	1905	7,183	628	22	**2** 9·4-in., **5** 7·5-in., **4** 5·9-in., 2 Tt.
4	Light Cruiser	Admiral Spaun	1910	3,444	320	26	**7** 3·9-in., 2 Tt.
2	,,	Aspern	1900	2,362	305	20	**8** 4·7-in., 1 Tt.
6	Destroyer	Lika	1914	787	80	33	**2** 3·9-in., **6** 11-pr., 2 Tt.
12	,,	Wildfang	1906	394	64	28½	**1** 11-pr., **7** 3-pr., 2 Tt.
24	Torpedo-boat	Triton	1910	197	25	26	**4** 3-pr., 2 Tt.
2	Submarine	U. 10	1914	847	26	13	5 Tt.
2	,,	U. 7	1913	542	26	11	5 Tt.
2	,,	U. 4	1908	296	17	11	2 Tt.

Commandant when war was declared. He was appointed in February 1913. The battle squadron of the Navy was commanded by Vice-Admiral Franz Loefler. The cruiser division of the Fleet was commanded by Rear-Admiral Karl Seidensacher, and the reserve division by Rear-Admiral Ricard Ritter von Barry.

The principal **Government dookyard** of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola. At Trieste there are two **building slips** at the yard of the Stabilimento Tecnico, which have been made capable of receiving Dreadnoughts; and it is understood that two more slips have been similarly lengthened at the establishment of the Danubius Shipbuilding Co., of Fiume.

BULGARIA.

Bulgaria came into the European War on Oct. 15th, 1915. Her naval forces are negligible, although it was reported that the ports of Varna, in the Black Sea, and Dedeagatch, in the Ægean, had been fortified and mined under German supervision, and that about six German submarines had been conveyed in sections for their defence.

There is one dispatch vessel owned by Bulgaria, the *Nadiezda*, of 715 tons, built at Bordeaux in 1898. There are some torpedo boats of 100 tons displacement completed in 1908. There are two armoured gunboats for service on the Danube.

FRANCE.

The French Navy has for its head the Minister of Marine, who is assisted in regard to matters of routine and administrative work by an Under-Secretary of State. By a new scheme of administration adopted on Sept. 7th, 1913, a Council of Admiralty was established, with executive powers, similar to the British Board of Admiralty.

A new organic law for the constitution of

the French Navy, introduced in 1910, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 13th, 1912. The law provides that the battle fleet in home waters shall consist of 28 battleships, which are to be formed into 4 squadrons of 6 ships each, with the remaining 4 in reserve. To each squadron will be attached 2 scout cruisers and 12 destroyers; 2 cruisers and 4 destroyers are to be held in reserve, making a total of 10 cruisers and 52 destroyers. The foreign service fleet is to consist of 10 ships, with such smaller craft as may be required. The submarine flotilla will consist of 94 vessels, with 4 mine-laying ships, and such mine-raising vessels as may be required. The prescribed establishment is to be reached by Jan. 1st, 1919, and the new construction necessary to attain this establishment was 16 battleships, to be built at the rate of 2 each year from 1910 to 1917.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The Inscription Maritime, dating back to 1683, and owing its origin to J. B. Colbert, the Minister of Marine in Louis XIV.'s time, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes, and subdivided into twelve arrondissement maritimes.

The number of officers and men voted in the 1914 Estimates was 69,585, as compared with 63,596 in 1913 and 60,621 in 1912. The number in Reserve was about 50,000.

Since the war begun, it has been officially announced that the ships launched for the French Navy include three new battleships, the *Normandie* and *Flandre*, on Oct. 19th and 20th, 1914, respectively, and the *Languedoc* on May 1st, 1915.

On August 4th, 1915, in an anniversary message to the Press, M. Augagneur, Minister of Marine, said: "For a year past the Navies of France and England have struggled in close and fraternal emulation in order to gain the final victory. No one doubts that victory on land. On the sea it is realised. Germany has abandoned the seas to our domination. She dare not risk a fair fight. She skulkingly attacks merchant ships and trawlers. After a year of war the Allied Navies have cause to be proud of the results attained. They will render those results all the more striking if our enemies consent to risk battle."

GERMANY.

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor. Its present system of administration was introduced by a Cabinet Order of March 14th, 1899. At Berlin there are three main departments, whose chiefs have the privilege of approaching the Emperor directly. These are (1) the Naval Cabinet ("Marinekabinett"), originally created in 1889, which is concerned only with matters relating to the appointment and promotion of officers, and with advising the Emperor thereupon; (2) the Imperial Navy Office ("Reichsmarineamt"), which is the centre of administration for everything connected with the *matériel* and *personnel* of the Navy, and controls all expenditure upon the Service, its head, known as the Naval Secretary of State ("Staatssekretär des Reichsmarineamts"), representing the Navy in the Reichstag when naval affairs are under consideration; and (3) the Admiral Staff of the Navy ("Admiralstab der Marine"), an advisory organisation, charged with the study of the larger questions arising out of the distribution and employment of the Fleet, with the provision of plans of operations, and the collection and dissemination of naval intelligence. There are five other "Immediatstellen," the holders of which offices have direct access to the Emperor with respect to matters under their charge. These are (4) the Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet ("Kommando der Hochseeflotte"); and (5) the Commander of the Cruiser Squadron ("Kreuzergeschwader,") both afloat, who are responsible for the training of the *personnel* and the efficiency of the ships under their command; (6) and (7) the Commanders-in-Chief of the Baltic and North Sea Stations ("Marinestation der Ostsee" and "Marinestation der Nordsee"); and (8) the Inspector-General of the Navy ("Generalinspecteur der Marine"), whose functions are described by his title.

The non-commissioned ranks in the German Navy are obtained from (*a*) conscripts, (*b*) one-year volunteers, (*c*) volunteers for three years or longer, and (*d*) boys. The first-named have to report themselves for conscription on Jan. 1st of the year in which they will become 20 years of age, and must continue to do so each year until they are taken or rejected. One-year volunteers are entered after the age of 18, and three-year volunteers before 20 years of age, after completing their 17th year. Boys are entered between the ages of 15 and 18 and engaged for a nine-years' term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are, as a rule, drawn from those who enter as boys.

The **strength** in ships built and building in 1914 was understood to be as follows:—

Situation 1914.	Built.	Building.
Battleships	36	7
Battle-cruisers	5	3
Armoured cruisers	9	—
Light cruisers	45	6
Unprotected cruisers	4	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	144	12
Torpedo-boats	80	—
Submarines	36	*

* Doubtful.

When war broke out, there were 36 German battleships completed, including 13 of the Dreadnought type, two of which were completed in 1909, two in 1910, three in 1911, three in 1912, and three in 1913. Four ships—the *Markgraf*, *Grosser Kurfürst*, *König*, and *Kronprinz*—are understood to have been added since war began, making a total of forty of all classes. The first 4 of the German Dreadnoughts carry twelve 11-in. guns, but the second squadron of 4 ships, composed of the 3 completed in 1911 and the *Oldenburg*, completed in 1912, carry twelve 12-in. guns. Each of these 8 vessels, however, is only able to fire 8 of her 12 big guns on either broadside. The 2 other 1912 ships, the *Kaiser* and *Friedrich der Grosse*, and the three 1913 ships, *Kaiserin*, *König Albert*, and *Prinzregent Luitpold*, carry an armament of ten 12-in. guns, but

the distribution of the guns is similar to that of the British Neptune class, which permits all to fire on either broadside. The four other German Dreadnought battleships completed are understood to be similarly armed with ten 12-in. guns. No German vessel completed or completing when war broke out carried a heavier gun than 12 in.

What progress in warship construction has been made since war began is not known. Three battleships are certainly in hand or fitting out —the *Ersatz-Worth* and "*T*," of the 1913 programme, and the *Ersatz-Kaiser Friedrich III.*, of the 1914 programme. Later programmes, which may very likely have been anticipated or accelerated, comprise one battleship in **1915**, the *Ersatz-Kaiser Wilhelm II.*; two in **1916**, the *Ersatz-Wilhelm der Grosse* and an additional ship authorised under the 1912 amendment of the Navy Law; and one in **1917**, the *Ersatz-Kaiser Barbarossa*; while one more vessel, whose year of construction was "reserved," also appeared in the Navy Law. All these ships were to be ready in 1920. If it has been found possible to put them all in hand since the war began, the number of German battleships built and building at the present time should be forty-eight. It should be stated, however, that one battleship, the *Pommern*, was reported to have been sunk in the Baltic on July 2nd, having been hit by two torpedoes from a British submarine commanded by Commander Max K. Horton, R.N., but the Germans denied that the vessel was lost.

As regards battle-cruisers, definite information is similarly lacking By the presence of 12-in. shells discovered at Scarborough during the raid in December of that year, the *Derfflinger*, the first German battle-cruiser to carry this calibre of gun, was known to have been completed for service in 1914, and with the *Von der Tann*, *Moltke*, *Goeben*, and *Seydlitz*, which joined the Fleet in 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 respectively, there were 5 ships of this Dreadnought cruiser type in the German Navy. The next ship of the type for completion was the *Lützow*, of the 1912 programme, which was launched at Danzig on Nov. 29th, 1913; and the 1913 vessel was the *Ersatz-Hertha*, begun twelve months later. A battle-cruiser was launched at Wilhelmshaven on August 1st, **1915**, and named the *Hindenburg*, which was understood to be the ship of the 1913 programme, the delay in her launch being attributed to the fact that she will carry 17-in. guns in place of the 12-in. for which she was originally designed. The German Navy Law provides for the laying down of one battle-cruiser each year until **1917**. If all the programmes up to this year were advanced, the total would be eleven ships. The ex-Greek battle-cruiser *Salamis*, building in a German yard when war began, would make a twelfth. From this number, the *Goeben* should be deducted from any calculation affecting the North Sea, as she is in Turkish waters; and the *Moltke* was seriously damaged by being torpedoed by a British submarine under Commander Noel F. Laurence in the Baltic on August 19th, **1915**.

Small cruisers have been constructed at the rate of two each year. Torpedo-boat destroyers were built in classes of twelve each year, and constructed within from twelve to eighteen months. The numbers of submarines built each year varied according to the progress of types and the amount of money devoted to the purpose, and secrecy was observed regarding the exact figures.

As regards the losses sustained by the German Fleet in the war, these are as follows: A battleship of the Deutschland class was torpedoed in the Baltic on July 2nd, **1915**. The battle-cruiser *Moltke* was torpedoed, but not sunk, on August 19th, **1915**. The armoured cruisers *Blucher*, *Scharnhorst*, and *Gneisenau* were sunk in the battles off the Dogger Bank and the Falklands; the *Yorck* and *Friedrich Carl* were destroyed by mines; and the *Prinz Adalbert* was torpedoed and sunk on October 23rd, **1915**. Of light cruisers, six which were employed on commerce raiding were destroyed, the *Emden*, *Leipzig*, *Nürnberg*, *Dresden*, *Karlsruhe*, and *Königsberg*, and six others were lost in the Heligoland Bight action, or by torpedo attack, etc., these being the *Köln*, *Mainz*, *Ariadne*, *Magdeburg*, *Undine* and *Hela*. The light cruiser *Gazelle* was torpedoed, but not sunk, on January 25, 1915. The auxiliary cruisers lost include the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, *Cap Trafalgar*, *Navarra*, and *Markomannia* (sunk), the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, *Prince Eitel Frederick*, *Berlin*, *Karnak*, and others (interned), and the *Bethania*, *Spreewald*, *Macedonia*, and others (captured). The minelayer *Königin Luise* was sunk on the first day of the war, and the *Albatross* driven ashore and burnt on July 2, 1915.

The submarines lost are not definitely known, for reasons stated by Mr. Balfour in Parliament on Sept. 30th, **1915**. American reports, said to be authoritative, placed the full total up to that date as between 60 and 70, and a Copenhagen estimate at the same time gave the number as 54. It was revealed by the journalists who were permitted to visit the Grand Fleet in September that German submarines had been caught and sunk or captured by gun-fire, by nets, by ramming, by explosive bombs, and in other ways.

GREECE.

A staff of British naval officers has been lent to the Greek Government since April 1911, and in September, 1913, Rear-Admiral Mark E. F. Kerr was lent by the British Government to take charge of it. The Navy consists of the battleships *Kilkis* and *Lemnos*, of 13,000 tons, launched in 1905, and purchased from the United States Government in 1914; the armoured cruiser *Georgios Averoff*, of 9,680 tons, launched in 1908; 3 small battleships, of about 4,800 tons displacement, launched in 1889-90; 18 modern destroyers and torpedo-boats; 2 submarines; and a few gunboats and torpedo craft of no large fighting value. The torpedo craft include six modern destroyers purchased just before the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1912. There is a naval *personnel* of about 4,000, conscripts for two years or voluntary enlistment. A small arsenal is situated at the Piræus. In January 1913 the keel was laid at the Vulcan yard, Stettin, of the battleship *Salamis*, of 19,500 tons, but the Germans have now acquired this vessel, and some torpedo boats were also building at Stettin.

ITALY.

Italy declared war on Austria on May 23, 1915. In the first five months of hostilities she lost two armoured vessels by submarine attack, the *Amalfi* on July 7 and *Giuseppe Gari-*

baldi on July 18. The battleship *Benedetto Bim* was sunk by fire and explosion on Sept. 28. Other losses included the destroyer *Turbine* on May 24, and the submarine *Medusa* on June 17.

There are **three Naval Districts**, each administered by a flag officer. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by **conscription**; all men following a seafaring life of 20 years of age must serve at sea for 18 months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for 4 years. There are also training-schools for boys.

Chief Constructor, Giuseppe Valsecchi. **President of the Superior Council,** Vice-Admiral Luigi Faravelli. **Chief of the Naval War Staff,** Vice-Admiral Rocca.

The **personnel** voted for **1914-15** was 40,063 officers and men, of which number about one-third are volunteers and the remainder conscript. The **executive officers** are divided thus: 1 admiral, 7 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 56 captains, 75 commanders, 85 lieut.-commanders, 420 lieutenants, and 340 sub-lieutenants.

JAPAN.

The only losses reported to have been sustained by the Japanese Fleet since it came into the war on the side of the Allies on August 23rd, 1914, are those caused by German mines at Kiaochau. Their chief victim was the light cruiser *Takachiko*, which was sunk on Oct. 17th, 1914. The destroyer *Shirataye* was lost by grounding near Kiaochau on Sept. 4th, 1914. The Japanese Training Squadron visited Melbourne in June **1915**, when the Commonwealth Premier, Mr. Fisher, and Defence Minister, Mr. Pearce, said that Japan had rendered valuable aid to the Allied cause. A Japanese warship assisted in convoying Australian troops, and Japan took an important part in the sweeping movement which cleared the German warships from the Pacific.

The number of **officers and men** available for active service is 65,599. There is also a small reserve of some 6,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 8 admirals, 17 vice-admirals, 33 rear-admirals, 101 captains, 202 commanders, 243 lieutenant-commanders, 591 lieutenants, 842 sub-lieutenants, and 298 midshipmen.

RUMANIA.

The Rumanian Navy includes 1 protected cruiser; 4 monitors; 8 torpedo-boats; and 12 gunboats and launches for service on the Danube.

RUSSIA.

The only losses sustained by the Russian Fleet in the war are those of the *Pallada*, armoured cruiser, torpedoed by submarine in the Baltic on Oct. 11th, 1914; the *Jemchug*, light cruiser, sunk by the *Emden* at Penang on Oct. 29th, 1914; the *Sivoutch*, gunboat, lost in the fighting in Moon Sound, Gulf of Riga, on August 20th, **1915**; and a very few torpedo and auxiliary craft.

The number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty is thus constituted:—

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch (appointed April 1st, 1911).

Assistant Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Bubnoff.

Chief of the Staff, Rear-Admiral Kriasieff.

Chief of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Prince Lieven.

Members of the Admiralty Council. — Vice-Admirals Jakowlev, Litvinoff, Reizenstein, and Sazarenny.

The **number of men** voted for 1914 was 59,425. The chief officers in active service, not including flag officers attached to the Naval Artillery or occupying administrative positions in some other branch, were 2 admirals, 13 vice-admirals, and 27 rear-admirals.

TURKEY.

A German officer, Admiral Suchon, has been reported to be in command of the Turkish Fleet.

There were about **13,000 officers and men** in the Navy in October 1914.

The **strength in ships** in October 1914 was: Battleships, 4; protected cruisers, 2; torpedo vessels, 2; gunboats, 15; torpedo-boat destroyers, 8; torpedo boats, 16.

Of the above list, the battleship *Messoudieh* was torpedoed in the Dardanelles on Dec. 13th, 1914, by the British submarine *B.11* (Lieutenant N. D. Holbrook, who had to take his vessel under five rows of mines, and was awarded the V.C for the exploit). The *Barbarossa*, a second battleship, was also torpedoed by a British submarine on August 8th, **1915**. The light cruiser *Medjidieh* was sunk by a mine near Odessa on April 3rd, **1915**, and raised by the Russians two months later. The gunboat *Berk-i-Satvet* was torpedoed on August 12th, **1915**, and about eight other torpedo and gunboats have also been sunk, including the *Dhair Hissar*, escaped from Smyrna, which attacked the British transport *Manitou* on April 17th, **1915**, and was afterwards driven ashore and wrecked on the coast of Chios.

UNITED STATES.

The U.S. Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The *Secretary of the Navy* is Josephus Daniels; and the *Assistant-Secretary*, Franklin D. Roosevelt (both app. March 1913).

Admiral George Dewey is President of the General Board of the Navy, and Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, a former Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, is Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Commanders-in-Chief afloat are Admiral Frank F. Fletcher (Atlantic), Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow (Pacific), and Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter (Asiatic Fleet). Major-General George Barnett commands the Marine Corps.

The total number of **enlisted men** in the Navy and Marines is 67,644.

On Oct. 15th, **1915**, President Wilson approved the scheme of Mr. Daniels for a five years' naval building programme, to include ten battleships and six battle-cruisers, with a proportionate number of sea-going submarines, coast submarines, scout cruisers, destroyers, and auxiliaries, the whole to cost 500,000,000 dollars (£100,000,000). The first year's programme includes two Dreadnoughts and two battle-cruisers.

The **strength in ships built, building, and projected** (October 1915) is as follows:

	Built.	Building.	Projected.
Battleships	35	4	1
Coast-defence vessels	9	—	—
Armoured cruisers	14	—	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	3	—	—
2nd class	15	—	—
Unprotected cruisers	3	—	—
Scouts (protected)	3	—	—
Torpedo vessels	2	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	60	8	—
Torpedo boats	21	—	—
Submarines	31	20	2
Gunboats	31	3	—

The thirty-five completed battleships include twelve of the Dreadnought type, of which four were completed in 1909, two in 1911, two in 1912, two in 1914, and two in 1915, the *Nevada* and *Oklahoma*. The battleships *Pennsylvania*, *Arizona*, *Mississippi*, and *Idaho* were building; and the *California* was authorised but not begun.

The **Government dockyards** are situated as follows:—**Brooklyn**: one large dock, two smaller. **Norfolk, Va.**: one large dock, one smaller. **Mare Island, Cal.**: two large docks. **Boston, Mass.**: one small dock. **League Island, Pa.**: one large wooden dock. **Portsmouth, N.H.**, one small dock; Charleston, S.C., one dry dock; Bremerton, Washington, ordnance yard. New docks able to take any warship are in course of construction at the Navy Yards at Brooklyn, Mare Island, League Island, and Portsmouth.

ARMIES OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

Particulars of the armies of the principal foreign countries are given below, the countries being arranged in alphabetical order.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The active army of the Dual Monarchy is **an organisation common to both kingdoms.** In addition to this, there are two second-line armies, fully organised in peace, and distinct both from the "common army" and from each other—the Austrian **Landwehr** and the Hungarian **Honved**; while behind all these are the various "Landsturms" of older men.

The peace strengths before the war were as follows:

Common Army	339,366
Austrian Landwehr	50,544
Hungarian Honved	38,529
Bosnia-Herzegovina troops	6,618
	435,057

(These are the normal budgetary effectives.)

The war strengths before the war were estimated to be:

Common Army	1,360,000
Landwehr	240 000
Honved	220,000
	1,820,000

It was believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm, over 3,500,000 men could ultimately be put in the field, trained and untrained.

BELGIUM.

The **Army was reorganised** on the basis of personal service under laws of Dec. 14th, 1909, and June 19th, 1913. Service in peace time was for 15 to 24 months (according to arm) with the colours, followed by the remainder of 8 years on unlimited furlough, with occasional short repetition courses; after which 5 years were passed in the reserve. All able-bodied men not otherwise accounted for were enrolled in the **Garde Civique**, which was chiefly for the maintenance of public order and was under the Minister of the Interior in peace time. Total war strength, 220,000.

BULGARIA.

Service with the colours, 2 years in the infantry and 3 in other arms (in practice less); in the army reserve 18 years, and in the militia 6 to 7 years. Peace strength, about 68,500; war strength, about 320,000.

DENMARK.

Service compulsory, and liability is for 16 years, half in the line and half in the reserve. Training with the colours is 5 to 12 months. Only a portion of the annual contingent is taken for training. Estimated mobilisation strength 83,000 men, of whom 75,000 would be field troops. The rifle is the Krag-Jörgensen and the gun a Krupp quick-firer.

FRANCE.

Before the European War the French Army was **organised in 21 army corps**, exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis.

The Active Army was constituted as follows: about 525 battalions of line **Infantry**, 31 battalions of Chasseurs (including Alpine Chasseurs and cyclists), 12 Foreign Legion, 24 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs (natives), 1 Saharan Tirailleurs (natives), and 5 African Light Infantry (of men under sentence for military or civil offences). The **Cavalry**, under a law of 1912, was increased to 91 regiments of 52 squadrons each—including 4 white (Chasseurs d'Afrique) and 6 native (Spahis) regiments in Algeria; also 2 squadrons for the Sahara, and squadrons in Senegal, Indo-China, etc. The **Artillery**, reorganised under the law of 1909, was constituted as follows: 30 coast and 50 fortress batteries, 618 field batteries, 21 Rimailho 6-in. field howitzer batteries, 15 mountain batteries, and 16 horse batteries. In addition, outside France and Corsica, 8 coast, 16 field, and 3 mountain batteries. The **Engineers** were organised into 8 regiments, and the **Military Train** had 21 squadrons.

The Colonial Army was a wholly distinct force, recruited by volunteering exclusively, and consisted of the garrisons overseas (except

in Algiers and Tunis) and an expeditionary corps of 3 divisions stationed in France, chiefly in the seaports.

The establishment in 1913 was:—

	Officers.	Men.
Home Army (including Algiers and Tunis, and troops of these in Morocco)	28,932	563,506
Gendarmerie, etc.	675	24,315
	29,607	587,821
Colonial Army in France	4,130	27,000
Overseas, white		24,000
„ native		36,000
	4,130	87,000
Total approximately	33,700	675,000

Men served 3 years in the Active Army, 10 years in its reserve, 6 years in the Territorial Army, and 6 in its reserve. Reservists and Territorial soldiers were called out for periodical training.

GERMANY.

The army of the German Empire, though uniformly modelled on the Prussian, retains its federal character. The Prussian Ministry of War and General Staff, however, administer the contingents of Baden, Württemberg, and the smaller States, and the Saxon and Bavarian Governments, while administering their own forces, practically conform to the Prussian lead. The military relations of these States to Prussia are laid down in a series of treaties, of which the main point is that the King of Prussia, and therefore the Prussian General Staff, are in supreme control of operations.

Before the European War the German Army consisted of 651 battalions, 555 squadrons, 633 batteries, 226 batteries of heavy and fortress artillery, 44 pioneer battalions, with certain technical troops in addition, 21 of communication troops, and 26 of train, all these units at a high peace effective.

The **service** in the Standing Army was in theory as follows: Every German fit to bear arms belonged for 7 years to the Regular Army, during the 5 following years to the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to March 31st of the year in which he completed his 39th year, to the 2nd Levy of the Landwehr. During their period of service in the Regular Army, men belonging to the cavalry and horse artillery spent 3 years with the colours; men of all other branches of the service remained 2 years with the colours.

The total **war strength** was considered to be approximately **4,350,000** men, including the field army and its reserve formations, the Landwehr (1,800,000), and trained men of the Landsturm (800,000). But the highly trained and vigorous first line would not greatly exceed 1,500,000; total men, trained and untrained, supposed to be available, number **9,898,000**.

The armament of the German infantry is a modern Mauser, that of the field artillery a converted gun of admittedly inferior power.

GREECE.

Before the Balkan Wars the Greek Army was in principle recruited on the universal service basis, 2 years in the active army, 10 in the reserve, 9 in the 2nd reserve, and 14 in the National Guard, the last being of course an unorganised Landsturm. The peace strength for **1915** was 60,000, but the war-field strength may be put at 300,000. The infantry weapon is a Mannlicher, the gun a quick-firer of Creusot make.

ITALY.

The able-bodied men annually becoming liable for service are divided partly by exemptions and partly by lot into three portions, only the first of which (one-third of the whole) is fully trained, the second undergoing a recruit course and a few repetition courses in later years, and the third performing no service at all. The full period of service is 2 years with the colours, 6 on furlough, and 4 in the Mobile Militia. Men of the second portion, though taken only for slight training, have the same periods of liability for service. The third portion is untrained. Of recent years large numbers of Mobile Militia (which still consists of fully trained reservists only) have been embodied for brief refresher trainings. There are **12 army corps**, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the district of Rome there are 3. **The organisation** of the permanent army comprises 96 regiments of line **infantry**, 12 regiments of bersaglieri, and 8 Alpine regiments (in all 389 battalions). There are 29 regiments of **cavalry** (150 squadrons), and 36 regiments of **field artillery**, with 192 gun batteries. The army also comprises 1 regiment of **horse artillery** (8 batteries), 2 of **mountain artillery** (36 batteries), 10 regiments of **coast artillery** and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of **fortress artillery** and 6 of **engineers**. A battalion of aviators has also been created.

The mean **peace effective** was about 15,000 officers and 290,000 men.

The **total war strength of the forces** is roughly as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are untrained:—

With the colours, officers and men			300,000
On unlimited furlough	„	„	450,000
Mobile Militia	„	„	320,000
Territorial Militia	„	„	2,200,000
Total on a war footing	„	„	3,270,000

Of whom 1,070,000 are more or less trained.

JAPAN.

The military forces are the **Active Army**, with the first and second reserves, the **National Army** and its reserve, some special forces, and the Militia of certain of the islands. A Japanese is liable for military service between the ages of 17 and 40, but the age of enlistment is ordinarily 20. Under the law of 1905 the period is 2 years for the infantry and 3 years for other arms, with the colours (Geneki), a total period of $7\frac{1}{2}$ years being completed in the first reserve (Yobi). The $7\frac{1}{2}$ years is followed by 10 years with the second reserve (Kobi), making $17\frac{1}{2}$ years in all. The remaining years of liability are passed in the National Army (Kokumin). The peace strength is about 280,000, and the mobilisable war strength about 1,400,000.

MONTENEGRO.

The army is on a militia basis, and the forces, in proportion to the size of the territory and the population, are larger than in any other European country. Every Montenegrin subject

is liable from 19 to 62 years of age—*i.e.* for a total period of 45 years—2 years in the recruits class (with a **maximum** of six months' training each year), 33 years in the active army (with a maximum of fifteen days' training each year), and 10 years in the reserve. These training periods are not realised in practice. Total war strength estimated (perhaps over-estimated) at from 30,000 to 50,000 men. There are no cavalry, except a few men for escort duty and dispatch riding.

NETHERLANDS.

Every citizen serves 7 years in the Militia, followed by five years in the Landweer, and up to the age of 40 in the Landsturm. The peace strength (cadres and trainees only) is 22,000, and the war strength is estimated at 200,000 men.

The **Army of the Dutch East Indies** is a distinct force with an effective strength of 36,821 officers and men, including 12,841 Europeans. Recruiting is voluntary. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops.

NORWAY.

Service in the Ligne 12 years, the Landvaern 8 years, and the Landstorm until the age of 50. The military force available for service beyond the frontier is estimated at 30,000, and the **total armed strength** at 70,000 on mobilisation. Armament: Krag-Jörgensen rifle and Ehrhardt (1901) quick-firing gun (older models are still in the service).

PORTUGAL.

Service obligatory between the ages of 20 and 45; during the twenty-first year recruits are called up for 15 weeks (infantry, 20 for artillery, and 30 for cavalry), and thereafter until the end of the thirtieth year they perform an annual training of 2 weeks. Subsequent service (without training) is for 10 years in the reserve and 5 in the national army. Financial considerations, here as elsewhere, prevent the training of the whole annual contingent. The active army exists as a small permanent force during the non-training season, in virtue of voluntary enlistments for one year's continuous service. Men not taken for training pay a military tax. The **peace footing**, not including colonial garrisons, is about 30,000. The **war footing** is about 120,000, and there will ultimately be above 140,000 more trained men available.

RUMANIA.

Liability to service is compulsory and universal from 21 to 42 years of age, with a certain amount of preliminary training between the ages of 19 and 21. The peace strength is 101,348, and the war strength is over 500,000 probably. The infantry rifle is the Mannlicher, the field gun a Krupp quick-firer.

RUSSIA.

The **peace strength** has been given as follows:

	Europe and the Caucasus.	Asiatic Russia.
Infantry . .	627,000 men.	83,000 men.
Cavalry . .	116,000 ,,	14,000 ,,
Artillery . .	138,000 ,,	15,000 ,,
Engineers .	34,000 ,,	8,000 ,,
Army Services	34,000 ,,	5,000 ,,
Total . .	949,000 ,,	124,000 ,,

Including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, some authorities give the total peace strength as 1,400,000, including 60,000 in Turkestan and Semirietshenk and 280,000 in Siberia.

In the Russian Empire about 1,100,000 men (not including Cossacks) annually attain the age for joining the army; exemptions are numerous, as only a little more than one-third of the contingent is required for service. **Liability to service** lasts from the 21st to the 43rd year. Those who join the Standing Army spend 3 years with the colours (4 in the cavalry and horse artillery), 16 to 15 in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opolchenié, or Militia. The Opolchenié embraces: (1) The surplus of the annual contingent (untrained); (2) men who have completed service with the colours and in the reserve under a law of March 1911.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year, and finds his own horse and equipment, as in the Indian Silladar cavalry. For the first year his service is purely local; but for the next twelve years he belongs to the "front" category, which consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve. These are the rules for Don Cossacks, the terms of service being slightly different for other contingents. The **peace effective of the Cossacks** is stated to be 66,000, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 58,000 are permanently with the colours. The **war strength** is given as about 150,000.

The **war strength** of the Russian forces before war broke out was considered to consist of about **56,500 officers and 2,855,000 men.** These form the Active Army, but are not all available in any one part of the Empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 150,000, inclusive of the Opolchenié. The war strength in trained men is estimated at between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000.

SERBIA.

Service is universally compulsory; liability begins at 17 and training at 21. The average peace effective was about 24,000, but the war strength was computed at 270,000, without including the Third Ban.

SPAIN.

A new army law of June 29th, 1911, established personal obligatory service for Spaniards with few special exceptions. There are two categories, one for service with the colours, nominally 3 but in practice 2 years, and the other receiving less than 1 year's training. This is followed by 5 years in the Second Portion of the army, 6 years in the Reserve, and the remainder of the total liability of 18 years in the Territorial Reserve.

The effective of the permanent army in 1913 was 123,000. The Second Portion of the army now numbers about 260,000, the Reserve 290,000, and the Territorial Reserve 500,000.

The infantry armament is a Mauser, and the field-gun a Creusot quick-firer.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Army was reorganised in 1914. **General personal service** has been adopted, the total liability being for 19 years. The periods of training with the colours, which are spread over four years, aggregate 8-12 months, according to the man's branch. These four and another four years constitute the period of a man's service in the first line of the Bevaring, after which he remains for 4 in the second, and 8 in the Landstorm. The approximate war strength is 230,000 men of the first line, 90,000 of the second line, and 165,000 of the Landstorm, and under the new scheme is expected to rise to a total of 600,000.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve thirteen years in the **Auszug** or **Élite**, eight in the **Landwehr**, and the remaining years up to the age of 48 in the **Landsturm**. Recruit course in the first year is 92 days for the Cavalry, 77 days for the Artillery, and 67 days for the Infantry, with repetition courses of 13 days in each of the second to eighth years.

The field army is over 200,000 strong, about 140,000 men being in the Auszug and the rest in the Landwehr. The Landsturm consists of about 300,000 men, and like all third-line forces is intended for defence of communications, railways, etc. The armament is the 1896 rifle and a Krupp quick-firer field-gun, model 1903.

TURKEY.

Liability to service 3 years in the **Nizam** (active army) preceded by 4 years and followed by 6 years in the army reserve (**Ikhtiyat**), after which 8 years in the **First Redif**.

Peace strength supposed to be 281,658 with perhaps 250,000 Reserves, and 200,000 First Redifs. This, with the younger Mustahfiz and the whole of the Second Redifs, would constitute well over 1,000,000 men, 750,000 of them fully trained. But only a portion of the total effort in arms could be delivered at one time or in one place, though in a prolonged campaign the reserve strength of the Empire was bound to tell.

UNITED STATES.

The legal maximum enlisted strength of the Regular Army is 100,000, but the actual administrative maximum is lower. In 1914 the strength was 87,781 enlisted men, 4,701 officers and 5,096 Philippine scouts. Stringent selection is enforced in recruiting, and only about one applicant in six is accepted. The question of increasing the peace effective is being considered, owing to the demands of the Hawaii and Canal Zone garrisons.

The **regular forces** consist of 15 regiments of **Cavalry**, 36 batteries of **Artillery**, 70 coast batteries, and 30 regiments of **Infantry**, besides engineers and technical and departmental troops. The infantry regiment is divided into three battalions of four companies. The irregular forces are the native Porto Rico regiment, 8 battalions, and 18 companies of Philippine scouts, and some Indian mounted scouts.

Under the Militia Law 1908, the **organised militia** (the State Forces referred to above) have been reconstituted, and the total strength in 1914 was 8,792 officers and 119,251 enlisted men. Most of the States have prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within a few years the force is expected to have assumed an efficient military character; but at present there is great variation in condition, training, and distribution as compared with population-grouping (New York for example, supplying nearly 12 per cent. of the whole force).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

This Committee was constituted in March 1910, and its terms of reference were "to advise the Board of Trade (1) on the work of their Commercial Intelligence Branch and on such matters relating to Foreign Tariffs and other commercial questions as the Board may refer to them; and (2) as to Commercial Missions abroad, or other means of obtaining and diffusing information for the benefit of British trade." The Committee was reconstituted with much enlarged terms of reference in Nov. 1913. The information collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, E.C.) relates principally to: names of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; foreign and colonial contracts open to tender, and other openings for British trade; foreign and colonial tariffs and customs regulations; commercial statistics; regulations concerning commercial travellers and their samples; laws affecting patents, designs, and trade marks in foreign countries; certificates of origin; and trade conditions (terms of payment, credit, agency conditions, means of recovery of debts, etc.) in various countries.

Commercial Travellers.—Cd. 7031 of 1914 (*9d.*) summarises the Regulations in force in British India, the British Self-Governing Dominions, the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and in Foreign Countries with regard to **British Commercial Travellers.** It appears that there are practically no special regulations affecting commercial travellers in the British Dominions; in some cases they are accorded certain privileges on the railways, whilst in others they are subject to income tax on the sales effected. In the Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal, however, commercial travellers are required to take out a licence, varying from £50 to £5. The following countries require commercial travellers to take out a licence, under varying conditions—Argentine Republic, Bulgaria, Denmark, Haiti, Norway, Paraguay, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay. In Brazil there is no federal tax, but taxes in some of the States, while in Bolivia, Colombia, and Panama there are municipal or departmental taxes to be paid by commercial travellers. No other countries than those mentioned require licences, but regulations vary as to passports, etc.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[**Note.**—The information given on the following pages concerning the countries now at war must be considered as liable to extensive modification, in view of present and future events. The times of mail transits are those for normal conditions. Under Belgium, Germany, and Russia the exports and imports to and from the United Kingdom are given in detail for 1913, as being of more value for that, the last normal year; the figures for 1914 are given in total, not in detail.]

ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, is a country of North-east Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. The country is made up of a number of **states**, the chief of which are **Tigré** in the north, **Amhara** in the west and centre, and **Shoa** in the south. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigré assumed the chief power as Johannes II. To him, in '89, succeeded Menelik II., King of Shoa. In June 1908 he nominated Lij Yasu (b. 1896), who is a G.C.V.O., son of Ras Mikael and the Emperor's daughter, Shoagash, as his successor. In May 1909 Lij Yasu was married to Waizero Romanie (b. 1901), grand-daughter of the Emperor Johannes II., and niece of the Empress Taitou. Two days after the marriage **Lij Yasu** was publicly proclaimed heir to the imperial throne and succeeded on the death of Menelik in Dec. 1913.

On July 6th, 1906, an **agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy**, as to their interests in Abyssinia, was concluded, and signed on Dec. 13th, 1906. It provided for the maintenance of the political and territorial *status quo* and of the open door; agreements were also made concerning railway construction.

The railway from Deré Dawa will shortly be open for traffic as far as Adis Ababa, where the rails have already been laid.

Each large province is under a Ras or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. In Oct. 1907, when the formation of a **Cabinet** Council was decreed, Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs were appointed. The **army** numbers potentially some 250,000, mostly irregulars.

The religion is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are also Mohammedans, Gallas, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000, and Somalis. A decree ordering compulsory education for all male children over 12 was issued in Oct. 1907, but is at present a dead letter. There is one school, with Coptic teachers from Egypt, in Adis Ababa. Cattle-raising is the country's chief industry. Abyssinian trade passes through the port of Jibuti in French Somaliland, Massowah in Erythrea, Zaila in British Somaliland, Moyale on the British East African frontier, and Gambela, Roseires, and Gallabat on the Sudan border. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. **Exports**: ivory, gold dust (value, 1913, £50,000), musk, coffee, hides, rubber, and beeswax.

Area, 400,000 sq. m.; **population**, estimated at 8,000,000. The capital is **Adis Ababa**, pop. about 50,000; and **Harrar**, in Eastern Abyssinia, about 40,000.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £3,631; 1913, £8,609; 1914, £8,106.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £4,926; 1913, £5,620; 1914, £6,187.

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Cons.-Gen., Capt. the Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O. (£1,500).—*Consuls*, Gerald Campbell (Adis Ababa) (£600-£700); Major A. S. Lawrence (Actg. Harrar); for Western Abyssinia, C. H. Walker; for Southern Ethiopia, A. W. Hodson (Mega); for North-western Abyssinia, C. H. Armbruster (Gondar); *Vice-Consul*, P. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.

Mail transit: 22-23 days.

AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khaibar, about 600 miles. Its **area** is about 245,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by Baluchistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by the Russian Central Asian States. **Kabul** is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the **population** (4,500,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by the strength of the Ameer. The four principal provinces are Kabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahometans.

The present **Ameer** is **Habibullah Khan**, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Abdurrahman Khan. He was born July 3rd, 1872, succeeded on Oct. 3rd, 1901, and was formally enthroned in March 1902. His eldest son is Inayatulla, born Oct. 20th, 1888. The Ameer has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. By the treaty of 1893, confirmed in 1905, the Ameer accepts the advice of the British Government in regard to his relations with foreign powers, and is guaranteed against unprovoked aggression on his dominions.

By the **Anglo-Russian Convention, 1907**, the British Government declared that it had no intention of changing the political *status quo*, would not annex or occupy the country or intervene in its internal administration, and undertook not to act or encourage Afghanistan to act in a way to threaten Russia. The Russian Government declared that Afghanistan was outside the Russian sphere of influence, and undertook to act in all political relations with Afghanistan through the British Government, and not to send agents to Afghanistan. Equality of treatment in trade matters for both countries was agreed upon. All these provisions were made subject to the signature of the Agreement by the Ameer. "Oriental rulers," said Sir Edward Grey in 1912, "are very suspicious, and the Ameer has not signed

it. Russia, however, has entirely waived that condition in practice, and has loyally observed that part of the Agreement."

The **army** numbers (peace strength) 40,000 regulars and 25,000 irregulars; war strength, 140,000.

Silks, felts and carpets are manufactured. **Exports**: asafœtida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. The **exports** are estimated at about £650,000 a year, and the **imports** £900,000 a year. Of late years Russian trade competition has been severe.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Kabul, Hafiz Saifullah Khan (Rs. 1,250).

ALBANIA.

An autonomous state, carved out of the former possessions of Turkey in Europe, as a resultant of the Balkan war. It extends from the southern frontier of Montenegro to the northern boundaries of Greece. The crown was offered to and accepted by Prince Frederick William of Wied on Feb. 21st, 1914. After a chequered reign of eleven months, spent mostly in endeavours to retain his crown against unwilling sections of the people, he resigned in September 1914. The country is again in its original state of anarchy, and its boundaries as settled by the Powers are being encroached upon. The country is wild in character, and its people of an independent and lawless nature, so that Turkish authority over the country was authority only in name. The cultivation of grain and cattle-rearing are the chief industries, but there is some mining (mineral pitch), and olive oil, valonia, sumach leaves, and tobacco are also produced. The population is probably about 1,500,000, of whom 1,200,000 are Albanians. The majority of the population is Mohammedan. Scutari, taken by the Montenegrins, but surrendered by compulsion of the Powers, is the most important town. Population about 30,000. An International Commission of Control was set up by the Great Powers to direct the organisation and progress of the State, but the future of the country is no doubt at present in the melting pot.

ANDORRA.

A republic under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. **Area**, 175 sq. m.; **pop.** 6,000.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia, having an **area** of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and a **population** of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under **Turkish rule**. See TURKEY. Outside these provinces the country is practically divided between **the Bedouin tribes**, the chief of which, the great Shammar tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent population of about 10,000; and the fanatical **Wahabite tribes** of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riadh. **The chief exports** are dates, sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Lt.-Col. A. E. Benn, C.I.E. (Rs. 1,750).

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 10 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The boundary between the Republic and Chile, which had been the cause of much friction, was submitted to the arbitration of King Edward VII., whose award was published on Nov. 20th, 1902 (see ed. 1903 for details). A general treaty of arbitration was also concluded between the two countries on Aug. 12th, 1902.

The constitution of 1853, modified in '62 and '98, closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a **President**, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being immediately re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a **Senate** of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a **House of Deputies** of 120 members elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The Session lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. The President has a salary of about £6,000 per annum, and the Vice-President about £3,000. Senators and Deputies are paid about £1,060 a year.

Army.—Compulsory service from 20 to 45 years—1 year with the colours, 9 army reserve, 10 years national guard, 5 years territorial guard. Peace strength about 24,000, war strength about 250,000.

Armament, a new model Mauser rifle and a Krupp quick-firing 7·5 c.m. field gun.

Industries, Statistics, etc.

The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The **State religion** is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. **Education** is free, secular and compulsory between 6 and 14, but there is a great deal of illiteracy. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed, particularly petroleum; it is estimated that for 1915 the output of the Comodoro Rivadavia oilfields was over 15,000 tons a month. Farming and stock-breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. The **chief exports** are wool, meat, hides, butter, and grain. There are several Jewish agricultural colonies, promoted by the Jewish Colonisation Association, and a number of Boer immigrants settled in the country, but few are now left. The immigrants in 1914 numbered 115,308; of these 52,211 were Spaniards and 35,946 Italians. Length of **railways**, 21,880 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic.

Area, 1,135,840 sq. miles. A census was taken in 1914, but the figures have not yet been made public; the National Statistical Department estimates the **population** at 7,467,878, the great majority of Spanish and Italian origin. **Capital** of the republic, **Buenos Aires** (pop. 1914, 1,700,000). Other large towns are Rosario, pop. 219,677; Cordoba, 100,000; and Tucuman, 78,695. Capital of the province of Buenos Aires, La Plata, pop. 106,382. There is said to be nearly £500,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina, most of it very profitably. The number of British subjects in Buenos Aires is estimated at 30,000.

Revenue, 1913, £39,024,241; 1914 (est.), £42,615,000; 1915 (est.), £34,570,000.
Expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, 1913, £38,529,421; 1914, £44,291,000; 1915 (est), £34,570,000.
Public Debt, 1914, external, £62,485,000; internal, £46,519,000.
Total imports, 1912, £76,359,895; 1913, £84,270,508; 1914, £54,364,000; **total exports**, 1912, £95,315,725; 1913, £96,703,909; 1914, £69,851,000.

Exports to U.K., 1914, £37,219,290:

Wheat . .	£2,581,383	Oleo-margarine	£365,719
Oats . .	1,174,415	Sugar, refined .	558,954
Maize . .	8,601,441	,, unrefined	433,132
Beef . . .	13,134,530	Hides . .	617,740
Mutton . .	2,320,810	Linseed . .	2,285,297
Other meat	1,533,116	Wool . . .	1,826,228

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £14,578,341:

Coal and coke .	£2,539,417	Electrical goods	£293,594
Bags and sacks	208,443	Jute . . .	231,371
Carriages, railway	510,709	Machinery. .	1,391,872
,, other	123,850	Iron and steel	
China and earthenware . .	260,504	manufactures	2,760,036
		Ships and boats	378,884
Cotton goods .	1,388,911	Woollens . .	821,066

(In 1913 Argentine exports to the U.K. were valued at £42,485,391, and Argentine imports of U.K. produce £22,640,921.)

President: Señor V. de la Plaza.
Ministry: *Minister of the Interior*, Miguel Ortiz. *Foreign Affairs and Worship*, José Luis Murature. *Finance*, Francisco J. Oliver. *Justice and Public Instruction*, Carlo S. Lamas. *Agriculture*, Horacio Calderón. *Public Works*, Manuel Moyano. *War*, General Allaria. *Marine*, Admiral P. Saenz Valiente.
Legation in London, 2, Palace Gate, W.—*Minister*, Don Vicente J. Dominguez.—*Secretaries*, Jacinto L. Villegas, Luis H. Dominguez.—*Attaché*, Carlos M. Dominguez.—*Consul-General*, Dr. S. Garcia Uriburu, 601, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*Assist. Consul*, Arturo Parker.
British Legation, Buenos Aires: *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (£3,500); *3rd Sec.*, E. Millington-Drake.—*Naval Attaché*, Capt. E. D. Boyle, R.N.
Consul-General: Horatio A. G. Mackie (Buenos Aires) (£1,600).—*Consul:* S. S. Dickson (Rosario) (£750). *Vice-Consuls:* David Rodgers, D. F. S. Filliter (temp.). C. F. A. Bristow, R. J. Knox (Buenos Aires); vacant (Bahia Blanca); F. E. Tirbutt (Tucuman); S. H. Puleston (La Plata); C. T. Alt (Port Madryn); H. G. Norman (Santa Fé); F. Darch (Villa Constitucion). *Consular Agents:* E. C. Boas (La Plata); R. G. Rae (Port Gallegos).
Steamship lines to Buenos Aires: see p. 284.
Fares: £8 to £39. **Mail transit**: 22 days.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ruler.

Franz Josef I., b. Aug. 18th, 1830, was son of the late Archduke Franz Karl, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2nd, '48. Crowned King of Hungary June 8th, '67. The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of **peace of Villafranca**, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the **duchy of Holstein**, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, **Venetia** also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the **Berlin Congress** ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary, and annexed in 1908. In '54 the Emperor Franz Josef married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie (daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph in Bavaria), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at Geneva in '98. The death of the Crown Prince Rudolph made the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, a nephew of the Emperor, the heir to the throne; on his assassination, June 28th, 1914, the Archduke Karl Franz Josef (*b.* Aug. 17th, '87) became heir-presumptive. He married in 1911 the Princess Zita of Bourbon Parma, and has a son, Franz Josef Otto (*b.* Nov. '12); a daughter, Adelheid (*b.* Jan. 3rd, '14), and a son, Robert Karl Ludwig (*b.* Feb. 9th, '15). The Civil List of the Emperor-King is £941,666, half paid by Austria and half by Hungary.

The Delegations and the Ausgleich.

Austria-Hungary is a dual monarchy composed of a Cisleithan portion known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. The reigning dynasty is the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the **Ausgleich**, or Compromise made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united in the establishment of a common army and navy, and in the conduct of foreign affairs. The examination of the requirements of the common services and the recommendation of the money to be voted for common purposes are entrusted to the **Delegations**. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the Upper Houses returning 20 and the Lower Houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. They are, in effect, select committees of the legislative bodies. There are three executive departments for common affairs, viz. Foreign Affairs, War, and Common Finance, besides the Common Court of Public Accounts. The **Ausgleich** is expressly subject to periodical revision, only so far as it affects the regulation of the fiscal and commercial affairs of the two countries, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty agreed to in 1867 was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31st, '97, but was prolonged provisionally. During '99 the contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus:

Austria, 65·6 per cent.; Hungary, 34·4 per cent. In 1902 the Szell and Körber Ministries arrived at an agreement, but this was never formally approved by the two Parliaments.

After prolonged negotiations a **new Customs and Commercial Treaty** was signed, Oct. 8th, 1907, which recognised the equality and freedom of action of each contracting party, and a separate (but identical) customs tariff for each country. It provided for a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between the two countries; and for the redemption by Hungary of her share of the old joint debt by capitalisation of her interest at the rate of 4·325 per cent. within ten years. In regard to joint expenditure, the Hungarian Government consented to raise its quota from 34·4 to 36·4. The Treaty was ratified by both Parliaments during Dec. 1907, and came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

Austria.

Austria has an **area** of 115,903 sq. m.; **population** in 1911, 28,826,000. The variety of **races and languages** included in the empire is great. There are about 9,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 Bohemians, Moravians, etc., 4,250,000 Poles, 3,380,000 Ruthenians, 1,200,000 Slovenes, besides smaller numbers of Serbians, Croats, Italians, etc. The largest **provinces** are **Bohemia** (area 20,060 sq. m.), **Galicia** (30,307 sq. m.), and **Tyrol** and **Vorarlberg** (11,324 sq. m.). The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the **Reichsrath**, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The present **Upper House** contains 238 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 15, of 74 hereditary nobles, of 18 archbishops and bishops, and of a minimum of 150, with a maximum of 170, life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The **Lower House**, under the law of 1907, is elected for 6 years by universal equal and direct suffrage. Every male above 24 who has resided for a year in his district is entitled to vote. The electoral districts are organised as far as possible on a racial basis. There is one deputy for each district, except in Galicia, where 36 districts each return two members, and in these districts the candidate who receives more than half the total votes recorded is elected as the first deputy, and the one who receives more than a fourth as the second deputy. In Moravia German and Bohemian electors choose their deputies separately, the qualified voters being divided according to nationality. Voting is compulsory in many provinces. The **number of deputies** is **516**, divided thus: Lower Austria, 64; Upper Austria, 22; Salzburg, 7; Styria, 30; Carinthia, 10; Carniola, 12; Trieste, 5; Görz and Gradisca, 6; Istria, 6; Tyrol, 25; Vorarlberg, 4; Bohemia, 130; Moravia, 49; Silesia, 15; Galicia, 106; Bukowina, 14; Dalmatia, 11. Members of the Lower House receive 16s. 8d. per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses.

Provincial matters, and matters not expressly reserved to the Reichsrath, are administered by the seventeen provincial diets, or **Landtage**, the members of which are elected for six years, and meet in session annually, while local matters are dealt with by communal councils, or by corporations in towns. The chief towns are Vienna, pop. 2,031,498; Prague, 223,741; Lemberg (Lwow), 206,113; Trieste, 160,993; Krakau, 154,141; Gratz, 151,781; Brünn, 125,737.

Hungary.

Hungary has an **area** of 125,430 sq. m.; **population**, 1911 (including Croatia and Slavonia), 21,030,000. The various races include about 10,050,000 Magyars, 2,037,000 Germans, 1,967,000 Slovaks, 2,950,000 Rumanians, 1,833,000 Croatians, 1,106,000 Serbians, and others. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a **Reichstag**, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 227 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 6,000 crowns a year, some 50 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 69 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 17 state dignitaries and judges. The **House of Representatives** contains 453 members, elected for five years. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year, with £66 13s. for house rent. For **local government** there are municipalities and rural communes with representative bodies. The **capital** is **Budapest** (pop. 880,371). Szeged is the only other town in Hungary with a population of over 100,000 (pop. 1910, 118,328).

Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but **Croatia-Slavonia** has its own Ban, or governor, and its own provincial Diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Rumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, which had since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, was in Oct. 1908 formally annexed to the Empire. Under the constitution of 1910 it has a **Diet** of 92 members, of whom 72 are elected, the seats being allotted among the religious and racial denominations as follows: Serb, 31; Mohammedans, 24; Croats, 16; Jews, 1. The President and two vice-presidents are appointed annually by the Crown, the presidential office being held alternately by a Serb, a Mussulman, and a Croat. No Bill can be introduced into the Diet without the sanction of the Imperial Government, and Government measures have precedence over all other business. The area of Bosnia-Herzegovina is 19,702 sq. m., and the population in 1912 was 1,962,411. There are 626,649 Mohammedans and 856,158 Serbian Orthodox, 457,686 Roman Catholic, 6,734 Evangelical, 8,605 Greek Catholic and 12,798 Jews. The prevailing nationality is Croato-Serbian. The capital is Sarajevo (pop. 51,919). The railways have a length of 1,215 miles.

Liechtenstein is a principality under Prince John II. (*b.* Oct. 5th, 1840; succeeded '58), lying between Austrian Tyrol and the Rhine, which practically is included in the Empire. Area, 65 sq. miles; population, 10,716; capital, Vaduz. The administration is directed from Vienna.

Industries and Statistics.

The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail. Roman Catholics form about 80 per cent. of the population in Austria, and about 51 per cent. in Hungary. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, although the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools. The larger half of the population in both countries is engaged in and dependent upon agriculture, cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. Austria finds in Hungary a market for her manufactures—textiles, ironware, and machinery; and Hungary supplies the Austrian industrial classes with her superfluous agricultural produce—corn, cattle, flour, etc. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining for coal and iron is also carried on very largely, while the petroleum and salt industries are important (value of minerals produced, £13,326,702, exclusive of petroleum, valued at £1,956,469, and salt of a monopoly value of £1,963,098). The chief exports are sugar, grain, cattle, horses, eggs, and other agricultural produce; timber, woollen and leather goods, glass and glassware, and fancy goods. There are 29,378 miles of railways.

Austria.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1912	£124,378,764	£127,059,016
1913	130,728,397	130,716,773
1914-15	144,207,829	144,196,965

Public Debt.

1912 . £304,698,047 | 1913 . £310,723,411

Hungary.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1912	£77,197,791	£77,195,583
1913	84,156,000	84,154,000
1914-15	94,339,745	94,337,368

Public Debt.

1913 . . . £225,289,900

Common Affairs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1911 . £22,533,877 | 1913 . £24,966,757
1912 . 23,980,295 | 1914 . 24,405,105

Foreign Trade (Austria-Hungary).

	Imports.	Exports.
1911	£133,407,192	£104,667,386
1912	146,093,342	118,199,993
1913	141,433,000	115,129,000
1914	114,716,666	83,995,833

Exports to U.K., 1913, £7,705,949:

Eggs	£375,043	Glass	£188,395
Sugar	4,250,676	Leather & manuf.	508,637

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £4,480,768:

Coal and Coke	£809,241	Metals & Manuf.	£363,640
Chemicals	79,550	Ships & Boats	382,415
Cottons	373,630	Woollens, etc.	295,704
Machinery	474,466	„ manuf.	476,760

(In 1914 Austrian exports to the U.K. amounted to £4,421,712, and imports of U.K. produce to £2,676,345.)

Diplomatic.

Ministries for Common Affairs: *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Baron Stephan Burian (*b.* '51).—*Minister of Finance* (vacant).—*Minister of War*, General Krobatkin. — *Navy*, Vice-Admiral Hans.

Ministerial Council for Austria: *Prime Minister*, Count Stuergkh.—*Finance*, Baron Engel. —*Education*, Dr. M. von Hussarek.—*Commerce*, Dr. Rudolf Schuster von Bonnott.—*Railways*, Baron von Forster.—*Interior*, Karl Baron Heinold.—*Justice*, Dr. von Hochenburger.—*Agriculture*, Franz Zenker.—*National Defence*, Marshal von Georgi.—*Works*, Ottokar Trnka.

Ministerial Council for Hungary: *Prime Minister*, Count Tisza.—*Interior*, J. Sandor.—*National Defence*, Field-Marshal-Lieut. S. Hazai. — *Education and Public Worship*, Dr. B. de Yankovich.—*Justice*, Dr. E. de Balogh.—*Finance*, Dr. de Teleszky.—*Commerce and Industry*, Baron Harkanyi. — *Agriculture*, Baron Ghillanyi.—*Minister for Croatia and Slavonia*, Count T. Pejacsevich.

Mail transit: Vienna, 31 hours; Budapest, 38 hours.

Political Parties.

Austria. The Lower House of the Reichsrath includes members of widely varying race and creed: for instance German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Rumanians, and German Conservatives. Of recent years the racial conflict between the Germans and the Czechs, and the general clash of parties, resulted in a condition of something like Parliamentary paralysis, until the adoption in Dec. 1906 of universal suffrage.

Hungary. The Liberal party were supreme in the Reichstag for a very long period, though the Independence party under M. Kossuth were always strong, and the Croatian delegates were always in opposition. Baron Banffy was succeeded as Prime Minister by M. Koloman Szell in '99, Count Hedervary became Premier in 1903, and Count Stephen Tisza in the same year. Count Apponyi then seceded from the Liberals and led an independent group of National Liberals. With the aid of M. Kossuth he overthrew Count Tisza at the election in Jan. 1905, but the Coalition leaders declined to take office. Baron Fejervary thereupon formed a Ministry, which was chiefly remarkable for the universal suffrage proposals made by M. Kristoffy, Minister of the Interior. Ultimately the Coalition came to terms with the Crown on the vexed question of the Crown's military prerogatives and accepted office, Dr. Wekerle becoming Premier, and Count Andrassy, M. Kossuth and Count Apponyi all taking office with him in April 1906. At the general election which followed an overwhelming Government majority was returned, at least 250 of the Deputies being Independents. In Nov. 1909, the Independence Party split into two groups under the leadership of M. Kossuth and M. de Justh, respectively; and a month later the growing reaction against the Coalition effected its collapse. Count Khuen Hedervary set to work to create a new Dualist party, known as the

"National Party of Work," which, at the general election of May 1910 was returned with a majority of 160. In April 1912 Count Khuen Hedervary resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. De Lukacs. Dr. De Lukacs resigned in June 1913, on the result of a libel action, and was succeeded by Count Tisza.

BELGIUM.

Ruler.

[See Note on p. 192.]

King Albert, b. April 8th, 1875, son of the late Count of Flanders, succeeded his uncle, the late King Leopold II., Dec. 17th, 1909. He married (Oct. 2nd, 1900) the Duchess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, b. Nov. 3rd, 1901, Prince Charles Theodore, b. Oct. 10th, 1903, and Princess Marie-José, b. Aug. 4th, 1906.

Government.

By the constitution of '31, following on the secession from the Netherlands in '30, Belgium was declared to be a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. Belgium is a **neutral power**, her neutrality being guaranteed under the Treaties of London, 1831 and 1839, by Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. The **executive** power is vested in the King and his Ministers, the **legislative** power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. The principle of **manhood suffrage** with compulsory voting prevails, tempered by the plural vote and proportional **representation of minorities**, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2,000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. **The Senate** of 120 members is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly is equal to half the number of deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. **The Deputies** are elected for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 186. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4,000 fr. yearly, and travels free.

Industries, etc.

Local government is carried on by 9 provincial and 2,632 communal councils. The country is divided by a **difference of language**, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 3,220,662 who speak Flemish only, 2,833,334 who speak French only, and 871,288 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the **Roman Catholic faith**, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. Primary education is compulsory, the cost falling on the communes, with subsidies from the state and the provinces. The higher branches of **education** are well provided for. Education is very largely under clerical control, which is a great grievance from the Liberal and Socialist point of view. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the **chief occupations**; and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the **chief exports**. Raw materials are admitted free of duty, but there are small duties on manufactured goods imported. An Agricultural Commission exists in each province, and a special Council advises the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2,915 miles of **railway** in operation, of which 2,697 are owned and worked by the State. The total length of the **canals** and **navigable waterways** of the country is 1,350 miles, 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gives to all industries an incalculable advantage. The population of the chief towns before the war was: Brussels, 720,347; Antwerp, 402,328; Liége, 242,357; Ghent, 210,428.

The chief **newspapers** are the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Etoile Belge*, and the *Petit Bleu*.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 11,373 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1911, 7,423,784.

Revenue, 1913, £30,306,185; 1914, £32,292,541; **expenditure**, 1913, £30,221,604; 1914, £32,270,175.

Imports, 1912, £186,429,000; 1913, £185,464,000.

Exports, 1912, £156,064,000; 1913, £145,383,000.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £23,382,268:

	£		£
Apparel	218,772	Iron, Nails	257,191
Brooms & Brushes	125,732	,, Ships' Plates	464,567
Chemicals	245,248	Linen Yarn	769,297
Cotton Manufacs.	1,159,546	,, Manufacs.	559,666
Flax	1,327,476	Motor Cars	845,396
Glass	1,450,359	Sugar	692,433
Iron, Bar	612,680	Woollen Yarn	1,469,362
,, Steel	1,623,580	Zinc	1,568,239

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £13,239,733:

	£		£
Coal and Coke	1,176,501	Woollens	810,012
Cotton Manufacs.	1,004,513	Skins and Furs	443,660
Machinery	1,102,694	Fish	464,531
Iron Manufactures	1,040,243		

(In 1914 Belgian exports to the U.K. were valued at £16,105,820, and imports of U.K. produce at £8,279,460.)

Debt, 1913, £148,378,323.

Ministry.—*Prime Minister and Minister for War*, M. Ch. de Broqueville.—*Science and Arts*, M. P. Poullet.—*Finance*, M. Van de Vyvere.—*Agriculture and Public Works*, M. G. Helleputte.—*Justice*, M. Carton de Wiart.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. J. Davignon.—*Colonies*, M. J. Renkin. — *Industry and Labour*, M. Hubert.—*Interior*, M. Berryer.—*Railways and Marine and Posts and Telegraphs*, M. P. Segers.

Minister in London, M. Paul Hymans, 59, Sloane Gardens, S.W.—*Councillor of Legation,* E. de Prelle de la Nieppe.—*1st Sec.,* G. de Ramaix.—*2nd Secs.,* Count Th. de Beauffort, Jacques Davignon.—*Attachés,* Lt. G. de Grunne, Lt. E. d'Ursel.

Consul-General in London, E. Pollet, 37, Bedford Square, W.C.

British Legation, Brussels: *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.,* The Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (£3,230). — *Secretary of Legation* (vacant).

British Consul-General for Belgium, Sir Cecil Hertslet (Antwerp); *Consul,* T. E. Jeffes (Brussels); *Vice-Consuls,* F. Jeffes (Brussels); W. Lydcotte, R. H. Cox, M. N. Kearney (Antwerp); F. Lethbridge (Ghent); J. B. Dolphin (Liége); vacant (Ostend); Lt.-Col. H. E. Boileau (Bruges and Zeebrugge); H. Le Fanu (Charleroi and Mons).

Mail transit: Brussels, 9 hours.

Political Parties.

Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the **Clerics** or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or **Liberals.** Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in '93 a strong and well-organised party of **Socialists** sprang up. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. The Clerical party has been predominant in the Chamber since 1884, but its strength has diminished. Of late years it has been divided by a breach between the Old Right and the Young Right, and in 1911 a union of the Liberals and Socialists against the Clerical education policy resulted in the downfall of M. Schollaert's Cabinet. The result of the elections of 1912 was, however, favourable to the Clerical party. Before the Dissolution the Chamber, which then consisted of 166 members, contained 86 Clericals, 44 Liberals, 35 Socialists, and 1 Christian Democrat. The new Chamber, consisting of 186 members, contained 101 Clericals, 45 Liberals, 38 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats. In the new Senate the representation was increased from 13 to 15.

The Belgian Congo.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the Great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power, under Leopold II., King of Belgium, was recognised and its boundaries were settled. It was declared perpetually neutral, and freedom of trade was established in the basin of the Congo, while rules were laid down for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade. By a Convention made in '90, **Belgium,** to which King Leopold had bequeathed all his sovereign rights in the State, was given the right of **annexing the State** after a period of ten years. This Convention expired on June 3rd, 1901; but a Bill was then passed, reaffirming the right of annexation and suspending the payment of interest or capital in respect of the loans advanced by Belgium to the Congo Free State with a view to their being wiped out eventually by the annexation of the State to Belgium. In 1908 the Treaty of Cession was adopted by the Belgian Parliament, and the Congo passed into the hands of the Belgian Government.

The transfer of the Congo State from the late King Leopold to the Belgian Government has been formally recognised by all the Great Powers. The **Congo Reform Association,** which had been prominent in its efforts to reform abuses, was finally **dissolved** on June 16th, 1913, as having accomplished the objects for which it was started.

At Boma there is a **Governor-General,** with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil and military officials, govern the fourteen administrative districts. Among the **chief exports** are rubber, ivory, nuts, palm oil. The bulk of the trade has been with Belgium. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Some districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The **army** consists of 15,736 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 11 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 36 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing-boats. A railway some 250 miles long connects Matadi and Leopoldville. Another line, from Stanleyville to Ponthierville in the Upper Congo, was opened in 1906. It is 127 kilomètres in length. Other lines are the Mayumbe railway from Boma to Ischela (86 m.); the Grand Lacs railway, which stretches 116 m. from Kabola, and reached Lake Tanganyika in June 1914, thus linking the whole of the Upper Congo with the German railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Udjidgi; the Katanga railway from Elizabethville to Kambove now extends nearly to Bukama; and the Lobito Bay railway, now constructed inland for some 323 m. in Portuguese Angola.

The **area** is estimated at 900,000 sq. m. The population, estimated by Stanley at 35,000,000, is said to have fallen to 9,000,000. The white population in 1912 was 5,465. The **capital** is Boma, on the Lower Congo. **Revenue,** 1913, £1,616,724; 1914, £1,218,050; **expenditure,** 1913, £2,037,322; 1914, £2,077,440; **imports,** 1912, £2,169,315; 1913, £2,304,745; **exports,** 1912, £2,397,056; 1913, £3,126,497; **public debt,** £1,149,888.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £22,897; 1913, £43,733; 1914, £342,023.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £367,063; 1913, £288,699; 1914, £175,844.

British Consul at Boma, F. W. Manners (*actg.*) (£500-£600). — **Vice-Consuls,** H. H. Castens (Kasai); R. I. Purdon (Stanleyville); J. E. Bell (Leopoldville).

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is bounded by Brazil on the north and east, by Paraguay on the south-east, by Argentina on the south, by Chile on the south-west, and by Peru on the west. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chile during the war of 1875-80. A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17th, 1904. Bolivia was given free transit through Chile to the Pacific ports, with Customs officers at Antofagasta and Arica, from which a railway runs to La Paz.

The executive power is in the hands of a **President,** elected for four years, with a **Congress** of two Chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 75 Deputies, elected for four years by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 9 Departments into which the country is divided, and subordinate officers the 55 provinces and 437 cantons making up the Departments. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. The Roman Catholic is the State

religion, but liberty prevails. **Education** is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. **Army** service nominally universal and compulsory, with 2 years' colour period. Peace strength, 4,000; war strength said to be 85,000.

Bolivia is a very rich country, abounding in minerals. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and exports rubber (being the second rubber-exporting country of South America, coming next to Brazil, with an annual output of over 2,000 tons), wool, coffee, tin (amount of tin exported, 1913, 37,073 tons, valued at £4,211,168), and silver (mainly in the hands of the Huanchaca Company at Palacayo). But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. Length of railways about 800 miles, but much construction is going on.

The capital of Bolivia is **La Paz**, pop. 78,910; and other chief towns are Sucre, 23,416, Potosi, 23,450, Santa Cruz, 20,535, Cochabamba, 24,512, and Oruro, 20,670.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (est.), 708,195 sq. m.; **pop.** 1914 (est.), 2,520,000 (Indians comprise about 50 per cent., mixed about 27 per cent, and white 13 per cent.). **Revenue**, 1913, £1,765,800; 1914, £1,724,348; **expenditure**, 1913, £2,001,589; 1914, £1,970,482. **Imports**, 1911, £4,669,712; 1912, £3,969,719; 1913, £4,206,952; **exports**, 1911, £6,610,493; 1912, £7,209,838; 1913, £7,188,817. **External debt**, £1,900,000; **Internal debt**, £800,000 (£1 = 12 Bols. 50 c.).

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,620,052; 1913, £2,250,092; 1914, £1,602,860. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £330,144; 1913, £360,465; 1914, £254,239.

President, Don Ismael Montes (1913-17).—*Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Juan M. Saracho and Dr. José María Zalles.

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Don Victor E. Sanjines.—*Interior*, Dr. Juan María Zalles.—*Finance*, Don Julio Zamara.—*Justice and Industry*, Dr. Placido Sanchez.—*Instruction*, Senhor H. L. Gutierrez.—*Agriculture*, Senhor Anibal Capriles.—*War and Colonisation*, Don Nestor Gutierrez.

Minister in London: Min. Plen., Col. Don Pedro Suárez, 74, Compayne Gardens, West Hampstead.—*Secretary* (vacant).—*Consulate:* 81, Cannon St., E.C.

British Legation, La Paz: *Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-General*, C. W. G. Gosling (£2,500). *Consul*: E. F. Moore (Sucre).—*Vice-Consuls*: J. R. Murray (La Paz); Wm. Gray (Oruro); H. E. Bloomfield (Santa Cruz); T. Mason (Uyuni).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 28-30 days.

BORNEO.

A large island of the Malay archipelago divided into various states. Estimated total **area** 300,000 sq. m.; estimated **pop.** 1,846,000. Holland claims as a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. The principal **Dutch settlements** are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmassin, and Koti. On the north-west coast is **Sarawak**, to the north-east lies **Brunei**, and beyond that **British North Borneo**. Between British North Borneo and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of **Sulu**. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. **Minerals**: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony and quicksilver, while petroleum (output 1912, 1,000,000 tons) is found in Koti and portions of the east coast. **Soil** exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. **Principal exports**: sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

BRAZIL.

Government.

A republic on the east coast of Central South America, which, until 1889, was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, and a **new Constitution** was adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. The executive authority is in the hands of the **President**, elected for four years by the people directly. Legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress, composed of a **Senate** of 63 members, directly elected by the states for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a **Chamber of Deputies** of 212 members directly elected, with minority representation, for three years. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. All citizens, except soldiers, beggars, etc., possess the franchise. **Army** service compulsory from 21 to 44, but voluntary enlistment as far as possible, with the ballot for filling vacancies. Terms of service : 2 years colours, 7 reserve, 7 second line, 4 National Guard, and 4 in its reserve. Peace strength of army, 30,000; the war strength is mere speculation.

Industries, etc.

There is no connection between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free, but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent. The **chief products** are coffee (of which Brazil is the world's largest producer—in 1914, 13,267,449 sacks, value £27,000,000), rubber (1914, 33,000 tons, valued at £7,000,000), tobacco, sugar, maté, cocoa and cotton. There are inexhaustible mines of iron, and organised efforts are being made to develop them. Diamonds, gold, and manganese are also found, and there are immense forests. There are several flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern states. It is estimated that the amount of British capital invested in the Republic exceeds £100,000,000. The tariff is more strongly protectionist than that of any other country. There are (1915) 17,290 miles of railway open for traffic. In 1913, 192,684 immigrants landed in Brazil. Of these, 75,665 were Portuguese, 40,540 Spaniards, 30,375 Italians, 8,375 Russians, 7,356 Germans, 7,122 Japanese, and only 706

English. A new port is being constructed at Para.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 3,291,416 sq. m.; **pop.** 24,308,219. The population consists of whites, negroes or mixtures of these, and Indians. Capital, **Rio Janeiro**, pop. (1913) 975,782. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Goyaz has been suggested for the purpose. Sao Paulo, 332,000; Bahia, 230,000; Recife, 230,000; Belém (Pará), 190,000; Porto Alegre, 147,000.

Revenue, 1914, £37,980,000; **1915**, £38,914,055.
Expenditure, 1914, £39,791,900; **1915**, £26,930,515.

External funded debt, 1913, £81,945,760, excluding loans obtained by state governments and municipalities to the amount of £31,687,227: **internal funded debt**, £34,529,787; **internal floating debt**, £17,314,850.

Imports, 1912, £63,424,637; 1913, £67,169,929; 1914, £35,473,000.

Exports, 1912, £74,649,143; 1913, £64,612,292; 1914, £46,522,000.

Exports to U.K., 1914, £7,978,632:

Cocoa	£345,120	Cotton, raw	£1,715,400
Coffee	954,247	Rubber	3,433,581
Nuts	201,939	Cotton seeds	211,987
Sugar, unrefined	293,995		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £6,265,453:

Coal and coke	£1,260,529	Jute yarn	£229,949
Carriages, railway	95,158	Linen goods	97,929
Carriages, other	65,586	Machinery	789,133
China & earthenware	132,405	Iron and steel manufacture	602,765
Cotton goods	972,073	Painters' colours	59,399
Electrical goods	68,305	Ships and boats	63,431
		Woollens	172,492

President, Senhor Wenceslao Braz (1914-18). **Vice-President**, Señor Urbano dos Santos.

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Lauro Müller.—*Interior*, Senhor C. Maximiliano Pereirados Santos.—*Finance*, Senhor J. Pandia Calogeras.—*Marine*, Admiral A. Faria de Alencar.—*War*, General José Caetano de Faria.—*Agriculture*, Senhor João Bezerra.

Minister in London, Senhor A. da Fontoura Xavier, 44, Grosvenor Place, S.W.—*First Sec.*, Abelardo Roças.—*Secretaries*, G. de Vianna Welsch, A. da Silva Gordo.

Consul-General in London, F. A. Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.; *Vice-Consul*, Victor F. da Cunha.

Consul-General in Liverpool, Sully José de Souza.

British Legation, Rio de Janeiro: *Envoy Ex., and Min. Plen.*, Arthur R. Peel (£3,750).—*Secretary*, M. A. Robertson, C.M.G.—*Consul-General*, D. R. O'Sullivan Beare (£1,000), Rio de Janeiro.—*Consuls*: E. M. de Garston (Bahia); G. B. Michell (Pará); H. E. Dickie (Pernambuco); Dr. T. C. Dillon (Porto Alegre); G. G. F. Atlee (Sao Paulo); E. J. Wigg (Rio Grande).—*Vice-Consuls*: G. H. E. Parr, C. G. Pullen (Rio de Janeiro); Dr. J. Spear (Morro Velho); C. Causer (São João del Rey); F. Stevenson (Bahia); W. Robilliard (Manáos), C. E. Clissold (Maranham); Commdr. S. H. Way, R.N. (Pernambuco); vacant (São Paulo); L. M. Robinson (Santos); Dr. W. Studart (Ceará); K. C. Macray (Maceio); C. H. Howe (Paraiba); B. Barry (Victoria); A. F. L. Thompson (Uruguayana); H. H. Gomm (Curityba); W. B. Chaplin (Florianopolis); R. O'N. Addison (São Francisco).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares**: £8 to £33. **Mail transit**: Rio de Janeiro, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

Ruler.

Ferdinand I., Czar of the Bulgarians, was *b.* in Vienna, Feb. 26th, 1861, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. '86, Prince Ferdinand was elected Prince of Bulgaria, and on Aug. 14th, '87, took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnovo. His election was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until Feb. '96. In 1908 Bulgaria declared herself an independent kingdom, and Prince Ferdinand was proclaimed Czar. His sovereignty was recognised by the Powers in April 1909. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and has two sons, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, b. Jan. 30th, '94, was in '96 admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church and two daughters, Princess Eudoxia (b. Jan. 17, '08) and Princess Nadejda (b. Jan. 30, '99). The Princess Marie Louise died Jan. 31st, '99, and the Czar married (Feb. 28th, 1908) Princess Eleanora, elder daughter of Prince Henry IV. of Reuss-Köstritz. In March 1905 he was made an Hon. G.C.B.

Government.

The **executive power** in Bulgaria is vested in the King, assisted by a council of ministers, and the **legislative power** in a single chamber, the **Sobranje** or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a **Great Sobranje**, consisting of delegates selected in the proportion of 1 to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy on the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred. As a result of the Balkan wars (for history of which see edition of 1914) the territories of Bulgaria were considerably changed. Some 2,900 sq. m. were surrendered to Rumania, while some 10,000 sq. m. were gained from Turkey.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The State **religion** is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which over 3,000,000 of the population belong, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian Exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are 643,253 Mahometans amongst the inhabitants. **Education** is free and obligatory. Theoretically the State owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State. The **chief exports** are cereals, eggs, and other agricultural and pastoral produce, while tobacco is largely grown around the new districts of Xanthi and Gumuljina. The bulk of the trade is with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, Turkey, and Germany. Railways (1,388 miles) connect Sofia with Constantinople and Bel-

grade, Radomir with Kostendil, Levsky with Sistova, Rustchuk with Varna, and between Rustchuk and Philippopolis.

Area (excluding the portion containing the Dedeagatch railway ceded by Turkey, July 22nd, 1915), 43,310 sq. m.; **pop.** 4,467,000. Capital, **Sofia**, pop. 102,769; Philippopolis, 47,981; Varna, 41,419.

Revenue, 1912, £7,610,920; 1913, £5,765,344; 1914, £10,279,800; **expenditure**, 1912, £7,557,200; 1913, £4,732,832; 1914, £10,270,504.

Imports, 1911, £7,894,000; 1912, £8,524,408; 1913, £6,850,042; **exports**, 1911, £7,385,000; 1912, £6,257,264; 1913, £3,728,185.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £491,484; 1913, £40,782; 1914, £195,143.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,002,423; 1913, £471,579; 1914, £857,856.

Public Debt, 1914, £35,145,572.

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs*, M. Radoslavoff.—*Interior*, M. Christo Popoff.—*Minister of Agriculture*, M. Dimtcheff.—*Minister of Finance* (vacant).—*Minister of Justice and Acting-Minister of Education*, M. Pecheff.—*Minister of War*, Gen. Naïdenoff.—*Minister of Commerce* (vacant).—*Minister of Public Works*, M. D. Petkoff.—*Minister of Railways*, M. Apostoloff.

Diplomatic staffs at the declaration of War:—

Minister in London, M. P. Hadji-Micheff.—*1st Sec.*, M. Constantin C. Mincoff; *3rd Sec.*, N. G. Yankoloff.

British Legation, Sofia.—*Envoy Ex., Min. Plen., and Consul-General*, H. O'Beirne, C.V.O., C.B. (£2,000).—*Secretary*, W. Garnett.—*Military Attaché*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. D. Napier, C.M.G.; *Consul*, J. Morgan (Dedeagatch); *Vice-Consuls:* L. H. Hurst (Sofia); W. B. Heard (Philippopolis); B. Gilliat-Smith (Varna); A. Tacchella (Bourgas); J. Bagge (Rustchuk).

Mail transit, 3 days.

CHILE.

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the north and Argentina on the east, which declared itself independent of Spain on Sept. 18th, 1810. Under the Constitution voted in '33 it is governed by a **President** who is elected for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies forming the legislature. **The Senate**, of 37 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the **Chamber**, of 118 members, by the departments for three years, by electors over twenty-one, and able to read and write. The President receives a salary of £820 and £550 entertainment allowance.

The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 80 departments and one territory. These figures include the provinces of Antofagasta ceded by Bolivia in '84, and of Tarapaca and Tacna ceded by Peru in '84. The province of Tacna was ceded originally for ten years, with the understanding that at the end of that period a plebiscite should decide whether it should remain Chilean or revert to Peru. That plebiscite has not yet taken place. (See PERU.)

The **Army** has a peace strength of 21,890; war strength, about 75,000, or, with untrained men, 250,000. Service compulsory from 20 to 40, one year with colours and nine in the first reserve.

Industries and Statistics.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; gratuitous education is given at the national charge, but is not compulsory. Wheat, wine, nitrate, coal, copper, silver, iodine, etc., are the chief products of the country. The mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The export of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, is over 2,600,000 metric tons, valued at over £20,000,000. There are 5,002 miles of railway, of which 3,216 belong to the State. The opening of the Transandine Railway has brought Santiago within 36 hours of Buenos Ayres. There is also under construction a longitudinal railway, which it is expected will be completed in 1915. Port works costing £3,000,000, are in course of construction at Valparaiso, and a large dry dock, costing £1,200,000, at Talcahuano. The latter will hold vessels of the largest tonnage. The capital is **Santiago**, pop. 378,000; and other chief towns are Valparaiso, 200,000; Concepcion, 65,000; Talca, 45,000; Iquique, 40,000; Chillan, 35,000; and Antofagasta, 32,000. The Conversion Law of Feb. 11th, '95, provided for changing the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 18*d.* per peso or dollar. The change was to take place on Jan. 1st, 1910, and funds were accumulated for the purpose. In 1909, however, the Legislature passed a Bill postponing the conversion until 1915. In 1913 14,000 steamers (net tonnage 26,214,008) and 965 sailing vessels (net tonnage 1,382,363) entered and cleared at Chilian ports; 4,420 of these were British.

Area, 294,665 sq. m.; **pop.** (1912) 3,505,317. **Revenue**, 1914 (est.), £16,497,500; **expenditure**, 1914 (est.), £15,833,333; **debt, external**, £33,912,340; **internal**, £11,686,090. **Imports**, 1912, £25,090,381; 1913, £24,713,836; 1914, £20,512,641; **exports**, 1912, £28,289,912; 1913, £29,341,123; 1914, £22,475,658.

Exports to U.K., 1914, £5,347,456:

Corn and grain	£645,785	Tin ore	£484,348
Meat	333,525	Wool	582,027
Nitrate of soda	1,627,499	Chemicals	316,846
Copper ore	273,134	Metal manuf.	624,228

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £3,759,633:

Coal and coke	£451,072	Cotton manuf.	£669,828
Apparel	71,601	Machinery	369,717
Arms and ammunition	75,024	Iron and steel manufacture	425,674
		Woollens	363,632

President, Señor Don Juan Luis Sanfuentes, elected 1915.

Ministry: *Minister of the Interior*, Señor Don Enrique Villegas.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Don Alejandro Lira.—*Justice*, Señor Samuel Claro Lastarria.—*Finance*, Señor Don Alberto Edwards.—*War and Marine*, Señor Don Guillermo Soublette.—*Industry*, Señor Don Fernando Freire.

Legation in London, 48, Grosvenor Square W.—*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Señor Don Agustin Edwards.—*1st Sec.*, Señor Don Manuel Salinas.—*2nd Secs.*, Señors Don Ricardo Pepper, Raul Cousiño.—*Financial Attaché*, Señor Don Luis Waddington.—*Naval Attaché*, Lt.-Commdr. Señor Luis Barrie.—*Attachés*, Señors Don Julio Bittencourt, Horacio Sandford, Santiago Monk.—*Consul in London*, Vicente Echeverria Larrain, 94, Gracechurch St., E.C.

British Legation, Santiago: *Envoy Ex., and Min. Plen.*, Sir Francis Wm. Stronge, K.C.M.G.—*Chargé d'Affaires*, Allen C. Kerr.—*Consul-*

General, Allan Maclean (Valparaiso).—*Consuls*, A. C. Kerr (Santiago); H. W. W. Bird (Antofagasta); G. L. Ansted (Coquimbo); E. F. Hudson (Iquique); Capt. C. A. Milward (Punta Arenas); W. Borrowman (Concepcion).—*Vice-Consuls*, S. G. Irving (Valparaiso); G. W. MacAuslane (Antofagasta); H. B. Beazley (Caldera); H. E. Peet (Mejillones); H. J. Coke (Talcahuano); C. A. Stringfellow (Talca); G. de M. MacKirdy (Arica); F. Watson (Iquique); E. Cooper (Coronel), P. M. Nicholson (Valdivia and Corral), C. Nicholls (Tocopilla), T. G. Patrickson (Pisagua). *Consular Agents*, J. Rogers (Copiapo), J. Patillo (Temuco).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares**: £18 to £65. **Mail transit**: Valparaiso, 26-33 days.

CHINA.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. **China Proper** is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an **area** estimated by the Chinese Government in 1910 at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a **pop.** of 320,000,000. The latter figure is probably considerably exaggerated. Mr. Rockhill, the United States Minister in Pekin, estimated the population in 1904 as less than 270,000,000. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,744,750 sq. m., and contain about 29,000,000 souls. The Chinese Maritime Customs estimated the foreign population in 1912 at 144,754, including 75,210 Japanese, 45,908 Russians, 8,690 British, and 3,869 Americans.

Government.

A Republic was established on Feb. 12th, 1912, on the abdication of the five-year-old Emperor Hsuan-Tung, the last reigning representative of the Manchu dynasty, which, after a sovereignty of 267 years, was dethroned by the revolution of 1911-12. The last Imperial Act was an Edict conferring upon Yuan Shih-kai, the Emperor's Prime Minister, plenary powers to establish a Republic. Yuan Shih-kai was subsequently unanimously elected to the office of President. The President is assisted by a Cabinet whose appointment must be approved by the Advisory Council, an elected body with Parliamentary functions. During 1915 a strong movement was supposed to be on foot for the conversion of the Republic to a Monarchy, and in November, in reply to representations from the Japanese, British, and Russian Governments, the Chinese Government intimated that such a change has practically been decided upon.

Industries, etc.

The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The worship of ancestors is everywhere practised. Roman Catholic missions have about 1,000,000 professed followers, and Protestant missions have adherents estimated at about 150,000. Western education is spreading rapidly, and a large number of young Chinese are studying in the United States, Europe, and Japan. The **native Press** has grown with remarkable rapidity in recent years, and every city of importance has its own newspaper.

Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, indigo, cotton, cereals, rice, and sugar. About one-fourth of the world's supply of new silk comes from China. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from 1*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per acre being paid to the Government. There is much **coal** in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Sze-Chuan, Shansi and Honan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shansi. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, but railway construction is now proceeding rapidly, and there are now some 5,500 miles in operation, with another 3,000 under construction. Cotton and wool mills, flour and rice mills are important industries.

Various **districts** have been "**leased**" to other **powers**: *e.g.*, Wei-hai-Wei, and the Kow-lung district opposite Hong Kong, to Great Britain; Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia, though Japan took these in 1905 (see JAPAN), and the Liao-tung Peninsula was leased to Japan in Dec. 1905; Kiao-Chau was leased to Germany; and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The **capital** of China is **Peking**, with a population of 1,300,000. Other chief towns with their populations are: Siangtan, 1,000,000; Singan, 1,000,000; Canton, 900,000; Hankow, 826,000; Tientsin, 800,000; Shanghai, 651,000; Fuchow, 624,000; Chungking, 614,500; Suchow, 500,000; Hangchow, 594,000; Ningpo, 450,000; and Nankin, 270,000.

The treaty ports, and other ports opened by China to foreign trade, number 64. About 164,000 foreigners are resident in China, of whom 80,219 are Japanese, 56,765 Russian, 8,966 British, 5,340 American, 3 486 Portuguese, 2,949 German, and 2,292 French. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, with a very considerable foreign population. The **Customs** dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Maritime Customs of China. Nearly 900 Europeans are engaged in its service, of whom about 500 are British.

The coinage used by the people is the "**cash**," made of copper and zinc, 40 of which go to 1*d.* and 9,600 to a £. The "**tael**," or "liang" as the Chinese call it, is a silver standard, the weight and the fineness of which differ in different towns, but the **Haikwan tael** is that in which duties are paid to the Maritime Customs, and this is a weight of 583·3 grains of pure silver 1,000 fine, the average value of which was 3*s.* 0¼*d.* in 1913, and 2*s.* 8¾*d.* in 1914; 100 Haikwan taels = 111·40 Shanghai taels, for which exchange quotations are made. A picul equals 133⅓ lb. average. Several attempts have been made in recent years to reform the currency. The latest of these is that of Feb. 1914, which establishes a coinage on the decimal system, with the **yuan** or silver dollar as the unit.

The Maritime Customs is the only Government department in China that publishes intelligible statistics of revenue. The revenue

of this department was in 1913 £6,641,279. An Audit Department was established in 1912 (Inspector-General, Sir Richard Dane, K.C.I.E.). **Net imports**, 1911, £63,481,130; 1912, £72,196,578; 1913, £86,118,303. **Net exports**, 1911, £50,803,081; 1912, £56,542,957; 1913, £60,915,941.

The imports from the United Kingdom and British Dominions were as follows:—

	£ 1912.	£ 1913.
United Kingdom	11,423,368	14,637,591
Hong Kong	22,555,104	25,924,202
India	7,118,370	7,294,133
Singapore, Straits, etc.	1,313,144	1,349,620
Other British Dominions	320,338	387,839
Total	42,730,324	49,593,385

Exports to U.K., 1914, £4,718,854:

Bristles	£285,838	Silk, manuf.	£153,466
Hair	187,249	Soya beans	176,484
Peas and beans	430,738	Tea	823,987
Silk, raw	582,633	Wool	176,317

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £13,014,437:

Tobacco	£1,739,232	Woollen goods	£694,474
Cotton goods	9,855,634	Machinery	622,520
Iron and steel manf.	891,123		

The **foreign debt** at the end of 1911 was about £175,000,000.

President, Yuan Shih-kai (*b.* Sept. 16th, '59), elected October 1913 (for ten years).—*Vice-President*, Li Yuan-Hung (Hupeh).

Ministry: *Secretary of State*, Hsu-Shi-chang.—*Foreign Affairs*, Lu Tseng-tsiang.—*Interior*, Chu Chi-chien.—*Finance*, Chou Hsueh-chi.—*War*, Wang Shih-cheng.—*Navy*, Liu Kuang-hsiung.—*Justice*, Chang Chung-hsiang.—*Education*, Tang Hua-lung.—*Agriculture*, Chow Tzu-chi.—*Communications*, Liang Tun-yen.

Chinese Customs: *Inspector-General*, F. A. Aglen.

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. in London, His Excellency Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, 49, Portland Place, W.—*Councillor of Legation*, Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.—*1st Secs.*, P. K. C. Tyau, Tsung-yee Lo.—*2nd Sec.*, Yun-siang Tsao.—*3rd Secs.*, Chunglu Sze-kwai, Yatson Chichung Yen.—*Attachés*, Lao Yu Cheng, Hsiaochang Sze-Ping.

British Legation, Peking: *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Rt. Hon. Sir John N. Jordan, P.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (£5,000).—*Councillor of Legation*, J. W. R. Macleay (£800).—*Commercial Attaché*, W. P. Ker, C.M.G. (£1,000).—*Judge of Supreme Court, Shanghai*, Sir H. W. de Saumarez (£1,800).—*Assist. Judge*, F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G. (£1,000-£1,200).—*Crown Advocate*, H. P. Wilkinson (£600).

British Consuls-General: H. E. Fulford, C.M.G. (Tientsin and Peking); J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. (Canton); Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G. (Shanghai); H. H. Fox, C.M.G. (Cheng-tu); H. Goffe, C.M.G. (Yun-nan-fu); E. C. C. Wilton, C.M.G. (Nanking); Sir W. H. Wilkinson (Hankow); Sir G. Macartney, K.C.I.E. (Kashgar); P. E. O'Brien-Butler (Mukden). *Consuls:* B. G. Tours, C.M.G. (Ichang); H. A. Little (Amoy); R. Willis (Chefoo); H. A. Ottewill (Chinkiang); F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G. (Foochow); V. L. Savage (Hangchow); H. E. Sly, C.M.G. (Harbin); H. F. King (Kiu-kiang); G. W. Pearson (Kiungchow); W. J. Clennell (Newchang); G. D. Pitzipios (Swatow); J. L. Smith (Tengyüeh); J. T. Pratt (Tsinan); H. Porter (Wuchow); (vacant) (Wuhu).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares** to Hong Kong: £30 to £65. **Mail transit**: Peking, via Siberia, 17 days; via Vancouver, 31 days; via Suez, 30-33 days.

Dependencies.

Manchuria (area 363,610 sq. m., pop. 16,000,000) lies between the province of Chih-li and the Amur river, and touches Korea on the east. It consists of three provinces, the capitals of which are Mukden (pop. 150,000), Kirin, and Helungkiang. Manchuria was occupied by the Russians at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should have been evacuated under the terms of the Manchurian Convention, signed April 8th, 1902, it remained under Russian control. This was the immediate cause of hostilities between Russia and Japan, which ended in 1905 in the Treaty of Portsmouth. (For Russo-Japanese Agreement of 1910, and the Japanese demands of 1915, see JAPAN.) The country is well supplied with railways. At Kharbin there is a connection with the Russian Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostock.

Mongolia (area 1,367,600 sq. m., pop. 2,600,000) lies between Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan, and is bounded on the north by Siberia. It includes the desert of Gobi, and is inhabited by nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks. The chief town is Urga, which the Russian Government proposes to connect with the Siberian Railway. In 1912 the Mongolian princes declared for independence. By a Russo-Mongolian Agreement concluded on Nov. 3rd, the Russian Government undertook to assist Mongolia to maintain the autonomous *régime* she had established. In 1915 Russian, Chinese, and Mongolian delegates signed an agreement recognising Chinese suzerainty over Outer Mongolia, which was declared to be part of Chinese territory; but provision was made for full autonomy therein, and non-interference by China. The Agreement implies the recognition of the Chinese right to full control of Inner Mongolia.

Chinese Turkestan (area 550,340 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000), to the north of Tibet, and to the east of the Pamirs, contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. British and Russian representatives are stationed at Kashgar, which is a large trading centre.

Tibet (area 463,200 sq. m., pop. variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 6,500,000), a country situated on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Sze-Chuan, with Chinese Turkestan on the north. The capital is **Lhasa** (estimated pop. 15,000). The country, by reason of its physical characteristics, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, is of extreme interest, apart from the fact that it is the home of Buddhism. Gold is said to exist in considerable quantities. The **Dalai Lama** is the head of the Government, assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 councillors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. Previously to the revolution of 1911-12 there were two **Ambans**, or Chinese Residents, at Lhasa, who represented the Chinese Government, and Chinese troops were stationed at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri. By the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of '90 and '93, Yatung, in the Chumbi valley,

on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. **A British mission under Col. Younghusband** was despatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to secure the observance of these Conventions. After considerable fighting Lhasa was reached on Aug. 3rd, 1904, and a treaty was signed (Sept. 7th). In Feb. 1910 some sensation was caused by the sudden departure of the Dalai Lama from Tibet on the ground that his power and security were menaced by the Chinese. He crossed the frontier into India, where he was received with due respect by the Government. On learning of his flight the Chinese Government deposed him by Imperial Edict. In 1912 the Chinese revolutionary movement resulted in the mutiny of the garrison at Lhasa, the abdication of the Amban, and the establishment of a Representative Council more or less subordinate to the Provincial Government of Sze-Chuan. The Tibetans seized the occasion to rise against the Chinese, and met with such success that in June the Dalai Lama was encouraged to return to Lhasa. In Oct. 1913 a conference of representatives of Great Britain, China, and Tibet met at Simla in order to discuss the boundaries of Inner and Outer Tibet. It was understood that China was willing to agree to the complete autonomy of Outer Tibet, with the right to maintain a Resident at Lhasa, with a suitable guard, as well to the establishment of a semi-autonomous zone in Inner Tibet. In July 1914 it was announced that inability to agree on the boundaries had rendered the conference abortive. At the present time Outer Tibet must be considered autonomous.

COLOMBIA.

Colombia is a republic of South America, bounded on the east by Venezuela, on the south by Brazil and Ecuador, on the west by the Pacific, and on the north by the Caribbean Sea. It is divided into 15 departments and 4 "intendencias," the governors of which are nominated by the **President** of the Republic, whose term of office is four years. The legislature consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate freely elected by the people.

In April 1914 a **Treaty** was signed between Colombia and the United States for the settlement of their differences arising out of the proclamation of independence by Panama in Nov. 1913. The Treaty permits Colombia at all times to transport through the Panama Canal troops, materials of war, and ships of war, even if Colombia be at war with another country. It also places products of Colombia passing through the Canal on the same footing as those of the United States.

The national **religion** is Roman Catholicism, but other religions are tolerated. Primary **education** is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are liable to military service. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, and the men who have served with the colours constitute a reserve. The industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Coffee is grown, the department of Cundinamarca producing the famous Bogota coffee. Cocoa and bananas are also cultivated. The great attraction of Colombia is its **mineral wealth**. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and emerald mines, which are the property of the Government, exist in the country. Railways, about 650 miles. The £1 has been made legal tender, and the rate of exchange placed at 500 pesos paper money or paper dollars to the £. Colombian gold coins equal to the £ and 10s. English gold are coined at the mint in Medellin. Other coins in circulation are: nickel, 1, 2, and 5 pesos; silver, 10, 20, and 50 pesos (all paper money). Notes in circulation are 25, 50, 100, and 1,000 pesos, paper money. Chief port, Barranquilla; pop. 48,907; Manizales, 34,720; Cartagena, 36,632.

Area, 482,329 sq. miles; **pop.** (census, 1912), 5,472,604. **Capital, Bogota** (pop. 121,000).

Revenue and expenditure, 1912, £2,600,984; 1913, £3,223,000; 1914, £3,277,897. **Imports**, 1912, £4,792,924; 1913, £5,707,176; **exports**, 1912, £6,444,349; 1913, £6,863,050. **Foreign debt**, 1914, £3,928,128. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £1,198,010; 1913, £1,088,717; 1914, £1,090,164; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £1,433,877; 1913, £1,692,541; 1914, £1,165,891.

President, Señor Dr. José Vicente Concha (1914-1918).

Ministry: *Interior*, Señor M. A. Mendez.—*War*, Señor Dr. G. Valencia.—*Finance*, Señor Dr. M. F. Suarez.—*Treasury*, Señor Dr. H. Holguin y Caro.—*Education*, Señor Emilio Ferrero.—*Public Works*, Señor Jorge Vélez.—*Commerce and Agriculture*, Gen. B. Herrera.

Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez-Ponce, 42, Holland Road, Kensington, W.—*Consul-General*, José M. Nuñez, Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.

British Legation, Bogota.—*Envoy Ex., Min. Plen., and Consul-General*, P. C. H. Wyndham (£2,000). *Consul*, J. Gillies (Barranquilla). *Vice-Consuls*, H. E. Bowle (Bogota); W. E. H. Dickin (Cartagena); M. Badian (Medellin); G. Prescott (Pasto); P. H. Marshal (Santa Marta). *Consular Agent*, W. Jarvis (Tumaco).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 30-35 days.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua on the north and Panama on the south. Capital, **San José**, with a population of 34,784 (with suburbs 49,750). It is governed by a **President** elected for four years and a **Chamber** of 43 representatives, elected for four years by universal male suffrage of all who can support themselves, half retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870. See HONDURAS as to Arbitration Court set up in Dec. 1907. In principle all citizens are liable to serve, but the permanent force is less than 1,000 strong, with militia of about 12,000. **Education** compulsory and free. There were 428 primary schools, with 34,624 scholars, in 1914. All religions tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. **Chief exports**, bananas (value, 1914, £972,528), coffee, gold and silver bullion, hides and skins, and cocoa. There were four gold mines working in 1914. Length of railways about 385 miles.

Area, 23,000 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1913, 420,179.

Revenue, 1912, £952,219; 1913, £919,861; 1914, £823,128.

Expenditure, 1912, £891,839; 1913, £986,012; 1914, £932,750.

Foreign debt, £1,586,660, and French loan (1912), £1,400,000, the proceeds of which have been applied to pay off the Internal loan. Interest on both these debts is being paid.

Imports, 1912, £2,087,189; 1913, £1,787,335; 1914, £1,554,083.

Exports, 1912, £2,050,523; 1913, £2,124,107; 1914, £2,235,272.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,317,154; 1913, £1,424,102; 1914, £1,684,126.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £236,242; 1913, £236,357; 1914, £186,563.

President, Señor Don Alfredo González (elected 1914).—*Foreign Affairs*, Don Julio Acosta.—*Interior*, Don J. R. Arias.—*Finance and Commerce*, Don Mariano Guardia C.—*Public Works*, Don Enrique Pinto.—*War*, Don F. A. Tinoco.—*Public Instruction*, Don L. F. González.

Minister in London, Señor Don Wenceslao de la Guardia, 66, Holland Park, W.—*Consul-General*, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58, Lombard Street, E.C.

British Legation.—*Envoy Extra., Min. Plen., and Con.-Gen.*, Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (£1,550) (resides at Panama). *Consuls*, F. Nutter Cox (San José), W. McAdam (Port Limon); W. McAdam (Port Limon).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 15-18 days.

CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It was a Spanish possession from the time of its discovery till, by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10th, '98, after a war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. A Constitutional Convention assembled in Nov. 1900, and adopted a constitution providing for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. Thereupon the United States Congress authorised the transfer of the government to the people of Cuba on condition that (1) No treaty should be made with any other foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing military or naval occupation of the island; (2) the United States should have the right to intervene for the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Paris, for the preservation of Cuban independence, and for the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty; (3) the United States should have certain naval stations (at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo). These conditions were included in the Law of Constitution, and confirmed in the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, which was signed in May 1903.

The formal transfer of the Government to the Cuban authorities took place on May 20th, 1902, but an insurrection broke out in August 1906, and led to American intervention. In 1907 fresh elections were held. In Jan. 1909 the United States troops were withdrawn, and the island entered upon its second attempt at self-government. Under the second American administration organic laws, prepared by an Advisory Commission, were enacted in reference to the Executive and Judicial Powers, the national Civil Service, the electoral system, and the Municipal and Provincial authorities.

Cuba is divided into six provinces. The capital is **Havana**, a splendid city (pop. 297,159). Other towns are Santiago, 45,470; Matanzas, 36,000; and Cienfuegos, 30,100. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the American administration, and is now compulsory. The chief products are sugar and tobacco. Timber and fruits also are increasingly exported, and there are valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. There are 2,380 miles of railway.

The area is about 44,000 sq. miles, and the population 2,473,600, of whom nearly one-third are mulattoes or negroes. **Revenue**, 1913-14, £7,569,000; 1914-15, £8,365,717; **expenditure**, 1913-14, £7,551,382; 1914-15, £8,052,581; **imports**, 1912, £25,047,773; 1913, £28,751,747; 1914, £23,801,200; **exports**, 1912, £30,580,685; 1913, £32,964,616; 1914, £35,510,800; **total debt**, £14,416,620.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,548,153; 1913, £3,674,896; 1914, £4,346,842.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £2,552,913; 1913, £2,214,386; 1914, £1,594,886.

President, General Mario G. Menocal.

Cuban Minister in London, Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, 3, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.—*First Secretary*, Miguel A. Campa.

British Legation, Havana. *Envoy Ex., Min. Plen., and Con.-Gen.*, Stephen Leech (£1,800). *Consul*, W. Mason (Santiago). *Vice-Consuls*, D. Cowan and G. F. Plant (Havana); A. Fitz-Gibbon (Cardenas); G. Woodhouse (Cienfuegos); T. Brooks (Guantanamo).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares**: from £28. **Mail transit**: 12 days.

DENMARK.

Ruler.

King Christian X. was b. Sept. 26th, 1870, and succeeded his father King Frederik VIII. on the death of the latter, May 14th, 1912. He married, April 26th, '98, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. His younger brother, Prince Karl, b. Aug. 3rd, '72, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud of Great Britain, July 22nd, '06, and was in Nov. 1905 elected King of Norway as King Haakon VII. King Christian has two sons, Frederik, b. Mar. 11th, 1899, and Knud, b. July 27th, 1900. He has a Civil List of £55,555.

Government.

The kingdom of Denmark consists of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, and other islands in the Baltic, the peninsula of Jutland, and the Faroe Islands or Sheep Islands in the North Atlantic. Under the constitution of 1915, the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsthing (or Upper House of 72 members—indirectly elected on the proportional system for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 140 members, also elected on the proportional system for three years). Both sexes vote in the elections for the upper and lower houses, and women are also eligible for election thereto. The franchise age for either sex is 25 years. Members of both houses are paid about 11s. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet

every October, and all money bills must be submitted first to the Folkething.

For **local government** the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor, and these are subdivided into hundreds and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors.

Industries, etc.

The **State religion** is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all religions are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. **Education** compulsory and free for children from 7 to 14 years of age, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. Of the whole population 37·8 per cent. live by agriculture, 31·5 per cent. by manufactures, and 15 per cent. by commerce and transport. There appears to have been a steady increase of late years in the number of the population gaining a livelihood from industrial pursuits. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants, the law forbidding the union of small farms into large estates. The total area under cultivation, according to the latest returns, is 6,928,817 acres, of which 6,126,341 acres were arable; of this area 4,352,001 acres were under tillage. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen, to which the State makes an annual grant of £21,110. There are 2,390 m. of railway, of which 1,243 m. belong to the State.

Exports, agricultural, including bacon, hams, butter, eggs, hides, skins, horses, and cattle.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 15,592 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911), 2,775,076. Population of the capital, **Copenhagen**, with suburbs, 630,418; Aarhuus, 61,755; Odeme, 42,237. **Revenue**, 1913, £6,445,175; 1914, £10,806,577; 1915, £6,765,598; 1916 (est.), £6,940,579; **expenditure**, 1913, £6,355,360; 1914, £10,551,853; 1915, £8,673,897; 1916 (est.), £6,187,827; **public debt**, 1915, £21,813,117. **Imports**, 1912, £40,777,000; 1913, £43,277,000; **exports**, 1912, £32,944,000; 1913, £35,333,000.

Exports to U.K., 1914, £25,376,023:

Butter	£11,038,637	Sugar	£496,449
Eggs	2,549,979	Pork	206,490
Bacon	9,936,454		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £5,837,553:

Coal and coke	£2,056,678	Machinery	£148,261
Cottons	502,948	Ships and boats	306,725
Iron manuf.	354,306	Woollen yarn	207,989
		,, manuf.	216,188

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Minister of Justice*, C. T. Zahle.—*Finance*, E. Brandes.—*Defence*, P. Munch.—*Foreign Affairs*, E. Scavenius.—*Public Worship and Instruction*, Rev. K. Nielsen.—*Interior*, M. O. Rode.—*Agriculture*, K. Pedersen.—*Public Works, and Commerce and Navigation (ad int.)*, Hassing Joergensen.

Danish Minister in London, Kammerherre Grevenkop-Castenskiold, 29, Pont Street, S.W.—*1st Secretary*, Count Reventlow; *Attachés*, Baron de Bertouch Lehn, M. Torben de Bille, M. Joergen de Wichfeld.—*Legation*, 29, Pont Street, S.W.—*Consul-General*, J. E. Boggild, 8, Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.

British Legation, Copenhagen.—*Envoy Ex., and Min. Plen.*, Sir Henry Crofton Lowther, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (£3,000).—*1st Secretary*, H. Gurney, M.V.O.—*2nd Secretary*, H. A. Grant Watson.—*Consul*: R. Erskine (Copenhagen).—*Vice-Consuls*: W. F. Godbey (Aalborg); C. G. E. Von der Hude (Aarhus); A. Wright (Elsinore); C. L. Okholm (Esbjerg); C. Loehr (Fredericia); S. Korup (Fredrikshavn); P. Nörgaard (Horsens); C. F. Eff (Kolding); L. Jepsen (Korsör); L. Kier (Lemvig); W. G. C. Gardner (Copenhagen); L. B. Muus (Odense); I. A. Petersen (Svendborg).

Mail transit: Copenhagen, 36 hours.

Dependencies.

Greenland is an extensive island lying north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. **Principal exports**: oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark. **Area** of the colonised portion, 46,740 sq. m.; **pop.** 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives.

Faroe Islands, or Sheep Islands, are a group lying between the Shetlands and Iceland. Of a total of 21 islands 17 are inhabited. Little of the surface is under cultivation, owing to the rugged nature of the soil. Sheep, however, thrive, there being over 100,000 in the islands. **Area**, 115 sq. m.; **pop.**, 18,000. **Capital**, Thorshavn (pop. 2,200) on Strömö. Industries, cod and whale fishing, and woollen goods.

Iceland is a large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway. **Area**, 40,447 sq. m.; **pop.** 86,500. Capital, **Reykjavik** (pop. 13,000). The Legislature, called the **Althing**, consists of 40 members elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the King of Denmark. Every man and woman over 25 years of age may vote, and women may hold any office in the State. Under laws adopted in 1903, a Minister for Iceland (Einar Arnórsson), nominated by the King, resides at Reykjavik, and is responsible for the administration. Exports: wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. Manufactures domestic. **Imports**, 1911, £790,552; 1912, £854,380; 1913, £928,763; **exports**, 1911, £887,260; 1912, £933,326; 1913, £1,062,677.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £198,745; 1914, £136,446. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1913, £210,039; 1914, £211,049.

British Consul, H. M. Villiers (Reykjavik and Thorshavn, resides at Thorshavn). **Vice-Consuls**, Asgeir Sigurdssen (Reykjavik); Dr. K. Kristiansson (Seydisfjord); V. Lutzen (Thorshavn).

Santa Cruz or **St. Croix**. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Capital, **Christiansted**. It is governed, in connection with **St. Thomas** and **St. John**, by an officer appointed by the Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Cotton is also grown. St. Thomas is a good coaling station, and has engineering works for ship repairing. **Area**, 118 sq. m.; **pop.** 35,156.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £23,315; 1914, £13,988. **Imports from U.K.**, 1913, £58,626; 1914, £43,158.

British Consul, C. B. Stewart (St. Thomas). **Vice-Consuls**, D. S. Armstrong (Christiansted); R. Merwin (Frederiksted).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

A republic embracing the eastern end of the island of Santo Domingo, the republic of Haiti (*q.v.*) occupying the western end. It was founded in 1844 when it separated from Haitian control. It separated from Spain in 1822 to form a joint state with Haiti. It subsequently became a Spanish possession from 1861-65. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of six years, and a National Congress of twelve Senators elected for six years and twenty-four deputies elected for four years. Capital, **Santo Domingo**, pop. about 22,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The country is in a very backward state, and its natural resources have scarcely been touched. Good roads are in course of construction, but progress has been slow. There are now distinct signs of progress, due mainly to foreign enterprise, and the country will probably be opened up by railways. The bulk of the trade is in the hands of the United States, Germany being second; the lack of a direct line of British steamers handicaps the British trader. **Exports** consist of sugar, cacao, timbers, coffee, honey, tobacco, bananas, hides, and wax. Cotton is now being grown. The customs duties are the main source of revenue, and are controlled by the United States Government. The years 1912-14 were marked by revolution and chaotic conditions generally. In 1915 with a constitutional government an improvement seems to be taking place, but trade conditions continue dull.

Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated **pop.**, 600,000.

Revenue, 1913, £1,195,429; 1914 (est.), £1,036,059; **expenditure**, 1913, £1,202,879; 1914 (est.), £1,006,217.

Public debt, 1915, £5,000,000 odd.

Imports, 1912, £1,690,925; 1913, £1,907,876; 1914, £1,384,569; **exports**, 1912, £2,548,405; 1913, £2,154,310; 1914, £2,178,762. (Of the imports in 1914, 66·17 per cent. came from the U.S., 13·79 per cent. from Germany, and 8·43 per cent. from the U.K.)

Exports to U.K., 1913, £154,492; 1914, £234,292.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £162,217; 1914, £100,191.

President, Juan I. Jimenez (1915).

Consul and Acting Consul-General, O. Ventura, 17, Coleman Street; *Vice-Consul*, A. M. Ventura.

British Minister Plen. (resident in Havana), Stephen Leech.

British Chargé d'Affaires and Vice-Consul, G. A. Fisher (Santo Domingo). *Vice-Consuls*, H. H. Gosling (Santo Domingo); M. Doorly (Puerto Plata); C. McFadyean (Sanchez).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 21-25 days.

ECUADOR.

Ecuador is a republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by separation from the original republic of Colombia. Under the Constitution of '84, modified in '87 and '97, it is governed by a **President** directly elected by the people for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and a Chamber of 48 **Deputies**, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write. The State Church is Roman Catholic, but by a law of 1904 the Church and its property are under the control of the State. Civil marriage is obligatory. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil. The **chief products** are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Ecuador is the largest cocoa-producing country (export, 1914, £1,468,822). Panama hats, of which £200,044 worth were exported in 1914, are now made almost exclusively in Ecuador. Gold and other minerals exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs development. There is a railway from Duran to Quito (270 miles). **Army** about 7,000 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 90,000. Service nominally universal and compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age; three years' service with the colours.

Area (including the **Galapagos Islands**, which have an area of 2,400 sq. m., pop. 400), 120,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,500,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. Capital, **Quito**, pop. 80,000; Guayaquil has a pop. of 90,000 and Cuenca of 50,000. **Revenue** and **expenditure** were estimated to balance in 1913 at £2,038,658; in 1914, £2,076,045; and in **1915** at £2,088,000. **Imports**, 1912, £2,130,568; 1913, £2,070,913; 1914, £1,728,964; **exports**, 1912, £2,737,939; 1913, £2,737,940; 1914, £2,687,565. **Foreign debt**, £3,221,745; **internal debt**, £1,522,987.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £421,093; 1913, £467,737; 1914, £766,069. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £555,093; 1913, £414,641; 1914, £434,955.

President, General Leonidas Plaza, elected 1912.

Minister in London (vacant).—**Consul-General**, Celso Nevares, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.; *Vice-Consul*, Juan de Elizalde.

British Minister, Ernest Amelius Rennie, M.V.O. (resident at Lima, Peru).—*Consul-General*, L. J. J. R. Jerome (Quito).—*Consul at Guayaquil*, H. W. Wilson *Vice-Consuls*, G. Powell (Guayaquil), H. Cornwall (Esmeraldas), E. Theobald (Manta).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 30 days.

FRANCE.

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870, has been a Republic governed by a President and two Chambers under the constitution of '71, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89.

President.

M. Raymond Poincaré, elected to the presidency Jan. 17th, 1913, in succession to M. Fallières, was b. on Aug. 20th, 1860, at Bar-le-Duc (Meuse). He is an advocate at the Court of Paris. He has been in politics since the year 1887, when he became a deputy, and, in 1903, a Senator of the Meuse. He became Minister of Public Instruction in '93 under M. Dupuy as Prime Minister, and in '94 was Finance Minister. He again held office as Minister of Public Instruction in M. Ribot's third administration ('95), and as Finance Minister the following year in M. Sarrien's cabinet. He was Prime Minister from January 1912 until his election as President, holding the

portfolio of Foreign Affairs. M. Poincaré is a zealous advocate of electoral reform and proportional representation. He is a member of the French Academy (elec. '09), and the author of *Idées contemporaines*, and other well-known works. He married Mlle. Henriette Benucci.

Presidents of the Third Republic:—

Adolphe Thiers	1871-73
Marshal MacMahon	1873-79
F. J. P. Jules Grévy	1879-87
F. Sadi Carnot	1887-94
Casimir Perier	June-Jan. 1894-95
Félix Faure	1895-99
Émile Loubet	1899-06
Armand Fallières	1906-13
Raymond Poincaré	1913-

Government.

The legislature consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the **Senate** of 300 members, indirectly elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments (there are a number of Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers, but as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only); and the **Chamber of Deputies** of 584 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The Electoral Reform Bill, which has been before Parliament and the country for some considerable time, proposes a return to the system of *scrutin de liste* with proportional representation). At present each Department is divided into arrondissements returning one Deputy, though where the population of the arrondissement exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. **Voters** are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 15,000 fr. a year. The Presidents of the two Chambers each receive in addition 72,000 fr. a year for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways on making a small annual payment.

The executive power is confided to the **President**, who is elected for seven years by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses, and his every act must be countersigned by a Minister.

The **Conseil d'État** is a special body, composed of Councillors, Maîtres de Requêtes and Auditors, all appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. Its function is to give advice upon administrative points submitted to it by the Government.

The **colonies** are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies.

Local Government, Education, etc.

As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The 36,222 communes are combined into 2,911 cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and the cantons into 362 arrondissements, governed by elective arrondissement councils and sub-prefects, these arrondissements again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the Arrondissements.

By a law passed on Dec. 9th, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, which now recognises no religion officially; and the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship. Formerly the Roman Catholic Church, the Reformed Church, the Augsburg Confession and the Jews were so recognised, and salaries were paid to ministers of the different Churches by the State. But save for pensions and grants made during the period of transition no salaries are now paid by the State. Buildings used for public worship may still be so used, under regulations specified by the Government. Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population.

Primary education, which was reorganised in '78 and '86, is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which number more than 150,000 inhabitants. **Secondary education** is given in the State *lycées* and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including *lycées*, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 34,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system.

The **legal system** comprises for civil cases the Justices of the Peace, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the Assize Courts, assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases. In 1915 a law was passed permitting marriage by proxy for soldiers serving at the front.

Industries and Statistics.

At the end of 1913 there were 25,390 miles of railway lines of general interest, and 6,001 miles of lines of local interest. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. The total length of State lines in 1913 was 7,425 miles. There were 3,104 miles of canals used for internal navigation, and 5,472 miles of rivers similarly used. The chief **exports** are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small ware. **Manufactures** accounted for £144,000,000 of the exports in 1913, **raw materials** for £75,000,000,

and **food products** for £33,909,000. **The chief imports are** wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. **Raw materials** accounted for £197,000,000 of the imports in 1913, **food products** for £76,000,000, and **manufactures** for £67,000,000. **Agricultural operations** engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines exist, and there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. **Area**, 3,367 sq. m.; **pop.** 289,495. Chief towns, **Ajaccio** (22,264), **Bastia** (27,338). There is a French torpedo-station there. There is direct communication between Ajaccio and Nice and Marseilles by the mail steamers of the Fraissinet Line. **British Consul**, Hon. H. C. C. Dundas; **Vice-Consul** (Bastia), W. Follett Routley.

Area, 207,218 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1911, 39,601,509. The birth rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is practically stationary. While the average excess of births over deaths per 10,000 inhabitants during the quinquennial period 1901-5 was only 18, as compared with 106 in Italy, 113 in Austria-Hungary, 121 in England and Wales, 149 in Germany, and 155 in the Netherlands, it was lowered during the next quinquennial period, 1906-11, by 50 per cent., remaining in the other countries quoted practically stationary. In 1911 the deaths exceeded the births by 34,869. The population of Paris is 1,807,044 (1914). Other principal towns are Marseilles (pop. 550,619), Lyons (523,796), Bordeaux (261,678), Lille (217,807), Nantes (170,535), Toulouse (149,576), St. Etienne (148,656), Nice (142,940), Le Havre (136,159), Rouen (124,987), Roubaix (122,723), Nancy (119,949), Reims (115,178), and Toulon (104,582).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1909	£160,217,800	£160,208,987
1910	167,423,349	167,415,298
1911	175,467,624	175,458,487
1912	179,933,218	179,918,525
1913	189,555,297	189,544,141
1914 (estimated)	214,940,719	214,933,178

Of the total revenue in 1913, £24,646,921 came from direct taxes and £107,102,240 from indirect taxes.

Public debt, 1913, (funded) £1,246,480,055; (floating) £55,835,936; total, £1,302,315,991.

	Imports.	Exports.
1908	£225,620,000	£202,078,000
1909	249,840,000	228,720,000
1910	270,000,000	240,000,000
1911	326,426,000	246,683,000
1912	318,034,000	265,454,000
1913	340,335,000	275,012,000

Exports to the U.K., 1914, £37,774,178:

Apparel	£1,325,778	Cotton and manuf.	£1,591,197
Butter	1,674,155	Silk and manuf.	5,467,267
Motor cars, etc.	1,795,631	Skins and Furs	597,783
Fancy (Paris) goods	290,485	Spirits	924,972
Feathers, ornamental	414,063	Wine	1,684,083
Flowers, artificial	404,177	Vegetables, raw	699,964
Fruits	1,259,152	Wood and manuf.	1,064,553
Leather and manuf.	1,115,687	Wool	1,315,509
		Woollen Yarn and manuf.	4,202,664

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £25,780,138:

Coal and coke	£7,756,801	Machinery	£1,628,232
Chemicals	1,226,321	Iron and Steel	1,412,297
Cotton and manuf.	1,269,071	Ships and Boats	220,365
Leather and manuf.	721,711	Woollen manuf.	1,835,644

Diplomatic.

Ministry: *President and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, M. Aristide Briand.—*War*, General Gallieni.—*Navy*, Admiral Lacaze.—*Finance*, M. Ribot.—*Justice*, M. Viviani.—*Interior*, M. Malvy.—*Public Instruction*, M. Painleve.—*Commerce*, M. Clementel.—*Agriculture*, M. Meline.—*Public Works*, M. Sembat.—*Labour*, M. Metin.

Ministers of State: MM. de Freycinet, Léon Bourgeois, Emile Combes, Jules Guesde, Denys Cochin.

Under-Secretaries: *Munitions*, M. Albert Thomas.—*Commissariat*, M. J. Thierry.—*Hygiene*, M. J. Godart.—*Aviation*, M. Rene Besnard.—*Shipping*, M. Nail.—*Fine Arts*, M. Dalimier.

General Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Jules Cambon.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, G.C.V.O., Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.—*Councillor*, M. A. de Fleuriau; *1st Secretary*, M. Georges Picot; *2nd Secretaries*, Baron P. de Barante; M. F. Charles-Roux, M. Roger Cambon, and Comte de Montholon; *3rd Secretary*, M. Adrien Thierry; *Attachés*, M. Paul Morand and M. Jules Blondel; *Naval Attaché*, Commandant Comte de Saint-Seine; *Military Attaché*, Col. Vicomte de La Panouse; *Secretary Archivist*, M. J. Knecht; *Commercial Attaché*, M. Jean Périer; *Consul-General*, M. M. de Coppet, 18, Bedford Square, W.C.

British Embassy, 39, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.—*Ambassador Ex. and Plen.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Bertie of Thame, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (£11,500); *Minister Plenipotentiary*, Earl Granville, C.V.O.; *Secretaries*, G. D. Grahame, M.V.O., P. L. Loraine, R. F. O. Bridgeman, C. M. Palairet, and Edmund Monson; *Hon. Attachés*, Lord Berwick, T. F. Powell; *Archivist*, W. D. Cuthbertson; *Commercial Attaché*, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Military Attachés*, Col. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Le Roy-Lewis, C.B., D.S.O.; *Naval Attaché*, Commdr. Fitzmaurice Acton, R.N., M.V.O.

British Consuls-General: W. R. Hearn, 6, Rue Montalivet (Paris); H. L. Churchill, C.M.G. (Havre); M. C. Gurney, C.M.G. (Marseilles). *Consuls*: A. L. S. Rowley (Bordeaux); (vacant) (Brest); P. Wilkinson (Calais); P. C. Sarell (Dunkirk); E. R. E. Vicars (Lyons); J. W. Keogh (Nice); C. B. C. Clipperton (Rouen). *Vice-Consuls*: W. Sutcliffe (Amiens); P. Schoedelin (Bayonne); N. A. Bellairs (Biarritz); H. F. Farmer (Boulogne); A. G. B. Bax (Caen); J. Taylor (Cannes); E. R. Spearman (Chantilly); Capt. C. D. Beresford (Cherbourg); A. Faulkner (Croix); Commr. H. C. Wallis, R.N. (Dieppe); J. Lewis (Grenoble); J. Charlesson (Honfleur); J. Hook (Hyères); C. J. Hans Hamilton (La Rochelle); J. E. Walker (Lille); G. B. Gilliat-Smith (Marseilles); H. H. Hill (Mentone); G. de Bernhardt (Nantes); Joseph Pyke (Paris); E. Attwell Smith (Paris); C. Derwent Smith (Paris); H. T. H. Hewetson (Pau); J. W. Lewthwaite (Reims); E. W. Taylor (Rouen); Hon. E. Henniker-Major (St. Malo); S. E. Kay (Toulon); T. Huggins (Toulouse).

Mail transit: Paris, 10 hours.

Political Parties.

A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately, defined as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter including the Royalists (followers of the Duc d'Orléans) and Imperialists (followers of Prince Napoleon Victor). Now, however, the main division is between the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. At the general election on April 27th, 1902, the Progressists lost heavily, and the Nationalists gained ground only in Paris. After the election a new Cabinet under **M. Combes** succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Administration in June 1902, the latter having held office since June '99. In 1904 a split took place amongst the Radical Socialists, a large number of the group forming a new party called the Radical Socialist Left. In Feb. 1905 **M. Rouvier** succeeded as Prime Minister, and formed a Cabinet containing 6 Radicals and Radical Socialists, and 5 Republicans of the Left. In June 1905 M. Delcassé resigned his post as Foreign Minister, the Moroccan affair being the apparent cause of his retirement, and M. Rouvier took over his portfolio. In March 1906 **M. Sarrien** became Prime Minister, and the **General Election** in May resulted in the return of the **Bloc** to power with a gain of 56 seats, the **Bloc** being a coalition between the various Radical Republican groups and the Socialists. There were returned 246 Radicals and Socialist Radicals, 77 Radical Republicans, 7 dissident Radicals, 22 Independent Socialists, 53 Unified Socialists, 64 Progressists or Mélinists, and 117 Royalists, Bonapartists and Nationalists. Only a minority of the Socialists favour the Collectivist programme. In Oct. 1906, **M. Clemenceau** succeeded M. Sarrien as Premier. M. Clemenceau remained in power until July 1909, when he was defeated after a heated controversy with M. Delcassé in the Chamber. He was succeeded by **M. Briand**, who was followed in turn by **M. Monis** and **M. Caillaux**. The **general election** of 1910 made little alteration in the relative strength of parties. General disapproval of M. Caillaux's conduct of affairs in the Franco-German-Morocco crisis of 1911 resulted in the fall of his Cabinet in Jan. 1912, and the accession to office of **M. Raymond Poincaré** with a Cabinet which included most of the ablest statesmen in France. M. Poincaré remained in power until his election to the Presidency in 1913, when he was succeeded by **M. Briand** (January). M. Briand's Ministry was defeated in the Senate on the Electoral Reform Bill on March 18th. M. Briand consequently resigned, and was succeeded by **M. Barthou**. **M. Barthou** was defeated in Dec. 1913 on the question of military expenditure in Morocco. **MM. Doumergue** and **Ribot**, in succession, formed ministries of short duration, but after the general election, fought and won on the question of three years' army service, **M. Viviani** became Premier. On the outbreak of war the ministry was reconstructed (Aug. 26th, 1914), in order to include representatives of the various parties, and thus present a common front to the enemy; it was again reconstructed in Oct. 1915 under **M. Briand**.

Colonies and Dependencies.

The **Minister of the Colonies** controls the administration of all the Colonies, but **Algiers** is under the Minister of the Interior, and **Morocco** and **Tunis** are under the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Those colonies which are not directly represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the colonies, are for the most part represented on the **Conseil Supérieur des Colonies**, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, colonial delegates, and other officials appointed to it.

Area of the colonies and dependencies about 4,500,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 41,000,000.

Colonies in North Africa.

Morocco. See p. 229.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. There is also a Conseil Supérieur, partly elected, which, with the Financial Delegations, representing the French Colonists, other French taxpayers, and the Mohammedan natives, considers the Budget annually. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assemblies. The products of the country include wine, wheat, barley, and other grains, sheep and other animals, olive oil, fruit and vegetables, iron, zinc, and other ores, wool and skins, cork, phosphates, esparto, tobacco, etc. Efforts are being made to encourage the planting of cotton. There are phosphate beds in the Department of Constantine which have been worked for some years, the export in 1913 being 438,601 metric tons. There are deposits, as yet unworked, scattered through practically the whole of Algeria. The **French forces** maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 63,827 men, and the expenditure for military and naval purposes is borne by France. The railways have a length of 2,193 miles. **Area**, 221,771 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911), 5,563,828, including about 752,043 Europeans. The population of Algiers is 177,967; of Oran 123,086. **Revenue and expenditure**, £6,854,000. **Imports**, 1912, £26,786,000; 1913, £26,692,000; 1914, £20,729,520; **exports**, 1912, £21,844,000; 1913, £20,047,000; 1914, £15,353,600.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,403,205; 1913, £1,311,599; 1914, £1,134,572. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £986,901; 1913, £1,340,498; 1914, £968,361.

The **Algerian Sahara** was in 1905 reorganised in four territories. It is under the Governor-General in regard to civil affairs, but has a distinct Budget, and is financially aided by France. Its area is estimated at 141,563 sq. m., and population at 494,306, including 5,533 Europeans.

Governor-General, M. Lutaud.

British Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, C.B. (£1,000).—*Vice-Consuls*, H. S. London (Algiers); J. Madden (Arzeu and Mostaganem); H. A. Scratchley, M.V.O. (Bône); W. Miller (Constantine); T. Barber (Oran); T. N. L. Barber (Philippeville).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 53 hours.

Tunis lies east of Algeria, and is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. Made a French protectorate '82. A French Resident-General, under the direction of the French

Foreign Office, controls the administration. There is a mixed Consultative Council of natives and Europeans. The military maintained in the country number 20,362 men, the cost falling upon France. **The Bey** is Mohamed El Nasr, b. 1855, who succeeded May 12th, 1906. **Chief products** are barley, wine, olive oil, zinc, lead, and iron ores, phosphate of lime, dates, and esparto grass. There are now 1,143 miles of railway and 3,906 of telegraph; 285 m. of railway are also in course of construction. **Area,** 51,000 sq. miles; **pop.** 2,000,000, including 46,000 French (exclusive of the army of occupation), and 109,000 Italians, the majority being Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles. Capital, **Tunis,** pop. 205,000. **Revenue,** 1914, £2,534,402; **expenditure,** £2,519,551; **public debt,** £9,287,260. **Imports,** 1912, £6,251,760; 1913, £5,770,187; 1914, £4,906,956; **exports,** 1912, £6,186,208; 1913, £7,146,544; 1914, £3,949,005.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £711,819; 1913, £862,461; 1914, £751,916. **Imports from (and of) U.K.,** 1912, £523,785; 1913, £476,263; 1914, £359,199.

French Resident-General, M. Gabriel Alapetite. **British Consul-General at Tunis,** E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.—*Vice-Consuls,* R. Schembri (Tunis); Hon. T. Bourke (Bizerta); S. Leonardi (Sfax).

French Somaliland, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutil, and the town of Tajura. It lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythrea on the north-west. From Jibutil a railway has been built inland to Diré-Daouh, in order to open up trade with Abyssinia, and will be continued to Adis Abeba. Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. The country is administered by a Governor, and the capital is Jibutil (pop. 16,535). The area is about 46,000 sq. m., and population 208,061. **Imports,** 1912, £1,293,640; 1913, £1,356,673; **exports,** 1912, £767,031; 1913, £1,908,165.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £74,695; 1913, £110,312; 1914, £115,424. **Imports from (and of) U.K.,** 1912, £180,258; 1913, £214,158; 1914, £212,910.

Colonies in the Indian Ocean.

Madagascar. From time immemorial until the reign of Radama I. (1810-28) this large island was divided into a number of petty chieftaincies; but that Hova sovereign managed to bring a considerable portion of the country under his authority, so that he and his successors became virtual rulers of Madagascar, and were acknowledged as such by European Powers. In 1895 the island was conquered by the French, becoming first a Protectorate, and then in 1896 a French colony. **Pop.** (1911): native, 3,165,820; European, 12,580; Asiatics, 5,816; and Africans, 15,249. A Governor-General resides at Antananarivo, assisted by an Administrative Council. For nearly a century the Hova (of Malay-Melanesian origin) were dominant, and are still the most civilised and intelligent of the Malagasy peoples. A great deal of missionary, including civilising and educational, work has been done in the island; first, and for many years principally, by the London Missionary Society, but also by the Norwegian and American Lutheran, the Friends, the Anglican, the Roman Catholic societies, and also since 1895 by the French Protestants. Since the conquest the policy of the Government has been largely anti-Christian, and the number of children now under instruction is less than half of those learning in 1894. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. The island has rich deposits of gold (52,228 ozs. in 1914), graphite (7,749 tons in 1914), copper, iron, and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal and petroleum have been reported in the south-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, rafia cloth, fine straw hats, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. British trade with the island has been greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in '07. The majority of the imports come from France. **Area,** 228,500 sq. m. Capital, **Antananarivo,** called by the French Tananarive, a striking and well-built town (pop. 70,000) upon a lofty hill about 100 miles inland from the east coast. **Ports** are Tamatave (pop. 7,073) and Majunga (pop. 5,250). A **railway** has been completed between Tamatave and Tananarive, a distance of 229 miles. **Nossi Bé,** a small island on the N.W. coast, held by the French since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. **St. Marie,** a small island on the north coast, taken by the French in 1643, and **Diego-Suarez,** a French colony since '85, and the **Comoro Islands,** a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, are also dependencies of Madagascar. **Area,** 620 sq. m. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro (pop. 57,400), Mohilla, or Little Comoro (pop. 4,500), Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna (pop. 25,500), and others. **Mayotte** (area 143 sq. m., pop. 9,500) is also a dependency. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated. **Revenue** and **expenditure,** 1914, £1,440,717; 1915, £1,507,839. **Imports,** 1912, £2,001,394; 1913, £1,869,898; 1914, £1,894,266; **exports,** 1912, £2,393,772; 1913, £2,242,175; 1914, £1,867,330. **Exports to U.K.,** 1912, £230,625; 1913, £221,626; 1914, £233,603; **imports from (and of) U.K.,** 1912, £66,718; 1913, £79,096; 1914, £100,344.

Governor-General, M. Albert Picquié (app. 1910). **British Consul,** T. P. Porter, Tananarive; *Vice-Consul,* C. Bang (Tamatave).

Mail transit: Tamatave, 24-28 days.

Réunion. An island 420 miles east of Madagascar, occupied by the French since 1698, was occupied by the English from 1810 to 1815, has a **Governor** and a **Counsel-General,** the latter elected by the inhabitants, and is represented at Paris by a Senator and 2 Deputies. The capital and chief centre is **St. Denis** (pop. 27,000). Sugar is the staple product (45,000 tons in 1914), but vanilla, rum, perfumes, tapioca, and aloe-fibre are also exported. There is only one harbour (purely artificial), situated at Pointe-des-Galets. A railway connects St. Benoit and St. Pierre. There is cable communication with Mauritius and Madagascar. The Union Castle Co. now provide a direct steamship route to the United Kingdom and South Africa. **Area,** 970 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911), 173,822. **Imports,** 1913, £997,597; 1914, £511,500; **exports,** 1913, £663,687; 1914, £691,250. **Exports to U.K.,** 1912, £5,365; 1913, £1,422; 1914, £3,022; **imports from (and of) U.K.,** 1912, £13,222; 1913, £15,760; 1914, £15,056.

British Consul, John T. Piatt; *Vice-Consul,* J. A. Mancini.

Mail transit: 28-33 days.

Colonies in French Central Africa.

French Equatorial Africa is bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Sudan States, on the east by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. **Area** about 667,000 sq. m.; **population** estimated at 5,000,000. It is under the control of a **Governor-General**, assisted by a Council of Government. It was in 1906 divided into three colonies—viz. the Gabun Colony, capital Libreville (pop. 3,000); the Middle Congo Colony, capital Brazzaville; and the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony, capital Fort de Possel. The Middle Congo Colony has an Administrator-in-Chief; the other Colonies have a Lieut.-Governor, and all three have Administrative Councils. The military forces number about 4,000. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between Point Noire and the Congo is projected, while wireless communication is established between Brazzaville and Point Noire on the coast. France has ceded to Germany two sections of territory uniting the German Cameroons to the R. Congo and the R. Ubangi. Delimitation proceedings are in course. The **exports** (ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, and palm nuts and oil) were £1,466,761 in 1913, and the **imports** £847,270.

The states of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Kanem were recognised as French by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99. **Wadai**, which extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Sudan. It has an estimated **area** of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a **population** of about 2,000,000. The Mabas, a Mohammedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the Mahdi-es-Senussi, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of Kufrah, on the caravan route between Wadai and Benghazi. **Kanem** is a vassal state lying north-west of Wadai and north of Lake Chad, with an **area** of about 30,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 100,000. **Bagirmi**, which lies south-west of Wadai, and to the south-east of Lake Chad, has an area of about 65,000 sq. m., and a pop. of about 1,000,000 Mohammedan negroes. At the capital Massenia, a French Resident is stationed.

British Consul, vacant (resides at Boma); *Vice-Consuls*, J. E. Bell (Leopoldville); J. Deemin (Libreville).

Colonies in French West Africa.

French West Africa includes Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, and the civil territory of Mauritania, of which accounts are given separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barrawa, on Lake Chad, north to Tunis and Algeria, and is bounded on the west by the Spanish Coast territory of Rio de Oro and Adrar. The supreme local power with regard to all French West African colonies is placed in the hands of a **Governor-General**, resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a Commandant-General of all the military forces in French West Africa, a Secretary-General, and a Council. Subordinate to him are the Lieut.-Governors of the Colonies. The cost of the services common to all the colonies is met out of funds provided by their customs and shipping dues. The military forces consist of about 10,000 men, of whom 7,000 are natives. A uniform system of education was established in 1903, and the Government have reorganised the administration of agriculture and are specially encouraging the production of rubber and cotton. **Area** about 1,687,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1910) 11,000,000. **Revenue and expenditure**, for 1914, £1,252,000. The imports and exports are given under the respective colonies. The number of ships entered and cleared in French West Africa was 2,035 (net tonnage, 2,816,004). Of these, 766 were French, 678 British, and 447 German. **Exports to U.K.** from French West Africa, 1912, £901,992; 1913, £888,631; 1914, £682,698; **imports from (and of) U.K.** to French West Africa, 1912, £1,260,013; 1913, £1,479,321; 1914, £888,307.

Separate accounts of the constituent colonies of French West Africa are given below.

British Consul-General for Western Africa and the Sudan: Capt. C. Braithwaite Wallis, F.G.S. (Dakar). *Vice-Consul*, P. H. Stormont (Dakar); *Consular Agent*, T. P. Holden (Porto Novo).

Dahomey lies between Lagos and Northern Nigeria on the east and Togoland on the west, and extends inland to the Military Territories. It was taken by the French in '92, and is administered by a Lieut.-Governor with an Administrative Council. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. The **area** of the country is about 40,000 sq. m., and the **population** (1911) 851,000. The capital is **Porto Novo** (pop. 50,000). The old capital was Abomey, 70 miles north of Whydah. The **chief products** of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is Kotonou, and a railway runs inland to Savé (156 miles). The bulk of the trade is with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the last having much the largest share. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914, £213,550. **Imports**, £812,403; **exports**, £858,052.

French Guinea lies on the coast, between Portuguese Guinea, which forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south; but it extends inland to the Niger. The colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. **Area** about 95,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911) 1,763,000. The **capital** and only important centre is **Konakry** (pop. 6,583), which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road has been built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger (350 miles) was completed in 1910. The colony is practically self-supporting. The climate is bad, being humid and malarious. The chief **products** of the whole region are india-rubber, hides, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber, which were valued at £382,857 in 1913. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914, £318,560. **Imports**, £76,528; **exports**, £665,790.

Ivory Coast, The, was organised as a separate colony in 1893. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior adjoins the French Sudan. It is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, and is self-supporting. Bingerville is the capital, and Grand Bassam and Assinie are the other chief towns. Bonduku is becoming a centre of trade between

the French Sudan and the coast. **Area** 125,000 sq. m., and **pop.** (1911) 1,200,000. A railway has been built from Abidjan to Dimbokro (114 miles). The chief exports are rubber (£187,363 in 1913), palm-oil, ivory, coffee, and mahogany. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914, £355,764. **Imports**, £726,179; **exports**, £656,072.

Senegal. The colony consists of the four municipal communes of St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and Goree; native territories directly administered; and the Senegal protectorate. It is represented at Paris by a deputy, elected by the four communes, but is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. **Area** 73,750 sq. m., **pop.** (1911) 1,172,000. Capital, St. Louis (pop. 22,000); Dakar has a pop. of 25,000. **Chief exports** are gum, indiarubber, nuts, and skins. The Senegal is navigable 750 miles up. A railway 165 miles long connects Dakar, on the coast, St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river, and Rufisque (pop. 12,500); another Kayes to the Niger (344 miles); and another Thiés to Kayes (83 miles). **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914, £404,026. **Imports**, 1912, £2,989,742; 1913, £3,522,831; **exports**, 1912, £2,135,297; 1913, £2,917,513.

Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, formed in 1904 from the Senegambia and Niger Territories. It is bounded on the north by the French Algerian territory, on the west by French Guinea, on the south by the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, and on the east by a line running north from Lake Chad. It includes part of the Sahara and the upper Senegal. The Colony includes the **Military Territory of the Niger**, divided into two districts, Timbuctoo and Zinder, and administered by military authorities under the authority of the Lieut.-Governor, who resides at Kayes for the present. Bamako, on the Niger, has, however, been chosen as the capital. A railway 350 miles long has been built from Kayes to Koulikoro on the Niger. **Area**, 301,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911), 4,500,000. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914, £383,796. **Imports**, £431,335; **exports**, £147,279.

Mauritania, Territory of, consists principally of hot sandy desert, and is not very densely populated. Its inhabitants are a race of Berber Arabs, spoken generally of as Moors. They are a cruel and treacherous race, though keen traders and farmers, and are intelligent. The country is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the S. by the Senegal River, and on the E. by the Assaba country. It is administered by a Commissioner responsible to the Governor-General. **Area**, 343,750 sq. m.; **pop.** 600,000. **Exports**, skins, ostrich feathers, salt, dates, and gum. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914, £74,672. **Imports**, £320,000; **exports**, £483,000.

Colonies in America and West Indies.

French Guiana is in South America, on the Atlantic coast, and is bounded by Dutch Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south. **Area** about 34,500 sq. m.; **population** 49,009; **capital**, Cayenne (pop. 12,426). The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population being about 9,848; and is under a Governor with a Council-General of 16 members. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. Gold, balata, and essence of rosewood form the chief exports, though there are valuable forests in the interior. **Imports**, 1913, £436,196; 1914, £408,605; **exports**, 1913, £484,699; 1914, £430,956. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £5,321; 1913, £3,540; 1914, £2,105; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £5,506; 1913, £18,077; 1914, £6,186.

British Consul, G. Hewett (resides at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana); *Vice-Consul*, F. Rambaut (Cayenne).

Guadeloupe consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grandeterre, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands, all situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Capital, **Basse-Terre** (pop. 8,626); chief town, Pointe-à-Pitre (pop. 18,942). **Products**: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, vanillas, and preserved pine-apples. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 212,430. It is administered by a Governor with an elected Council. **Revenue and expenditure, 1915** (est.), £146,812. **Imports**, 1913, £726,962; 1914, £652,681; **exports**, 1913, £917,695; 1914, £908,248.

British Vice-Consul, J. E. de Vaux.

Martinique is a West Indian island of the Windward group. It is administered by a Governor with a General Council. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. **Area**, 390 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911) 184,004. Fort de France (pop. 27,069) is the seat of government. The chief products are sugar (1913, exports value, £493,026), rum (1913, £483,724), and cocoa (1913, £42,841). **Imports** (mainly from France and America), 1912, £860,812; 1913, £835,773; **exports** (chiefly to France), 1912, £1,220,938; 1913, £1,155 872. **Exports to U.K.** from French West Indies, 1912, nil; 1913, £286; 1914, £756; **imports from (and of) U.K.** to French West Indies, 1912, £63,572; 1913, £77,207; 1914, £68,476.

British Consul, H. J. Meagher.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of Newfoundland, acquired by France in 1635. They are under an Administrator with a Consultative Council and municipal councils. **Capital**, St. Pierre. The chief industry is codfishing. **Area** of groups, 93 sq. m.; **pop.** 4,652. **Imports**, 1913, £168,170; **exports**, 1913, £239,389. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £12,170; 1913, nil; 1914, nil.; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £7,166; 1913, £6,633; 1914, £4,634.

British Consul, P. J. F. Staniforth.

Colonies in Asia.

French India consists of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahé, Yanaon, and Chandernagore. These five settlements, which are at considerable distances from each other, have a total area of 106 sq. miles, and a **pop.** of 276,484, of which 47,426 are in the town of Pondicherry itself. Pondicherry is divided into eight communes, and Karikal into six, whilst the other places form one each, all under municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at Pondicherry, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony in Paris. The chief exports are oil seeds and cotton manufactures. **Imports**, 1913, £433,484; **exports**, 1913, £1,748,803. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914, 1,907,000 rupees. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £3,739; 1913, £13,862; 1914, £41,191; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £5,535; 1913, £11,141; 1914, £13,251.

British Consul, A. H. Deane.

Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula—

Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonquin and Laos—with the Kwang-Wan-Chau territory, and the islands leased with it to France by China in '99 (area 400 sq. m.; pop. about 177,000). The **Governor-General** has his seat at Hanoi, in Tonquin. A **Council of Government**, consisting of the administrative heads of the subordinate colonies, with the military and naval commanders-in-chief and representatives of commerce and agriculture, etc., controls financial affairs, both general and local. The colony is one of the most prosperous of French colonies. The army consisted in 1914 of 10,861 French and 13,968 native soldiers. A naval force is stationed there also. Agriculture is the chief industry. The **chief products** exported are rice, pepper, cotton, coals, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. There are 976 miles of railway. **Area** about 308,900 sq. m.; **population**, 16,500,000, mostly Annamese. **Imports**, 1913, £6,463,633; 1914, £8,429,978; **exports**, 1913, £8,845,072; 1914, £11,513,057. In both cases the transit trade is deducted. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £160,371; 1913, £277,209; 1914, £272,523; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £85,962; 1913, £158,970; 1914, £172,966.

British Consul, T. F. Carlisle (Saigon).

Annam became a French protectorate in '84. **Area**, 61,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 5,554,822. Capital, **Hué** (pop. 60,611), near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal mines at Turane. The King, Thanh-Taï, abdicated in favour of his son Duy-Tan, in 1907, and a Council of Regency was appointed. The administration is under a French resident. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. **Revenue**, £431,098; **expenditure**, £406,571.

Cambodia has been a French protectorate since '63. Its area was increased in 1907 by the cession to it by Siam of the provinces of Battambong and Siamrap. Capital, **Pnompenh** (pop. 62,225), on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Sisowath, but there is a French Resident at Pnompenh. The cotton industry is growing steadily. **Area**, 67,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,634,252. **Revenue**, £517,580; **expenditure**, £459,354.

Cochin-China comprises the whole of the Mekong delta. **Area**, 20,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 3,050,000. Capital, **Saigon** (pop. 189,000). The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 13,960. The chief export is rice. **Revenue**, £733,947; **expenditure**, £683,608. **Imports**, 1914, £5,948,416; **exports**, £8,656,198.

Tonquin was made a French colony in '84. It lies north of Annam, east of the Shan States of Burmah, and south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. **Area**, 46,400 sq. m.; **pop.** 6,119,720. Capital, **Hanoi**, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river (pop. 100,000). Principal port and chief seat of trade, Hai-phong (pop. 20,000). The chief export is rice. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined. **Revenue**, £994,353; **expenditure**, £801,262.

British Vice-Consul, J. J. A. Giguenaux (Hai-phong).

The **Laos Territory**, taken from Siam in 1893, has an estimated area of 111,500 sq. m., with a pop. of 663,727. Capital, Vientiane. The Territory includes the three protected states of Luang Prabang, Bassac, and Muong Sing. The cost of administering the Laos territory is shared between all the colonies making up French Indo-China. **Revenue**, £100,769; **expenditure**, £86,338.

Colonies in Oceania.

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. **Area**, 7,650 sq. m.; **pop.** 50,608, including 13,138 free and 5,671 of convict origin, the rest being natives. The **Loyalty Islands** (area 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. **Other dependencies** are the Isle of Pines (area 58 sq. m., pop. 600), the Huon Islands, the Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago (area 40 sq. m., pop. 4,500), north-east of Fiji. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with an elective Council-General. The capital is **Noumea** (pop. 8,961). Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome and cobalt) are worked and exported (value £244,182 in 1914). Agriculture and cattle-breeding are also carried on successfully, and coffee is an increasing export. **Imports**, 1912, £612,670; 1913, £708,316; **exports**, 1912, £557,388; 1913, £633,536.

British Consul at Noumea, H. C. Venables.

Other Islands in Oceania belonging to France are the **Society Islands**, including **Tahiti** (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, Papeete. Great expectations are formed as to the future from a discovery of valuable and vast **phosphate** deposits at Makatea and other islands; 1913 export, 82,076 tons (value £65,645); and **Moorea** (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1,600); the **Leeward Islands**, the **Tabuai**, and **Raivavoe** Islands (area 100 sq. m., pop. 1,700); the **Tuamotu** Islands (pop. 5,000); the **Gambier** (area 6 sq. m., pop. 600) and **Marquesas** (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4,280) Islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Council-General of 11 members. **Total area** about 1,500 sq. m.; **pop.** about 30,000, nine-tenths of whom are natives. **Revenue**, 1913, £145,082; **expenditure**, £127,631. **Imports**, 1912, £309,887; 1913, £361,218; 1914, £337,078; **exports**, 1912, £339,254; 1913, £462,180; 1914, £340,718, consisting chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla.

Exports to U.K. from French Pacific, 1912, £255,533; 1913, £317,202; 1914, £309,241. **Imports from (and of) U.K.** to French Pacific, 1912, £41,076; 1913, £59,943; 1914, £38,372.

British Consul at Tahiti, H. A. Richards.

GERMANY.

Ruler.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III. by Victoria, Princess Royal of England. He was b. Jan. 27th, 1859, and succeeded his father June 15th, '88, his mother, the Empress Frederick, surviving till 1901. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel and the University of Bonn. He **married** on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, b. Oct. 22nd, '58, and the silver wedding was celebrated on Feb. 27th, 1906. His eldest son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, came of age May 6th, 1900, having been

b. May 6th, 1882; and was married on June 6th, 1905, to H.H. the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was *b.* Sept. 20th, 1886. Their eldest son, Prince Wilhelm Friedrich Franz Joseph Christian Olaf, and grandson of the Kaiser, was *b.* July 4th, 1906. Other grandchildren are Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, *b.* Nov. 9th, 1907; Prince Hubertus, *b.* Sep. 30th, 1909; Prince George, *b.* Dec. 19th, 1911, and a daughter, Alexandrine Irene, *b.* April 7th, '15. The Emperor has five other sons—Princes Eitel Frederick, *b.* July 7th, '83, (married to Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg, Feb. 29th, '06); Adalbert, *b.* July 14th, '84; August, *b.* Jan. 20th, '87, (married to Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Oct. 22nd, '08); Oscar, (*b.* July 27th, '88; and Joachim (*b.* Dec. 17th, '90),—and a daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, who m. 1913 Prince Ernest Augustus, (Duke of Brunswick). His Majesty's Civil List is about £770,554, irrespectively of his castles and estates.

States of the Empire.

States.	Area Eng. sq. m.	Population.
Prussia	134,616	40,165,219
Bavaria	29,292	6,887,291
Württemberg	7,534	2,437,574
Baden	5,823	2,142,833
Saxony	5,789	4,806,661
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,068	639,958
Hesse	2,966	1,282,051
Oldenburg	2,482	483,042
Brunswick	1,418	494,339
Saxe-Weimar	1,397	417,149
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	106,442
Saxe-Meiningen	953	278,762
Anhalt	888	331,128
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	764	257,177
Saxe-Altenburg	511	216,128
Lippe	469	150,937
Waldeck	433	61,707
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	100,702
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	89,917
Reuss Junior Branch	319	152,752
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	46,652
Reuss Elder Branch	122	72,769
Hamburg	160	1,014,664
Lubeck	115	116,599
Bremen	99	299,526
Alsace-Lorraine	5,604	1,874,014
Total	208,780	64,925,993

Government.

According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg—the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the **Reichstag** and the **Bundesrat**, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, and to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor. The **Bundesrat**, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 61 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Württemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. The votes of Alsace-Lorraine cannot be exercised upon a motion for the amendment of the constitution, and are governed by the "instruction" of the Statthalter, who is removable at the pleasure of the Emperor. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrat is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrat have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The **Reichstag** is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. Members are now paid £150 per session with a deduction of £1 for each day's absence.

Political Parties.

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, which, however, has no effective means, except the refusal of supplies, of imposing its will upon the Government. The constitution of the Reichstag is complex, and it is the task of the Government so to manipulate parties that it shall have a majority which will give it a fairly free hand in home affairs and absolute control of foreign politics. The last four general elections have resulted as follows:—

Party.	General Elections.			
	1898.	1903.	1907.	1912.
Centre	103	100	105	90
Conservatives	74	73	83	45
National Liberals	48	50	55	44
Social Democrats	56	82	43	110
Radicals and Moderate Radicals	43	35	51	41
Poles	14	16	20	18
Anti-Semites	12	9	30	11
Other parties	47	32	10	38
	397	397	397	397

Religion, Education, etc.

Owing to its federal constitution, the **relations of Church and State** vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity, though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants form 62·5 per cent.

of the population, and Roman Catholics, with adherents of the Greek Church, 36·5 per cent., Jews making up 1 per cent. of the remainder. **Education** is general and compulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. There are elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, including continuation schools for the working classes, middle schools for business life, gymnasia for the universities and learned professions, with modifications where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages, and special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of **civil, commercial, and criminal law** prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the **Amtsgerichte**, each with a single judge trying both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the **Landgerichte**, with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The **Oberlandesgerichte** are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (**Reichsgericht**), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrat, sits at Leipzig.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, employing about 10,000,000 of the population. Of the total inhabitants of the Empire, 46 per cent. live in the rural districts and 54 per cent. in the towns. The mining, metal works, textile (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES) and other **manufacturing industries** employ more than 11,000,000, and the **chief articles exported** are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earths, ores, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing, silk and silk goods, etc. **Forestry** and **mining** are both industries of great importance. About 25 per cent. of the area of the Empire was estimated to be under forest in 1900. Mining is pursued chiefly in Prussia and Saxony. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the **shipping** of Germany before the war stood second in the world. The **chief imports** are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earths, ores and precious metals, drugs and chemicals, wood, hides and skins, oils and fats, animals and animal products, silk and silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since '88 been administered by the **Zollverein** or Customs League, which embraces the whole of the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1879. For commercial purposes there are 145 districts, each with its **Chamber of Commerce**; and these chambers have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor.

Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. Most of the **railways**, which traverse 38,426 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 8,832 miles of **canals** and navigable rivers.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,830 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1910, 64,925,993. The populations of the chief cities are: Berlin, 2,071,000; Hamburg, 931,035; Munich, 596,467; Leipzig, 589,850; Dresden, 548,308; Cologne, 516,527; Breslau, 512,105; Frankfort-on-Main, 414,576; Düsseldorf, 358,728; Nurnberg, 333,142; Charlottenburg, 305,978; Hanover, 302,375; Essen, 294,653; Chemnitz, 287,807; Stuttgart 286,218; Magdeburg, 279,629; Bremen, 247,437; Königsberg, 245,994; Stettin, 236,113; Duisburg, 229,483; Dortmund, 214,226, and Kiel, 211,627.

The **Imperial Revenue**, as apart from State and municipal revenue, is chiefly derived from posts, telegraphs, customs, taxes, duties, and various other sources, such as the China Indemnity, rents, etc., and also the receipts from the Imperial railways in Alsace-Lorraine (the other railways in Germany for the most part belong to the respective states through which they run). Matricular contributions are also collected by the respective states and are handed over to the Imperial Government. These contributions are based upon the population of each state. In addition to the customs duties there are excise taxes on tobacco, sugar, salt, spirits, vinegar, champagne, beer, matches and contrivances for lighting, playing-cards, lotteries, stamp duties on documents dealing with freight, passenger tickets, and permission tickets for driving motor-cars. There are also stamp duties on cheques and on securities, and also on the purchase of businesses. Besides this there are also inheritance taxes, land value taxes, and increment value duties. In 1913 extra taxation was imposed to meet the increased cost of armaments. It consisted of a "single levy," varying from 0·15 per cent. to 8 per cent. according to the value of the property; and of a "property tax" to be assessed for the first time on April 1st, 1917, on the increment accrued in the three years from Jan. 1st, 1914, and thereafter every three years. The first basis of valuation (that of Jan. 1st, 1914) is the value of the total property as assessed for the "single levy." The expenses of the war Germany is waging will, however, alter the whole basis.

Revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary), 1912, £144,306,755; 1913, £184,801,660; 1914, £174,785,683; 1915, revenue, £138,916,336; 1915, expenditure, £657,038,585.

The **Imperial Funded and Unfunded Debt** was on Oct. 1st, 1912, £269,844,390, including Treasury bonds, for the short term bonds issued to meet the chronic annual deficits have become Consols in all but name. It had risen to this figure from £3,534,200 in '77. The Secretary for the Treasury stated in 1913 that the combined debts of the Empire and the States amounted to £1,000,000,000. The war has, of course, enormously swollen the debt.

The value of the Imports and Exports (including coin and bullion) is as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890 . . .	£231,500,000	£188,000,000
1900 . . .	320,500,000	255,000,000
1911 . . .	500,350,000	411,200,000
1912 . . .	550,855,000	454,975,000
1913 . . .	534,750,000	495,630,000

Exports to U.K., 1913, £80,411,057 :—

Apparel . .	£1,269,541	Machinery . .	£2,384,142
Motor-cars and parts . .	1,479,273	Iron and Steel .	7,524,533
Chemicals . .	1,863,980	Paper . . .	1,680,179
Corn and grain .	2,164,875	Zinc and manuf.	1,738,844
Cotton manuf. .	3,096,540	Silk manuf. .	2,626,708
Dye stuffs . .	1,730,821	Skins and furs .	1,373,367
Leather . .	1,894,919	Sugar . . .	10,894,105
„ manuf. .	1,261,730	Toys and Games	1,183,703
		Woollens . .	2,046,567

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £40,677,030 :—

Coal and Coke .	£5,345,732	Wool, Tops	£1,260,308
Cotton yarn	6,941,574	Woollen and worsted yarn .	2,929,381
„ manuf. .	3,013,616	Yarn, Alpaca, and others .	1,869,029
Fish . . .	1,887,387	Woollen manuf. .	2,090,286
Machinery, Metals, and manuf.	2,306,955		

(German exports to the U.K. in 1914 were valued at £47,040,343, and imports of U.K. produce at £23,080,268.)

Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Secretaries of State : *Foreign Affairs,* Herr von Jagow.—*Interior,* Herr Delbrück.—*War,* Lieut.-Gen. von Falkenhayn. — *Admiralty,* Admiral von Tirpitz. — *Imperial Treasury,* Dr. Helfferich.—*Posts and Telegraphs,* Herr Kraetke. — *Colonies,* Dr. Solf. — *Justice,* Dr. Lisco.

Mail transit: Berlin, 23 hours.

STATES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Alsace-Lorraine. The Reichsland Elsass-Lothringen—a former province of France—was annexed by Germany after the war of 1870. There is a Diet of two Chambers, the Staatsrat of 18 members, and the Landesausschurs of 60 members. The Emperor is represented by a **Governor** (Statthalter), who resides at Strassburg. Industries, cotton, wine, tobacco, hops.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Revenue and expenditure,** 1914, £3,842,366. **Public Debt,** £2,186,300.

Staathalter, Herr von Dallwitz.

Anhalt. Duke, Friederich II., b. Aug. 19th, '56; succeeded Jan. 24th, '04; married July 2nd, '89 to Princess Marie of Baden (b. July 26th, '65). *Heir-Presumptive,* brother, Prince Edward, b. April 18th, '61.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Capital,** Dessau (pop. 56,605). **Income and expenditure, 1915,** £901,000.

Baden. Grand Duke, Friedrich II., b. July 9th, '57; succeeded Sept. 28th, '07; married Sept. 20th, '85 to Princess Hilda of Nassau. *Heir-Presumptive,* Max, b. July 10th, '67.

A sovereign state situated in the south-west corner of Germany, consisting of a portion of the valley of the Rhine, and a large mountainous district, forming the greater proportion of the whole state. Industries, agriculture, woollen and cotton goods, silks, paper, tobacco and leather. Chief towns, Mannheim, Karlsruhe (capital), Freiburg, Pforzheim and Heidelberg.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Revenue,** 1914, £6,709,947; **expenditure,** 1914, £9,664,931. **Debt,** 1913, £27,804,804 (for railways only).

Bavaria. King, Ludwig III., b. Jan. 7th, '45; proclaimed Nov. 5th, '13; married Feb. 20th, '68 to the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, Este (b. July 2nd, '49). *Heir,* son, Crown Prince Rupprecht, b. May 18th, '69. A kingdom in the south of Germany, and the second in area and population. Agriculture is extensively carried on, grain of various kinds, hops, tobacco and sugar-beet being grown. Nearly a third of the kingdom is forest. Exports comprise hops, beer, wine, cottons, toys, and fancy wares. Principal towns, Munich (capital), Nuremberg.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Revenue and expenditure,** 1914, £39,253,436. **Debt,** £123,931,982.

Bremen. A state and free town with local self-government. **Area and pop.**, see p. 215.

Brunswick. Duke, Ernest Augustus, b. Nov. 17th, '87; proclaimed Nov. 5th, '13; married May 24th, '13 to H.R.H. Princess Victoria, daughter of the German Emperor. *Heir,* son, Ernest Augustus, b. March 18th, '14.

A sovereign duchy situated in the north of Germany. **Area and pop.**, see p. 215. Chief town, Brunswick (pop. 143,552). **Revenue,** £764,194; **expenditure,** £770,111. **Debt,** £2,073,948.

Hamburg. A state and free town with local self-government. **Area and pop.**, see p. 215. **Revenue,** 1914, £8,984,217; **expenditure,** £9,677,080. **Debt,** £38,739,642.

Hesse. Grand Duke, Ernst Ludwig, b. Nov. 25th, '68; suc. March 13th, '92; married, 1st, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (dis. '01); 2nd, Feb. 2nd, '05, Princess Elenore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich (b. Sept. 17th, '71). *Heir,* son, Georg, b. Nov. 8th, '06.

A grand duchy in the south central part of Germany, consisting of two main territories, separated by a portion of Prussian territory. Chief towns, Mainz, Darmstadt (capital), and Offenbach.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Revenue and expenditure,** 1914, £3,793,015. **Debt,** £21,976,705.

Lippe. Prince, Leopold IV., b. May 30th, '71; married Aug. 16th, '01, to Princess Bertha of H.-B.-Barchfeld. *Heir,* son, Ernst, b. June 12th, '02.

A principality dating from the 16th century. **Area and pop.**, see p. 215. **Capital,** Detmold. **Revenue,** 1914, £146,750; **expenditure,** £148,167, **Debt,** £66,839.

Lübeck. A state and free town with local self-government. **Area and pop.**, see p. 215.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Grand Duke, Friedrich Franz IV., b. April 9th, '82; suc. April 10th, '07, married Jan. 7th, '04, Alexandra of Brunswick-Lueneburg. *Heir,* son, Friedrich Franz, b. April 22nd, '10. **Area and pop.**, see p. 215. **Capital,** Schwerin.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Grand Duke, Adolph Friedrich VI., b. June 17th, '82; suc. June 11th, '14. **Capital,** Neu-Strelitz.

Oldenburg. Grand Duke, Friedrich August, b. Nov. 16th, '52; suc. June 13th, '00; married (1) Feb. 18th, '78, Princess Elizabeth of Prussia (d. Aug. 28th, '05); (2) Oct. 24th, '96, Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (b. Aug. 10th, '69). *Heir,* son, Nicolaus, b. Aug. 10th, '97.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Capital,** Oldenburg. **Revenue,** 1914, £856,180; **expenditure,** £859,067. **Debt,** £4,056,845.

Prussia. King, Wilhelm II. (see p. 215).

A kingdom situated in the north of Germany and forming by far the largest portion of the empire.

Ministry.—*President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs,* Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.—*Finance,* Dr. Lentze.—*Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction,* Dr. von Tratt zu Solz. —*Agriculture, Domains and Forests,* Dr. Fehr.

von Schorlemer.—*Justice*, Dr. Beseler.—*Interior*, Herr von Löbell.—*Commerce and Industry*, Herr Sydow.—*War*, General von Hohenhorn.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914-15, £242,311,955.

Reuss, Elder Branch. **Prince**, Heinrich XXIV., b. March 20th, '78; suc. April 19th, '02. *Regent*, Prince Heinrich XXVII. of Reuss-Gera.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Capital**. Greiz. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1913, £89,801.

Reuss, Junior Branch. **Prince**, Heinrich XXVII., b. Nov. 10th, '58; suc. March 29th, '13; married Nov. 11th, '84, Princess Elise of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (b. Sept. 4th, '64). *Heir*, son, Prince Heinrich XLV. (b. May 13th, '95).

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Capital**, Gera. **Revenue and expenditure**, £161,883.

Saxe-Altenburg. **Duke**, Ernst II., b. Aug. 31st, '71; suc. Feb. 7th, '08; married Feb. 17th, '98, Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe (b. Sept. 22nd, '75). *Heir*, son, George-Moritz, b. May 13th, '00.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Capital**, Altenburg (39,976). **Revenue and expenditure**, £284,752.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, **Duke**, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), b. July 19th, '84; suc. July 30th, '00; married October 11th, '05, Princess Victoria Adelheid of S.-H.-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. *Heir*, son, Johann Leopold, b. Aug. 2nd, '06.

Area and pop., see 215. **Capitals**, Coburg and Gotha. **Revenue and expenditure**, £94,401.

Saxe-Meiningen. **Duke**, Bernhard, b. April 1st, '51; suc. June 25th, '14.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Capital**, Meiningen. **Revenue**, £527,316; **expenditure**, £445,840.

Saxe-Weimar. **Grand Duke**, Wilhelm Ernst, b. June 10th, '76; suc. Jan. 5th, '01; married (1) April 30th, '03, Caroline of Reuss (d. Jan. 17th, '05); (2) June 4th, '10, Feodora of Sachsen-Meiningen. *Heir*, Wilhelm Ernst, b. July 28th, '12.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Capital**, Weimar (34,582). **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914, £713,152.

Saxony. **King**, Friedrich August III., b. May 25th, '65; suc. Oct. 15th, '04; married Nov. 21st, '91, Princess Louise of Tuscany (marriage dissolved, '03). *Heir*, son, George, b. Jan. 15th, 93.

The third largest kingdom in Germany, and one of the chief industrial divisions of the Empire. The greater proportion of the surface is arable, and the yield of grains and potatoes is high. The chief industries are textile manufactures, mining and machinery, but paper and wood pulp factories, printing and glass industries employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. Chief towns, Dresden (Capital), Leipzig, Chemnitz and Plauen.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Revenue and expenditure**, £24,624,257. **Debt**, £43,658,630.

Schaumburg-Lippe. **Prince**, Adolf, b. Feb. 23rd, '82; suc. April 29th, '11.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Capital**, Buckeburg. **Revenue and expenditure**, £49,148.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. **Prince**, Günther, b. Aug. 21st, '52; suc. Jan. 19th, '90; married Dec. 9th, '91, Anne Luise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Capital**, Rudolstadt. **Revenue and expenditure**, £108,885.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. **Prince**, Günther (see Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt).

Waldeck. **Prince**, Friedrich, b. Jan. 20th, '65; suc. May 12th, '93; married Aug. 9th, '95, Princess Bathilde's of Schaumburg-Lippe. *Heir*, son, Josias, b. May 13th, '96.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Capital**, Arolsen. **Revenue and expenditure**, £86,159.

Württemberg. **King**, Wilhelm II., b. Feb. 25th, '48; suc. Oct. 6th, '91; married (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont (d. April 30th, '82); (2) April 8th, '86, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe. A kingdom in the south of Germany, including the Black Forest. Agricultural produce, timber and salt are the chief exports.

Area and pop., see p. 215. **Capital**, Stuttgart. **Revenue**, 1914, £6,089,781; **expenditure**, £6,095,337. **Debt**, £31,970,595.

Former Colonies and Dependencies.

The German Colonial possessions had before the war an **area** of 1,000,000 sq. m., with a population of about 13,000,000, including about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 7,500 were Germans, not counting the military forces, which numbered 4,500 Germans and 3,825 natives.

With the exception of German East Africa and the Cameroons all Germany's colonies are now in possession of her enemies. Togoland was the first to go, surrendering to a British Force on Aug. 27th, 1914; German Samoa surrendered to an expeditionary force from New Zealand on Aug. 29th, 1914; on Sept. 11th, 1914, the Australian expedition hoisted the British Flag in Herbertshöhe; the Japanese took possession of the Caroline and Marshall group, and Kiao-Chau in November 1914, while the German forces in German South-West Africa surrendered to General Botha after the occupation of Tsumeb on July 8th, 1915.

[For the colony formerly known as German South-West Africa, see p. 131, and for the former Pacific colonies of Germany, see p. 159.]

Cameroons. A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 200 miles. Inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and the French Congo on the south and west. An agreement delimiting the frontier between the Cameroons and the French Congo was signed (April 18th, 1908). It was administered by an Imperial Governor, with a Government Council of 3. The **capital** is Buea. Duala (pop. 22,000) is an important trading centre. Cocoa and tobacco are grown, rubber and timber are exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. A **railway runs to the Mouenguba Mountains** (160 kms.) **Area** 191,130 sq. m., **pop.** 2,500,000, of whom 1,871 are Europeans. Revenue and expenditure, 1913, £767,000, including £318,000 subsidy. **Imports**, 1911, £1,465,875; 1912, £1,712,079; **exports**, 1911, £1,062,544; 1912, £1,166,810.

German East Africa lies immediately to the south of British East Africa, and has an estimated **area** of 384,318 sq. miles, with a **population** of 7,500,000, including 5,536 Europeans, of whom 3,570 were Germans. It was administered by a **Governor**, with a Government Council. There are 24 districts, and district councils are formed where there is a sufficient white population to warrant it. The Colonial troops consisted of 14 companies, in-

cluding 262 Europeans and 2,472 natives. The police force numbered 2,140. The **chief products** are hides, wax, copra, rubber, gum, fibre, coffee, and cotton. Gold has been found, and coal north-west of Lake Nyasa. Mica and garnets are found also. The **Usambara railway** now runs from Tanga to Kilimandjaro, 220 m. in length. The Central railway runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, a total length of 780 m. The chief ports on the coast are Dar-es-Salaam (pop. about 26,000), Tanga, Lindi, Pangani, Kilwa, Bagamayo, Mikindani, and Saadani. The chief ports on Lake Victoria are Bukoba, Muansa, and Schirati. The chief ports on Lake Tanganyika are Ujiji and Bismarckburg. **Revenue**, 1913, £1,025,250; 1914, £1,187,150. **Imports**, 1912, £2,515,000; 1913, £2,667,925; **exports**, 1912, £1,570,919; 1913, £1,777,552.

Togoland (administered at present by England and France) lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It was the smallest of German colonies, but the only one which existed without State aid. It surrendered to a British force on Aug. 27th, 1914. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and was administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a Government Council. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably. The climate of Togoland is bad, malaria and other fevers being rife, but towards the hinterland the atmosphere becomes drier and cooler. **Area** 33,660 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,500,000, of whom only 363 are Europeans. The **capital** is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 5,000 inhabitants. **Revenue**, 1912, £187,904; 1913, £208,823; **expenditure**, 1912, £165,135; 1913, £213,329. **Imports**, 1911, £481,000; 1912, £571,392; 1913, £552,668; **exports**, 1911, £465,800; 1912, £497,945; 1913, £456,819. Chief **exports**, palm oil, gum, and ivory. **Cotton** is being grown with very satisfactory results. There are three railways: (1) from Lome to Anecho, 44 kilos; (2) Lome to Paline, 119 kilos; (3) Lome to Agbonu, 163 kilos.

Kiao-Chau, in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied by Germany in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. On the outbreak of the European War Japan lent her assistance to the Allies, and after a short siege took possession of Kiao-Chau, which is now administered by her, pending a general settlement at the conclusion of the war. For the former Pacific Islands of Germany, see p. 159. The protectorate was administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2,500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. **Area** of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. miles; **pop.** about 33,000. A dock has been built, and the place is being made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is free. Railways run inland from Tsintau to Tsi-nan-fu and I-chau, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Poshan.

GREECE.

Ruler.

King Constantine I., who succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father, George I., on March 18th, 1913. King Constantine, who was born on Aug. 2nd, 1868, married in '89 Princess Sophia (b. June 14th, '70) of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II. King Constantine has three sons and two daughters. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince George, b. July 19th, '90, the others being Prince Alexander (b. Aug. 1st, '93), Princess Helene (b. May 2nd, '96), Prince Paul (b. Dec. 14th, '01), Princess Irene (b. Feb. 14th, '04), and Princess Catherine (b. May 4th, '13). The King's brothers and sister are Prince George (b. June 24th, '69), who was High Commissioner in Crete 1898-1906; Prince Nicholas (b. Jan. 21st, '72); Princess Marie (b. Mar. 3rd, '76); Prince Andrew (b. Feb. 1st, '82), and Prince Christopher (b. Aug. 10th, '88). The King has a civil list of £80,000.

Government.

This country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in '30 declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of '64, revised in 1911, the **executive** is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The **legislative authority** is in the hands of the Boulé, a chamber of 184 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. Officers of the army and navy, civil functionaries, and managers of banks are ineligible for seats. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. There is also a Council of State. Elementary education is compulsory. The **Greek Orthodox Church**, governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of £T4,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a **Financial Commission** established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on the external debt. The Financial Commission has entrusted the administration of the monopolies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company, which acts under the control of the Commission. As a result of the war of the Balkan States with Turkey, and subsequently with their former ally, Bulgaria, Greece gained new territory of approximately 16,919 sq. m., including the districts of Salonica and Janina.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but illiteracy largely prevails. The **chief industry** is agriculture, carried on largely by peasant proprietors, and the **chief exports** are currants (exports to U.K. in 1914, £1,587,971), ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 1,365 miles of **railway** open. The Greek **mercantile marine** has been steadily expanding within the last twenty years, and at the end of 1914 numbered 440 steamers with a tonnage of 900,000 tons, and a total value of £6,800,000. It is estimated that the earnings of the Greek mercantile marine in 915 as a result of the war will exceed £3,000,000. There are large

numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom, especially in Asia Minor, Cyprus, etc. **Capital**, Athens, pop. 250,000; Salonica, 174,000; Piræus, 100,000; Serres, 50,000.

Area about 41,933 sq. m.; **pop.** 4,780,419.

Revenue, 1913 (est.), £8,046,484; 1914 (est.), £8,960,000; 1915 (est.), £15,200,000.

Expenditure, 1913 (est.), £10,333,867, and supplemental war votes, £3,872,879; 1914 (est.), £8,800,000; 1915 (est.), £17,981,160.

External Debt, 1914, £43,849,640.

Imports, 1912, £6,162,686; 1913, £7,146,277; **exports**, 1912, £5,800,877; 1913, £4,756,858.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,171,746; 1913, £2,202,486; 1914, £2,423,516.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £2,569,327; 1913, £2,536,678; 1914, £2,971,956.

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs*, M. Skoulondis.—*Interior*, M. Gounaris.—*War*, Gen. Yanakitsas.—*Marine*, Admiral Coundouriotis.—*Finance*, M. Dragsumis.—*National Economy and Public Instruction*, M. Theotokis.—*Justice and Communications*, M. Rallis.—*Education*, M. Michelidakis.

Minister in London, J. Gennadius, 14, De Vere Gardens, S.W.—*Secretaries*, P. N. Delyannis and M. Collas.—*Consul-General*, J. J. Stavridi, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.

British Legation, Athens: *Envoy Ex., and Min. Plen.*, Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (£3,500).—*First Secretary*, Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O.—*Consul-General* (Salonica), A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G.—*Consuls*: George Raymond, M.V.O. (Corfu), F. B. Wood, I.S.O. (Patras), W. J. Norcop (Piræus), H. F. Hastings (Syra), and A. A. C. Merlin (Volo).—*Vice-Consuls*: P. Papadachi (Corfu), W. D. W. Matthews (Cavalla), J. Saunders (Cephalonia), G. W. Crowe (Patras), G. Mate (Syra), E. Bonavia (Zante), C. E. Heathcote-Smith (Salonica), J. Joannidis (Piræus).

Mail transit: Athens, 4 days.

Crete.—Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago. **Area** about 3,300 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911), 336,151. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 25,185); Canea (pop. 24,399); and Retimo (pop. 9,086). There are about 28,000 Moslems and 307,800 Christians. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1669, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them, and in '98 the Powers set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. The executive power rested until 1911 in a High Commissioner and a Council of four members; but upon the retirement of M. Zaimis, who held the post of High Commissioner from 1906 to 1911, the Powers did not refill the post. The agitation in Crete for union with Greece was actively pushed forward on the outbreak of the Balkan War, and in Oct. 1912 Cretan deputies were admitted to take part in the sittings of the Greek Chamber. As a result of the treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey, the possession of Crete was handed to Greece, and it was formally recognised by the Powers in Dec. 1913. The Governor-Generalship of the island was abolished in April 1915, and it is now under a Prefect.

Exploration of recent years has led to archæological discoveries of surpassing interest at Knossos and Phæstos. The chief products are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with Greece and Turkey. Revenue and expenditure about £240,000. Public Debt, 5,317,000fr. **Imports**, 1911, £853,239; 1912, £931,175; 1913, £897,668, consisting chiefly of foodstuffs and textiles; **exports**, 1911, £624,349; 1912, £701,978; 1913, £727,533, largely olives and olive oil.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £14,985; 1913, £24,563; 1914, £5,254.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £75,221; 1913, £56,823; 1914, £26,905.

Prefect, Mehmed Bey Hamidbeyzadé.

British *Consul at Canea*, E. C. Donaldson Rawlins.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the east by British Honduras, Salvador, and Honduras and Atlantic Ocean (Caribbean Sea), and on the south by the Pacific. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1848. Governed by a **President**, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a **National Assembly**, elected by universal suffrage (1 for every 20,000 inhabitants) for a term of four years, and a **Council of State** of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief **religion**, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory, and 1,800 schools have been established. The **Army** numbers about 8,500 officers and men when mobilised, with militia about 40,000. **Chief products**: coffee, bananas, sugar, timber, hides, and rubber. Minerals are found, but are little worked. The **trans-continental railway**, from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic to San José on the Pacific, was opened in 1908, and there are in all over 480 miles of line open.

Treaties were signed by Guatemala with Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

Area, 47,810 sq. m.; **pop.** (est.) 2,000,000, of whom 60 per cent. are pure Indians. **Capital**, **Guatemala**, pop. 90,000.

Average rate of exchange for 1914, $200 = £1.

Revenue, 1914, £549,333; **expenditure**, 1914, £351,416.

Imports, 1912, £1,575,393; 1913, £2,012,465; 1914, £1,866,220.

Exports, 1912, £2,631,308; 1913, £2,889,985; 1914, £2,550,805.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £385,725; 1913, £355,725; 1914, £288,467.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £355,246; 1913, £342,768; 1914, £236,812.

External debt, 1913, £2,357,063 (including interest unpaid to Dec. 31st, 1913, £844,603). The regular service of the loan was renewed on July 1st, 1913.

President, Don Manuel Estrada-Cabrera (1911-17).

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in England, Senor Don José M. Lardizabal, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

British Legation, Guatemala.—*Envoy Ex., Min. Plen., and Con.-Gen.*, C. Alban Young, M.V.O.—*Consul*, H. Fleischmann (Quezaltenango).—*Vice-Consuls*: C. Graham and E. H. C. P. Bellingham (Guatemala), D. Savage (San José).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 13 to 15 days.

HAITI.

Haiti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, is the second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. **Area**, 28,249 sq. m.; **pop.** about 3,000,000. There are two states in the island. The larger is the **Dominican Republic** (*q.v.*).

The **Republic of Haiti** occupies the western portion of the island. **Area**, 10,204 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated (1912) at 2,500,000, 95 per cent. of whom are negroes and the remainder mulattoes. Capital, **Port-au-Prince**, pop. 105,000. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '89. In Nov. 1915 both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S. establishing a virtual protectorate over the country. The treaty has still to be ratified by the U.S. Senate. The executive power is in the hands of a **President**, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, who receives a salary of £4,800. The **Chamber** of 99 members is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the **Senate** of 39 indirectly for six years. The official religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an **army** of about 7,000 imperfectly trained men, variously armed, and a navy of 4 small vessels. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. The railways open to regular passenger and goods traffic are Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuei (28 m.), to Léogane (22 m.), to St. Marc (105 kilos): Cape Haiti to Grande Rivière (33 kilos), and Gonaives to Ennery (32 kilos).

Imports, 1912-13, £1,607,583, mostly from the United States; **exports**, £2,263,112, principally coffee, logwood, and lignum vitæ. **Revenue**, 1912-13, £1,287,635; 1913-14, £1,156,673; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £1,387,192; 1913-14, £1,436,673. **Public debt** (external), 1914, £4,700,000. **Currency**, the gourde; in 1914 30'35 gourdes = £1.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £115,542; 1914, £74,070. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1913, £167,310; 1914, £89,749.

President, Gen. Dartiguenave (elected Aug. 1915).

Legation: *Minister Resident*, A. C. Sansaricq, Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Consul*, Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch Street.

British Legation: *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Stephen Leech (Havana); *Chargé d'Affaires*, Robert M. Kohan.

British Vice-Consuls, E. D. Watt (Port-au-Prince); M. E. Fontaine (Aux Cayes); W. Langdon (Cape Haiti).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 15 days.

HONDURAS.

Honduras is a Republic in Central America, established in 1839, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. Governed by a **President** and **Congress**, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. Army about 2,000, and there is a militia of about 31,000. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. Nearly all the industries are in the hands of United States capitalists. Agriculture is showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. **Chief products**: bananas, tobacco, coffee, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. Most of the foreign trade is with the United States.

Treaties were signed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

Area, 44,275 sq. m.; **pop.** (1914) 650,000, the majority of whom are Indian and European races. Capital, **Tegucigalpa**, pop. 28,950.

Revenue and expenditure, 1913-14, £402,090. **Imports**, 1913, £863,462; 1914, £1,054,696; **exports**, 1913, £645,000; 1914, £1,634,119.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £19,365; 1913, £1,213; 1914, £2,829. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £133,625; 1913, £126,768; 1914, £104,596.

Public Debt, £5,398,570.

The loans were raised (1867-70) for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. No interest has been paid since 1872. The arrears amount to £30,803,868. A railway runs 58 miles inland from Puerto Cortes. It is administered by the Government. There are also several short banana lines on the north coast.

President, Dr. Alberto Membreño (1915-1919).

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, E.C.

British Legation: *Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Con.-Gen.*, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala).

British Consuls, A. E. Melhado (Truxillo), F. E. Keene (Amapala), J. Hepburn (Puerto Cortes), and J. P. Armstrong (Tegucigalpa). *Vice-Consuls*, H. F. Panting (San Pedro Sula), and Joseph Walter (Actg. Consul, Tegucigalpa).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 18 to 20 days.

ITALY.

Ruler.

Italy is governed by Victor Emmanuel III., the third constitutional king. The first was Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, who was declared King of Italy on March 17th, 1861, by the first Italian Parliament, which assembled in Feb. '61, though it was not until '70 that the province of Rome was occupied by the Italian army and annexed to the kingdom. The second was King Humbert I., who on July 29th, 1900, was assassinated at Monza by the Anarchist Bresci. Victor Emmanuel III. was b. Nov. 11th, '69, and in Oct. '96 was married to Princess Hélène of Montenegro. The heir to the throne is Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15th, 1904. Other children are Princesses Yolanda Margherita, b. June 1st, 1901; Mafalda, b. Nov. 19th, 1902; Giovanna, b. Nov. 13th, 1907; and Maria, b. Dec. 26th, 1914. The annual allowance for the King's Civil List is about £600,000.

Government.

Under the Constitution of 1848, as subsequently modified and expanded, the Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through

his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a **Senate** of about 390 members (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a **Chamber of** 508 **Deputies**, elected for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. By the Electoral Reform Act of 1912, the **suffrage** is made almost universal, being open to all males over 21 years of age except those who, being under 30 years of age, have neither performed military service nor learnt to read and write. The same Act provides for the payment of deputies, who receive £240 annually, of which £160 is represented by direct payment and the remainder by a current account with the railways and post office, defraying travelling and postal expenses. All money bills must be initiated in the Chamber. The first general election under the new suffrage took place on Oct. 26th, 1913.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For the purposes of **local government** the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils and commissions, and subdivided into 8,339 communes. Each commune has a communal and a municipal council, and is presided over by a syndic elected by the communal council from among its own members. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State **religion**, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but the Government has passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. Elementary **education** is compulsory between the ages of six and nine (or six and twelve in some communes where facilities exist) in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. Religious instruction must be given to those children whose parents desire it. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 17 State universities, besides several others. Life-insurance was created a State monopoly in 1912 with the object of providing the means for **old-age pensions**. The chief **newspapers** are the *Tribuna* of Rome the Government organ, the *Secolo* of Milan (Liberal), the *Corriere della Sera*, which circulates throughout the north of Italy and the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ.

Industries, Railways, etc.

Agriculture is the occupation of over one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine, silk and oil are among the other products, and sulphur, zinc, lead and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years. The chief **industries** are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief **exports** are silk, wine, oil, cotton, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores, and cattle.

The total length of the **railways** is 11,165 miles, of which 8,540 m. are state lines.

Information Bureau for Travellers in Italy, 12, Waterloo Place, Regent St., S.W.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 110,646 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1914, 35,597,784. Rome has a pop. of 594,873 (1915), Naples 723,208, Milan 599,200, Turin 427,733, Palermo 341,656, Genoa 289,154, Florence 232,860, Catania 210,703, Bologna 172,789, Venice 160,719, Messina 133,830, Livorno 105,315, and Bari 103,670.

Revenue, 1912-13, £127,615,972; 1913-14, £123,594,951; 1914-15 (est.), £108,064,097; 1915-16 (est.), £113,022,543.

Expenditure, 1912-13, £127,484,614; 1913-14, £122,354,875; 1914-15 (est.), £107,120,499; 1915-16 (est.), £111,029,297.

Public Debt, Funded and Unfunded, 1912, £560,955,177; 1913, £570,864,305; 1914, £593,590,398.

Imports (excluding bullion), 1912, £148,076,885; 1913, £145,510,824; 1914, £115,282,006.

Exports, 1912, £95,877,092; 1913, £100,156,545; 1914, £88,716,029.

Exports to U.K., 1914, £8,699,496:

Cheese	£328,538	Hemp	£639,853
Eggs	431,833	Hides	435,185
Lemons	414,789	Motors	1,017,952
Other fruits	348,948	Chemicals	451,359
Vegetables	307,827	Silks	965,818

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £12,867,782:

Coal and coke	£6,265,746	Cottons	£436,357
Arms and ammunition	559,826	Machinery	765,230
Chemicals	750,365	Metal manufacs.	793,233
		Woollens	606,627

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of Interior*, Signor Salandra.—*Foreign Affairs*, Baron S. Sonnino—*War*, General Zupelli.—*Marine*, Admiral Camillo Corsi.—*Justice*, Signor Orlando.—*Treasury*, Signor Carcano.—*Finance*, Signor Rava.—*Public Works*, Signor Ciuffelli.—*Public Instruction*, Signor Grippo.—*Agriculture*, Signor Cavasola.—*Posts and Telegraphs*, Signor Riccio.—*Colonies*, Signor Martini.

Ambassador in London, Marquis Imperiali, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—*Councillor*, Prince Livio Borghese.—*Secretaries*, Cav. Roberto Centaro, Baron Pietro Arone di Valentino, Camillo T. Brayda, Conte di Policastro.—*Attachés*, Tommaso Bertelè, Giovanni di Giura.—*Chancellor*, Cav. Ugo Cattani.—*Consul in London*, Marchese Faa di Bruno, 44, Finsbury Square, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Cav. P. F. Righetti.

British Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.

Ambassador Ex. and Plen., Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., C.B. (£7,000).—*Councillor of Embassy*, Henry H. D. Beaumont.—*Secretaries*, G. Mounsey, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Raymond C. Parr.—*Hon. Attachés*, Gerald H. Tyrwhitt, W. R. Younger.

British Consuls-General: W. Keene, M.V.O. (Genoa); S. J. Churchill, M.V.O. (Naples); Major W. P. Chapman (Turin). *Consuls*: J. H. Towsey (Milan); R. Macbean, M.V.O. (Palermo); C. C. Morgan (Rome); J. H. Monaghan (Bari); W. H. M. Sinclair (Brindisi); R. H. Pernis (Cagliari); G. Campbell (Venice); M. Carmichael (Leghorn); S. Guattari (Savona); A. Lemon (Florence). *Vice-Consuls*: E. A. Kane Ancona); G. Placci (Florence), J. F. Rose (Milan); A. Napier, G. W. Grounsell (Naples); M. Turton (San Remo); J. B. Heynes (Messina); A. E. Turton (Bordighera); T. D. Dunlop

(Spezia); W. A. Morrison (Palermo); J. Lobb (Syracuse), G. B. Beak (Venice).

Mail transit: Rome, 2 days.

Political Parties.

Italian political parties formerly consisted of a **Right** and a **Left**, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, are now split up into many different combinations. Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91, but the disastrous state of the country's finances led to his recall in '94, and he remained in office until the disasters in Erythrea in the early part of '96. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme Radicals, led by Signor Cavallotti, and after the general election in March '97 gave Signor Zanardelli and two other Radicals places in the Ministry (Dec. '97). General Pelloux succeeded him with a Liberal Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti, Zanardelli and Crispi, June 29th, '98, but was compelled to resign in May '99, and formed a new administration, consisting, for the most part, of Conservatives, a curious change. Baron Sonnino, though not in the Ministry, lent it his support. After the general election of June 1900 General Pelloux resigned, and a Cabinet of a Moderate Liberal type, under Signor Saracco, succeeded to office. On this falling, in Feb. 1901, an administration was formed by Signor Zanardelli, but in Oct. 1903 he had to retire owing to bad health. M. Giolitti then formed a new Ministry, with Signor Luzzatti as Finance Minister and Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister. In Sept. 1904 serious strike riots broke out, at the instigation of the Socialists, and the Premier seized the opportunity to dissolve. The general election followed in November. The alarm felt at the reign of terror during the riots led to the defeat of the Extreme Left, who only secured 11 seats (including 30 Socialists), as compared with 106 seats before the dissolution. More than four-fifths of the members elected pledged themselves to support the Constitution against Socialist attacks; this four-fifths including the Constitutional Liberals and the Constitutional Opposition under Baron Sonnino. In March 1905 Signor Fortis succeeded M. Giolitti as Premier. Baron Sonnino took office with a Cabinet of the Centre and Left in Feb. 1906, but in May of the same year was succeeded by Signor Giolitti. Signor Giolitti resigned in Dec. 1909. He was followed by Baron Sonnino, who retained office until the following March, when Signor Luzzatti came into power with a Cabinet in which the Radical element predominated. He resigned in March 1911, and Signor Giolitti once more became premier, but was succeeded in 1914 by Signor Salandra.

Colonies.

Erythrea. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It has the control of its own administration and finance, under a civil Governor appointed by the King. **Area** about 88,500 sq. m., **population**, which is nomadic, about 450,000. **Asmara** is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8,000 inhabitants. Gold-mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway from Massowah to Asmara is open as far as Ghinda. **Revenue**, 1914, £709,980; **expenditure**, £679,996.

Italian Somaliland, in North-East Africa, is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coast-line extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate, also British. **Area** 100,000 sq. m., **population** about 400,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes: (1) The **Benadir Coast Colony**, with a coast-line from the Juba to Meregh. In Jan. 1905 Italy assumed sovereign rights over this territory, paying the Sultan of Zanzibar £144,000 therefor, and undertaking the administration instead of the Benadir Co. Great Britain also leased to Italy five acres of land at Kismayu, with a frontage on the shore, to facilitate trade with Benadir. A **Convention with Abyssinia** delimiting the boundary was signed in 1907. There is a military force of 3,000 troops, and a police corps. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established for inland and coastal communication. Cotton growing promises well. (2) The **Sultanate of Obbia** under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast. (3) The **Sultanate of the Mijertain**, covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Aula. **Revenue**, 1913-14, £241,240; **expenditure**, £230,840.

Tripoli and **Cyrenaica** (*Libia Italiana*), which was formally annexed by Italy in Nov. 1911, is a province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated **area** is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the **population** about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. For administrative and military purposes the colony is divided into two distinct provinces, viz., Tripolitania (capital, Tripoli, with a population of 73,000), and Cyrenaica (capital, Bengazi, population 35,000). The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Sudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges. **Imports**, 1913, £1,021,340; **exports**, £137,101.

Governor of Tripoli, Gen. Giovanni Ameglio.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £18,143; 1913, £49,992; 1914, £31,844; **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £90,343; 1913, £137,142; 1914, £116,764.

British Consul-General, J. B. Spence (Tripoli); *Consul*, A. Dickson (Bengazi); *Vice-Consuls*, W. L. C. Knight (Tripoli), J. Tate (Khoms).

JAPAN.

Ruler.

Yoshihito Harunomiya, K.G., Emperor of Japan, b. Aug. 31st, 1879, third son of the late Emperor Mutsuhito, succeeded on the death of his father, July 30th, 1912, having been nominated heir-apparent in 1887. He married, May 10th, 1900, Princess Sadako, d. of Prince

Kujo Michitaka. His Majesty has three sons, Hirohito Michinomiya, b. April 29th, 1901; Yasuhito Atsunomiya, b. June 25th, 1902; and Nobuhito Terunomiya, b. Jan. 3rd, 1905. The Emperor's Civil List is fixed at £300,000.

Government.

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the Emperor being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The **Privy Council** is an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important State matters. The **Diet** is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The **House of Peers** numbers about 370, and consists of (*a*) Peers **elected for life**, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquesses above 25 years of age (15 princes and 44 marquesses); (3) persons above the age of 30 nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (*b*) Peers **elected for 7 years**, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders (there are 103 counts, 397 viscounts, and 429 barons); (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the **House of Representatives** there are 379 members, elected by single ballot for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2,000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For **local administration** the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, Sakhalin, Cho-sen, and Formosa) is divided into 47 prefectures, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The prefectures are subdivided into 69 municipalities and 637 counties or rural districts, and the counties again into 1,220 towns and 11,093 villages, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. In every Japanese home there are shrines or places devoted to ancestor worship, not only of the family ancestors, but of the clan deities and of the Imperial ancestors. **The Temple at Ise** is dedicated to the worship of the first Imperial ancestor. Elementary **education** is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are over 27,000 elementary schools, and about 6,500,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the **administration of justice** there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 49, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio.

Industries, Commerce, etc.

The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and agriculture is the occupation of more than 60 per cent. of the population. The **chief products** are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while textile and other manufactures are improving and increasing. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable **coal in the empire**, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Copper, iron, gold, and silver are also mined. **Forests** occupy 60 per cent. of the total area of the country, and one-third are State forests.

The length of **railways** was (1913) 7,067 miles, of which 6,008 miles were owned by the State.

A **gold standard** was adopted in October '97, the unit of value being the yen = 0·75 gramme of pure gold. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in '99, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most-favoured-nation" treatment.

Colonies and Dependencies.

Cho-sen, or Korea, is the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, but on the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Then began the struggle with Russia, which culminated in the Russo-Japanese War, and by the Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan, 1905, the paramount interest of the latter country in Korea was acknowledged. Five years later, in August 1910, Korea was formally **annexed by Japan**, and named Cho-sen. Treaties concluded with Korea by other Powers became void with the annexation, but Japan undertook for a period of ten years not to interfere in any way with the commercial rights enjoyed by foreigners in the peninsular. For this period the Korean tariff is to be applied indiscriminately to Japanese and foreign goods. On the other hand, the right of consular jurisdiction came to an end with the incorporation of Korea in the Japanese Empire. Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, soya beans, and tobacco are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. A strong **movement towards Christianity** is going on in the country, and Christian missions there are extraordinarily successful. **Gold mining** has considerably extended, the export in 1914 being valued at £1,117,201. Copper, iron, graphite, and coal are also found in abundance. There are 1,006 miles of railways working, all being the property of the Japanese Government, and other lines are under construction. The **area** of Cho-sen is about 84,000 sq. m., and **population** (1914) 15,508,872. The Japanese number 291,217. Capital, **Seoul**, pop. 218,027. **Revenue** and **expenditure**, 1913-14, £5,917,097; 1914-15, £6,059,965. **Imports**, 1912, £6,851,368; 1913, £7,307,150; 1914, £6,454,878; **exports**, 1912, £2,142,282; 1913, £3,152,225; 1914, £3,510,522 (both exclusive of bullion). The chief exports are gold, rice, beans, and live stock.

The island of **Formosa** (Taiwan) lies off the Chinese coast. A Governor-General (M. Sakuma) administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate

Area 13,944 sq. m., **pop.** (1914) 3,612,184, mostly Chinese. The capital of the island is Taihoku (pop. 96,500), and the principal port Keelung, both in the extreme north. Other important towns are Tainan (pop. 59,600) in the south and Kagi. The **chief products** are sugar (£2,824,960 in 1914) and rice (£704,640 in 1914), but tea (£694,200 in 1914), camphor and camphor oil, copper and alcohol, are also important exports. The future of the camphor industry (export in 1914, 8,853,597 lb., worth £546,890) continues to excite apprehension owing to possible exhaustion of the existing camphor forests (present area, 1,990 sq. m.), but it is claimed that present resources are sufficient to maintain an annual supply of about 6,500,000 lb. for eighteen years, and that by then the afforestation scheme (to which much care has been devoted) will be far enough advanced for that quantity still to be produced. There are 395 miles of railway. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914-15 (est.), £4,933,150. **Imports**, 1913, £6,212,150; 1914, £5,401,490; **exports**, 1913, £5,449,040; 1914, £5,994,380.

The Pescadores have an area of 85 sq. miles and a pop. of 55,222.

The island of **Sakhalin**, south of the 50th degree N. lat., was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the war with Russia by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905. The island is separated from Japan by the narrow strait of Soya. Its fisheries are valuable, and there are abundant forests. Russia engaged to grant to Japanese subjects rights of fishing along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas. **Area**, 12,582 sq. m. **Pop.** (1913) 42,612. **Revenue** and expenditure, 1914-15 (est.), £249,666.

By the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905, Russia transferred to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease, which was to expire in 1923, but in 1915 was extended to ninety-nine years, of the **Kwantung Province**, including **Port Arthur** (pop. 17,096) and **Dairen** (pop. 45,271), and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and all public works and properties in the territory, Japan undertaking that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects should be respected. Russia agreed to transfer to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kwang-cheng-tsze) and Port Arthur and all its branches, as well as all coal mines in the said region, belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway. **Area**, 1,219 sq. m. **Pop.** (1914) 517,147, including 45,356 Japanese. The whole of the territory is now a free area, but the question of a customs system is being considered. **Exports**, chiefly beans (value £1,779,865 in 1914), bean-cake (value £2,347,098 in 1914) and bean-oil (value £763,370 in 1914), silk, and coal. **Revenue**, 1913-14 (est.), ordinary, £191,426; extraordinary, £573,968; expenditure, ordinary, £355,141; extraordinary, £569,732. **Imports**, 1913, £5,142,290; 1914, £4,085,996; **exports**, 1913, £6,030,029; 1914, £6,456,954.

Statistics, etc.

Area (excluding Cho-sen, Formosa, the Pescadores, and Sakhalin) is about 147,655 sq. m.; **pop.** (1913, est.) 52,985,423. The population of the capital, **Tokio**, is 1,818,655, of Osaka, 995,945, and of Kioto, 380,568. Yokohama (pop. 326,025) and Kobé (pop. 285,002) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1911-12 . .	65,719,222	58,537,461
1912-13 . .	58,204,012	58,204,012
1913-14 . .	58,680,758	58,680,758
1914-15 (est.)	64,520,000	64,520,000
1915-16 (est.)	55,639,600	55,639,600

The **public debt** outstanding on Dec. 31st, 1914, was officially stated to be as follows:

	£
Internal loans . . .	105,773,337
Foreign loans . . .	155,636,563
Total . . .	£261,409,900

	Imports. £	Exports. £
1908 . .	43,625,746	37,824,567
1910 . .	47,390,534	46,797,960
1911 . .	52,450,998	45,675,542
1912 . .	63,188,795	53,796,063
1913 . .	74,462,813	64,563,646
1914 . .	60,814,700	60,341,600

The following countries took the principal share of the imports and exports in 1914:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
United Kingdom . .	10,107,700	3,447,400
India	16,522,100	2,663,700
Hong Kong . . .	98,300	3,437,600
Australia . . .	1,496,400	1,114,200
Straits Settlements .	427,000	940,100
Canada	114,400	510,900
South Africa . . .	—	50,300
Total British Empire	28,765,900	12,164,200
United States . .	10,585,900	20,644,600
China	7,506,800	17,392,200
Kwangtung Province .	3,192,900	2,273,400
Germany	4,732,900	1,111,700
France	448,200	3,226,300
French Indo-China .	1,593,800	82,100
Dutch Indies . .	2,319,700	696,700
Italy	79,100	1,132,800
Philippines . . .	754,600	691,000
Belgium	678,000	242,100
Other Countries . .	3,954,200	2,602,000

Exports to U.K. 1914:

Oils . . .	£510,209	Straw, etc., plaiting . . .	£440,257
Timber . . .	167,470	Silks . . .	1,047,667
Metals . . .	361,812		

Imports from (and of) U.K. 1914:

Arms and ammunition . . .	£269,389	Machinery . .	£1,246,484
Chemicals . .	434,940	Manures . .	1,085,882
Cottons . . .	609,848	Metal manuf. .	1,704,603
		Woollens . .	844,994

Consult the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan," published by the Government in Tokio.

Diplomatic.

Ministry: *Prime Minister*, Count Okuma.—*Foreign Affairs*, Baron Ishii.—*Marine*, Admiral Kato.—*War*, Lieut.-General Oka.—*Finance*, M. Taketomi.—*Interior*, Dr. Ichiki.—*Agriculture and Commerce*, M. Kono.—*Justice*, M. Osaki.—*Education*, Dr. Takata.—*Communications*, M. Minoura.

Ambassador in London, Marquis Inouyé, 10, Grosvenor Square, W.—*Councillor*, K. Honda.—*2nd Secs.*, I. Yoshida, N. Sakenobe.—*3rd Sec.*, S. Sawada.—*Attachés*, M. Yano, M. Shigemitsu.—*Financial Attaché*, K. Mori.—*Naval Attaché*,

Rear-Admiral K. Oguri. — *Military Attaché*, Col. S. Inagaki.—*Chancellors*, S. Mashiko, T. Yuge, K. Kishi.

Consul-General in London, Keichi Yamasaki (acting), 1, Broad Street Place, E.C., and 1, Stanley Crescent, W.

British Embassy, Tokio.—*Ambassador Ex. and Plen. and Con.-Gen.*, Sir William Conyngham Greene, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (£5,000).—*Councillor*, H. C. Norman.—*1st Sec.*, Lord Kilmarnock.—*Japanese Sec*, E. M. Hobart-Hampden, C.M.G. — *Consuls-General:* A. M. Chalmers (Yokohama); R. G. E. Forster (Kobé); A. H. Lay (Seoul, Cho-sen). — *Consuls:* J. T. Wawn (Nagasaki); E. H. Holmes (Shimonoseki); T. J. Harrington (Tamsui, Formosa); vacant (Chemulpo); H. G. Parlett (Dairen). — *Vice-Consuls:* G. H. Phipps (Tokio); O. White (Osaka); G. B. Samson (Hakodate); H. Horne (Kobé); C. J. Davidson (Yokohama); W. B. Cunningham (Seoul).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares**: £30 to £60. **Mail transit**: Tokio, via Vancouver, 26 days; via Suez, 36-39 days.

Political Parties.

Of late years party distinctions have been more clear in name than in policy. The chief party is known as the **Seiyu-Kai**, or Constitutional Political Association. It was formed in 1900 by the Marquis Ito, and has ever since been numerically the strongest party in the Lower House. Whether nominally in power or not, the Seiyu-Kai have always commanded the situation in the last resort. The position of parties at the beginning of 1908 was as follows: Seiyu-Kai (Liberals), 192; Progressists, 67; Boshin (Commercial party), 42; Yushin-Kai (Independents), 44; Daido (Conservative party), 34. In 1910 the Progressists and the Boshin combined to form the Rikken Kokumin-To, or Constitutional Popular Party. The position of parties after this rearrangement was as follows: Seiyu-Kai, 204; Rikken Kokumin-To, 92; Central Club, 50; Independents, 33. At the beginning of 1911 Prince Katsura, whose Cabinet had not up to that time commanded a majority in the Diet, declared his adherence to the principle of party government, and formally allied himself to the Seiyu-Kai. Prince Katsura resigned office in Aug. 1911, and recommended the reappointment of his predecessor the Marquis Saionji. The General Election of 1912 resulted as follows: Seiyu-Kai, 217; Kokumin-To, 96; Central Club, 32; Independents, 37.

In 1913 the Marquis Saionji and Prince Katsura changed places, but the Ministry of the latter had a short life, and he was succeeded by Admiral Yamamoto. The defeat of the Government on the Navy Estimates in 1914 led to its resignation, and Count Okuma became Prime Minister. The General Election in March 1915 resulted in a personal triumph for Count Okuma. He resigned, however, in July owing to charges of bribery during the election brought against the Minister of the Interior, but decided to retain office, the Ministry being reconstructed.

Treaties with Other Countries.

For the Treaty with the United Kingdom, see article INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.

By the **Franco-Japanese Agreement**, signed June 10th, 1907, and the **Russo-Japanese Convention**, signed July 30th, 1907, the independence and territorial integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in the said Empire, were recognised.

An exchange of notes formulating a common policy in the Far East took place in November 1908, between the Japanese and **United States** Governments.

A **Convention with Russia**, signed on July 4th, 1910, guarantees the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria as defined in all the treaties concluded up to that date between Japan and Russia, and between either of those Powers and China. A further **Agreement** for the settlement of outstanding questions was signed with Russia in August 1911; and in July 1912 the Agreements were supplemented by an understanding with regard to their respective spheres of interest in Inner Mongolia, and by an undertaking for the joint defence of those spheres in case of attack by other Powers.

In 1915 an important Agreement was come to between Japan and **China**. It consented to all the arrangements that might be made in the Treaty of Peace between Germany and Japan as to the disposal of the rights of the former; extended the lease of the Kwantung Province, and settled the rights of Japanese subjects in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. It also strengthened the hold of Japan over the Han-Yeh-Ping Company. China undertook that no other Power should build any naval or military establishment on the coast of the Province of Fukien. As to **Kiao-Chau**, Japan declared that if, on the conclusion of the war, she were given full disposal of it, it would be returned to China subject to its being opened entirely as a commercial port, and to the establishment of a Japanese concession in a locality to be designated by Japan. Arrangements are to be made between the Governments of Japan and China regarding the disposal of German public structures and properties.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. The Franco-Liberian boundary is not yet settled. Liberia was founded in 1822 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freed slaves. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The **constitution** is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for four years, the House of Representatives (14 members) for four years, and the Senate (9 members) for six.

The Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States have expressed special interests in the welfare of the Republic. The British Government has lent officials to reorganise the customs and the police. In April 1909 the United States Government sent out a Commission of Enquiry of three members, who reported in March 1910. The Commissioners animadverted strongly upon alleged frontier encroachment by Britain and France, and made some uncomplimentary observations upon British efforts to reform the administration. They recommended that the United States Government should make itself directly responsible for the welfare of the country. This re-

commendation was not favourably entertained in Europe, and though supported by Mr. Knox, it was rejected by the Senate. It was agreed, however, that a loan should be advanced in equal portions by British, American, French, and German bankers with the object of paying off existing debts and so enabling the republic to make a fresh start. It was also agreed that an American General Receiver of Customs should be appointed and three Receivers, of British, French, and German nationality respectively. The loan contract was signed in March 1912, the amount being £340,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and secured upon the customs duties and the rubber tax. Bonds to the amount of $715,000 were taken up in London, $460,000 in Holland, and $225,000 in Germany, making a total of $1,400,000 to date. There is a frontier police-force of some 600 men, organised by officers of the United States Government.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land. Until 1909 foreigners were prohibited from trading in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There are magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the Liberian Development Chartered Company. Valuable deposits of tin reported to have been located in Maryland County are engaging the attention of an English syndicate. The chief **products** are palm kernels and oil, coffee (exports, 1912, 1,514,193 lb.), rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

Area about 40,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,000,000, including about 10,000 Americo-Liberians, and 500 British natives, the rest being aborigines. Capital, **Monrovia**, pop. 6,000.

Revenue and expenditure, 1913-14, £106,300. The customs receipts in 1913, £93,667, and in 1914, £69,570. In 1913, 592 vessels (1,230,058 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia.

Imports, 1912, £347,470; 1913, £282,247.

Exports, 1912, £245,656; 1913, £222,437.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £45,000; 1913, £56,709; 1914, £53,450.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £92,977; 1913, £90,258; 1914, £79,410.

President, Daniel E. Howard (1916-20).

Envoy Ex. and Minister-Plen. in London, J. P. Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W.

Consul in London, J. T. Grein; *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Donaldson. *Consulate*, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

British Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham, Monrovia; *Vice-Consul*, M. Y. H. Parks; *British Receiver of Customs*, Richard Sharpe.

Mail transit: 12 days.

LUXEMBURG.

The reigning **Grand Duchess** is **Marie Adelaide**, b. June 14th, 1894, who succeeded Feb. 25th, 1912, on the death of her father the Grand Duke Wilhelm. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxemburg was declared neutral territory; it was, however, violated by Germany in the Great War. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The **Chamber of Deputies** consists of 53 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). **Area**, 998 sq. m.; **pop.** 259,891 (with the exception of about 5,500 individuals all Roman Catholic). Capital, **Luxemburg**, pop. 21,000. **Revenue, 1914**, £880,711; **expenditure**, £995,301; **industries**, chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a **province** of Luxemburg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south eastern corner; **capital**, Arlon.

British Minister, the British Minister to the Netherlands.

British Consul, N. le Gallais.

MEXICO.

Government.

Mexico is a republic forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into 27 states, 3 territories, and the Federal district, and these are governed as a Republic by a **President**, elected by the people for a term of six years. There is a **Senate** of 56 members, each state electing two members, and a **House of Representatives** elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Members of both Houses are paid $3,000 per annum. Each state has its own elected governor and legislature. Notwithstanding these democratic forms, Mexico has been ruled for the last thirty years or more by the simpler method of ignoring the Constitution. Thirty-eight per cent. of the population are pure-blooded Indians, and 43 per cent. of mixed Indian and European blood—a fact which militates against the success of popular government.

Industries, etc.

Prevailing **religion** Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary **education** free and compulsory, and great progress is being made. There are 14,000 schools, with an attendance of over 1,000,000. **Industries** comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), cotton factories, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The **mineral wealth** is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. A monetary law gives the dollar a value nearly equivalent to 2s. English currency. The **other chief products** are copper, gold, petroleum, and fibres; coffee and tobacco are cultivated very largely. There were in 1912 15,870 miles of railway.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 767,060 sq. m.; **pop.** (census, 1910, 15,160,360. Capital, **Mexico**, pop. 470,000.

President.—General Carranza has been recognised by the U.S. as head of the *de facto* Government of Mexico, but complete anarchy prevails in the country.

Revenue, 1910-11, £11,114,240; 1911-12, £10,355,700; 1912-13 (est.), £10,925,750; **expenditure**, 1910-11, £10,091,392; 1911-12, £10,360,240; 1912-13 (est.), £10,924,594.

External debt, 1911, £30,117,636.

Imports, 1911-12, £18,646,612; 1912-13, £19,577,234; **exports**, 1911-12, £30,422,280; 1912-13, £30,040,562.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,514,619; 1913, £1,879,794; 1914, £1,849,304. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £2,507,800; 1913, £2,233,082; 1914, £642,115.

British Legation, Mexico: *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, (vacant) (£2,500); *1st Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires*, T. B. Hohler, C.M.G. (£500).

British Consul General: E. W. P. Thurstan (Mexico).

Consuls: A. Peirce (Progreso), W. Wiseman (Salina Cruz), H. W. Wilson (Tampico), J. S. Hutchison (Vera Cruz), D. G. C. MacNeill (Colima). *Vice-Consuls:* R. C. E. Milne (Mexico), C. G. Scobell (Chihuahua), G. E. Stephenson (Chinipas), W. W. Graham (Durango), W. D. Madden (Ensenada), P. A. O'Hea (Gomez Palacio), P. G. Holms (Guadalajara), W. Fearon (Guaymas), F. W. Moore (La Paz), G. E. S. Watson (Mazatlan), R. O. Stevenson (Tapachula), J. B. Sanford (Monterrey), Dr. H. E. Nolan (San Luis Potosi), T. Gemmill (Puerto Mexico), G. A. Grahame (Tuxpam).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares:** £20 to £40. **Mail transit:** 12 days.

MONACO.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. **Area**, 8 sq. m.; **resident population** (1914), Commune of Monaco, 2,247; Condamine, 11,082; Monte Carlo, 9,627; total, 22,956. Visitors in 1913, 1,692,258. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is **Prince Albert** of Monaco, b. Nov. 13th, 1848, succeeded Sept. 10th, '89. He has a son by his first wife (marriage annulled '80), Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, Prince Louis, b. July 12th, '70. The Prince married as his second wife, Alice, Dowager Duchess de Richelieu. The Constitution promulgated in 1911 established a National Council of 21 members, elected for four years, by universal suffrage with *scrutin de liste*. Government is administered under the authority of the Prince by a Cabinet assisted by a Council of State. The first stone of the **Casino at Monte Carlo** was laid in '58. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £70,000 annually to the Prince for the concession, increasing the amount every ten years from 1907 by £10,000. The revenues (derived chiefly from the Casino) are largely spent on improvements. The Harbour, of about 40 acres, is now fully protected, and allows a depth of 24 feet, and there is excellent yacht anchorage. Customs duties are the same as throughout France. The Hospital, opened since 1902, is quite up to modern requirements.

Consul-General in London, T. Lumley, 37, Conduit Street, W.

British Consul, J. W. Keogh (Nice); **Vice-Consul**, C. J. Sim (Monaco).

Mail transit: 30 hours.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro is a kingdom, lying between Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, under the rule of **Nicholas I.** (who in Dec. 1900 assumed the title of Royal Highness, and in Aug. 1910 that of King), b. Oct. 7th, 1841. He **succeeded** his uncle, Prince Danilo, who was assassinated, Aug. '60. He **married**, in the same year, Princess Milena, the daughter of the Voyvod Peter Voucotich, and has three sons and six daughters. The **heir-apparent** is Prince Danilo, b. June 29th, '71, who married the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in July '99. A daughter, Princess Helena, is married to King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy.

The executive vests in the King, and the legislative authority in a **Council of State** (consisting of the Crown Prince, the Metropolitan Bishop, all Ministers and Councillors appointed by the King), and a **Skupschtina** created by an edict of Nov. 1905, and consisting of 74 members, 56 elected by the military districts and 6 by the chief towns, 12 being ex-officio members, the religious and official heads of the State, including 3 military officers nominated by the King. The members are elected by manhood suffrage and the ballot for 4 years.

The country is divided into 10 districts, under governors; the districts are subdivided in 69 "capitanats," which are again divided into communes. For 400 years the inhabitants of Old Montenegro struggled to maintain their independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro were by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast; but as the result of subsequent negotiations between the Powers the limitations placed upon Montenegro have been modified, so as to open the Port of Antivari to ships of war and to abolish the Austrian control. The erection of forts there or along the River Boyana remains prohibited. The Montenegrins belong to the Servian branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the kingdom is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown. The first **railway** (length, 21 m.) in the country was opened in Dec. 1908. It runs from Antivari to the Lake of Scutari.

Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 5,603 sq. m.; **pop.** (est.) 500,000. Capital, **Cettinjé** (pop. 5,500). Other towns are Podgoritza, pop. 14,000; Dulcigno, pop. 5,000; and Antivari, pop. 2,514.

Revenue, 1914 (est.), £390,000; **expenditure**, 1914 (est.), £504,000; **public debt**, 1911, £250,000. An international loan of 40,000,000 francs was in course of negotiation, with the assistance of the Powers, when the war broke out. The Montenegrin Government negotiated with French and Italian financiers for advances of some 12,000,000 francs on the strength of this loan. During the Turkish war the Government issued £80,000 of Treasury "bons," which were subsequently redeemed out of the above-mentioned advances. On the outbreak of the present war these "bons" were re-issued.

Imports, 1910, £340,000; **exports**, £100,000.

Exports to U.K., 1914, nil; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1913, £2,177; 1914, £803.

Council of State: *Premier*, General Vukotitch.
Consul-General for the United Kingdom, Colonel Sir John Roper Parkington, 21, Mincing Lane, E.C.
British Legation, Cettinje: *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Count de Salis, C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (£1,500).
Mail transit: 4 days.

MOROCCO.

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sus, Draha, and Tafilet. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 100,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 24,000). **Chief ports** are Mogador, Dar-al-Beida (or Casablanca), Mazagan, and Tangier, Saffi, Rabat, and Tetuan (Port Marteen). **Tangier** has a pop. of about 45,000. Tafilet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is nominally ruled by **Mulai Yusef**, who was proclaimed Sultan in August 1912 in place of his brother Mulai Hafid, who had abdicated and had been allotted a pension of £14,000 a year. Mulai Hafid had himself succeeded a brother, Mulai Abdul, who also retired into private life with a handsome pension. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malekite sect of the Sunnite Mohammedans) as well as of the state.

By the **Anglo-French Agreement, April 8th, 1904**, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1901, were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the **free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar**, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Sebou, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made binding for 30 years, with provision for the extension of the period for 5 years at a time. **Spain** concluded a **similar Agreement** with France in Oct. 1904. In consequence of Germany's dissatisfaction with these agreements, to which she was not a party, a strained situation arose, and finally an **International Conference met at Algeciras** (Jan. 16th, 1906), and an Agreement was signed (April 7th), which included—(1) a declaration relating to the **organisation of a police force of** 2,000 to 2,500. (2) A declaration as to the **suppression of the contraband trade in arms**; (3) a concession for a **State Bank** for 40 years, worked by censors appointed by the Banks of France, England and Spain, and the Imperial Bank of Germany; (4) a scheme for **improved collection of taxes** and the creation of new sources of revenue by means of specified duties; (5) regulations as to **Customs duties, etc.**, with a proviso that on the frontier of Algeria the regulation should be the exclusive affair of France and Morocco, and similarly of Spain and Morocco in the Riff country; (6) a recognition of the principle of **economic freedom** and the non-alienation of public services and public works. The Agreement came into force Dec. 31st, 1906.

In Feb. 1909 an Agreement was signed between France and Germany reproducing the essence of clauses 2 and 4 of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904.

A summary of the international agreements relating to Morocco from 1904 to 1911 was given in the 1912 ANNUAL.

A Franco-Moroccan Treaty of March 1912 instituted a French protectorate. This document declared that France and Morocco were in agreement as to the establishment of a new *régime* and proclaimed freedom of religion. France is allowed, for the maintenance of order, to enter into military occupation of any points necessary for this purpose, after due notification to the Sultan. The treaty dealt with the support to be given to the Sultan for the maintenance of his authority, and defined the powers of the Resident-General. It provided for the diplomatic representation of Morocco by France and for the reorganisation of the country's finances. Loans may not be made, directly or indirectly, or concessions granted, without the assent of the French Government. In 1913 the German Government gave its adhesion to this treaty, without reservations.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany (see details below), French and Spanish being the most important languages for commercial purposes. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the country's resources are not yet much developed. The **chief exports** are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil and wool.

Area estimated at about 220,000 sq. miles. **Population** roughly estimated at about 5,000,000, including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs. There are about 45,000 Europeans in the country. Imperial **revenue** about £400,000 per annum. Estimated revenue of French zone, £1,070,000. **Imports**, 1912 (including trade across Algerian frontier and Melilla), £9,006,566; 1913, £11,132,933; **exports**, 1912, £3,081,589; 1913, £1,935,687. British share in imports, 1912, 28 per cent.; 1913, 19·2 per cent.; exports, 20·3 per cent.; 1913, 13·8 per cent. French share in imports, 1912, 36 per cent.; 1913, 52 per cent.; exports, 20·6 per cent.; 1913, 40 per cent.; German share in imports, 1912, 6·7 per cent.; 1913, 7·5 per cent.; exports, 23 per cent.; 1913, 17·8 per cent.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £670,078; 1913, £408,218; 1914, £408,292.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,718,063; 1913, £1,277,197; 1914, £1,222,553.

French Resident-General, General Lyautey.

British Representative (Tangier), H. E. White, C.M.G., *H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General for Morocco.*

British Consuls, A. Shipley (Dar-al-Beida), J. McI. MacLeod, C.M.G. (Fez). *Vice-Consuls*, H. B. Johnstone (Tangier), vacant (Tetuan),

G. H. Selous (Saffi), H. L. Rabino (Mogador), R. H. Broome (Casa Blanca), vacant (Lariache), T. G. Spinney (Mazagan), E. G. Lomas (Rabat), A. Lennox (Marrakesh).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 4 days 5 hours.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Ruler.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was b. Aug. 31st, 1880. She is the daughter of William III. of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina **succeeded to the throne** on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23rd, '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98). Her marriage with Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place on Feb. 7th, 1901. Prince Henry, who was b. in '76, is a son of the late Grand Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German war. **Heir,** H.R.H. Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange and Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, b. April 30th, 1909. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers doubled for the occasion, designate a successor.

Government.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the Sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and the **States-General,** the latter sitting in two chambers: **the First,** consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; **the Second,** of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The last **General Election** to the Lower House took place in 1913. The Government and the Second Chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the Upper House having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the First Chamber are paid 16*s.* 8*d.* a day during the Session, and those of the Second Chamber £166 per annum and travelling expenses. **A State Council** of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign is consulted on all legislative and on most executive matters.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For **local government** the country is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Over 2,500,000 belong to the **Dutch Reformed Church,** but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. **Education** is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of modern languages and to technical and scientific education. **The judicial system** includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does not exist. Length of railways 2,295 miles. Length of canals about 2,000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3,000 miles.

The chief **imports** are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief **exports** are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The **chief towns** are Amsterdam (pop. 573,994), Rotterdam (462,481), The Hague (301,846), Utrecht (122,853).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 12,648 **sq. m.**; **pop.** (1914) 6,260,050.

Revenue, 1913, £17,614,084; 1914, £19,018,052; **1915** (est.), £18,017,230.

Expenditure, 1913, £19,427,587; 1914, £21,112,151; **1915** (est.), £21,259,400.

Debt, Jan. 1st, **1915,** £95,716,288.

Imports, 1911, £277,771,533; 1912, £301,090,002; 1913, £326,500,000.

Exports, 1911, £227,648,918; 1912, £259,426,209; 1913, £256,916,666.

Exports to U.K., 1914, £24,310,821:

Butter	£1,144,181	Pork	£2,248,650
Cheese	921,311	Condensed milk	1,187,408
Eggs	603,323	Sugar	2,251,973
Margarine	3,896,375	Paper	1,073,453
Bacon	875,523		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £13,365,644:

Coal and coke	£1,040,335	Iron and steel	£982,261
Cotton yarn	1,820,458	Ships and boats	1,350,516
,, manuf.	1,206,815	Woollens	755,836
Machinery	701,565		

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior,* M. Cort van der Linden.—*Foreign Affairs,* Jonkheer J. Loudon.—*Finance,* Dr. M. W. F. Treub.—*Justice,* Dr. B. Ort.—*Marine,* Capt. Rambonnet.—*War,* Gen. Bosboom.—*Agriculture and Commerce,* F. E. Posthuma.—*Public Works,* Dr. C. Lely.—*Colonies,* M. Pleyte.

Minister in London, Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W.—*Secretary of the Legation,* Jonkheer F. E. M. H. Michiels van Verduynen.—*Attaché,* M. Hubrecht.—*Agricultural Attaché,* Dr. van Rijn.—*Chancellor of the Legation,* H. N. Brouwer.—*Consul-General,* H. S. J. Maas, Finsbury Circus House, 12, Blomfield St., E.C.

British Legation, The Hague.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.,* Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O. (£3,600).—*1st Sec.,* (vacant).—*2nd Sec.,* H. G. Chilton.

British Consuls: E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G. (*Consul-General*) (Rotterdam); H. Tom (Rotterdam); C. Graham (Amsterdam); N. C. Haag (Flushing); J. M. Prillevitz (Groningen).—*Vice-Consuls,* P. de Bruyne (Flushing), J. Twiss (Utrecht), E. J. Labarre (Amsterdam), J. W. Van Dyk (Rotterdam).

Mail transit: The Hague, 10 hours.

Reclamation of the Zuyder Zee.

According to the scheme of the Zuyder Zee Association, the time needed for the work will be 33 years, and the estimated cost 189,000,000 fl. (£15,750,000), exclusive of interest. Four separate areas will be dyked in; one around the Island of Wieringen, one to the south of the town of Hoorn, one near the River Eem along the coast of Gelderland, and the fourth at the south coast of Friesland. These areas would contain a total of roughly 211,000 hectares, equal to 521,170 acres. An embankment or dam is to run from a point in the north-east corner of the province of North Holland, near Wieringen, to the village of Piaam, on the west coast of Friesland. This embankment would have a length of 29,300 metres, with a height of 5·40 metres above Amsterdam water level. It is estimated that the constructing of this dam will take nine years. When the four areas are redeemed a fresh-water lake will have been formed in the middle, and supply the surrounding districts with water. The large fresh-water lake will facilitate the draining of the land. The lake will raise the value of hundreds of thousands of acres of grassland in the surrounding districts, and the products will improve in consequence. The Zuyder Zee fishermen, of whom there are 3,017, will be compensated. The value of the fish caught in the Zuyder Zee is a little over 2,000,000 fl., or about £167,000 annually.

Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, **area** 50,554 sq. m., **population** about 30,000,000; and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands, which have an estimated **area** of about 686,000 sq. m., and an estimated **population** of about 7,500,000, and are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a **Governor-General**, assisted by a **Council**, with partly legislative and partly advisory functions, consisting of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 12,150 Europeans and 24,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 2,950 miles of railroad (2,460 in Java and 490 in Sumatra) opened for traffic. The chief **exports** are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. Petroleum has become an important industry, especially in Sumatra. The number of Europeans is about 76,000, the bulk of whom are Dutch. There are about 550,000 Chinese, and a number of Arabs, etc. **Revenue, 1915,** £25,785,755; **expenditure, 1915,** £28,203,393. **Imports,** 1913, £41,111,750; **exports,** £56,995,500.

Java is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. **Capital, Batavia,** pop. 138,551. Other chief towns are Samarang (pop. 96,660) and Sourabaya (pop. 150,198). Land is Government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, rice, teak, tea, and tapioca. Rubber cultivation has increased rapidly. Quinine and cinchona bark are also exported; owing to the agreement come to between planters and manufacturers the industry is in a position of great strength. The export of manufactured quinine in 1913 was 159,450 lb. The export of sugar for 1912 was 1,254,068 tons; the customs receipts for 1912 were £2,051,571.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £2,085,873; 1914, £11,651,771.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £5,701,011; 1914, £5,347,715.

British Consul-General, W. R. D. Beckett (Batavia); *Vice-Consuls*, E. T. Campbell (Samarang), H. H. G. Jackson (Sourahaya), A. L. Mathewson (Medan, Sumatra).

Mail transit: 25 days.

Borneo. Of the estimated total **area** of 300,000 sq. m., estimated **pop.** 1,846,000, Holland claims as a possession 212,000 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal **Dutch settlements** are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmassin, and Samarinda.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £417,485; 1914, £686,227.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £114,057; 1914, £100,285.

Moluccas has an area of 72,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 2,900,000. It is divided into two districts, Menado and Celebes.

Menado.—The northern point of Menado is Minahassa. It is occupied by Christians, and is under Dutch government. There are no native states. The south point is Gorontalo, which is also under Dutch government.

Celebes.—The south point of Celebes, viz. Macassar, Bonthain, and Balagnipa, are under Dutch government, and have no native states. The remaining parts of Celebes have native states, but entirely under the control of the Dutch government. Chief **exports,** coffee, hides, and spices.

British Vice-Consul, S. P. Stephens (Macassar).

Dutch New Guinea, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. South of New Guinea is under the Residency of Ambon, and has two Assistant Residents, one in Merauke and the other in Fak Fak. The northern part is under the Residency of Ternate, and has an Assistant Resident in Manokoeri.

Dutch West Indies.

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, is the chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curaçao includes the islands of Curaçao, Buen Ayre or Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total **area** is 403 sq. m., and the **population** 56,152. The colony is administered by a **Governor** with a **Council** of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a **Colonial Council** of 13 nominated members. There are wireless telegraphic stations at

Willemstad, in the island of Curaçao, and Kralendyk, in the island of Bonaire. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation. Phosphates, salt, dividivi, and straw hats are also exported. **Revenue**, 1914, £56,025; **expenditure**, 1914, £99,212. **Imports**, 1912, £439,174; 1913, £351,860; 1914, £390,264; **exports**, 1912, £202,211; 1913, £190,477; 1914, £180,859.

British Consul (acting), Ivan H. Laing.

Mail transit: 17 days.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a **governor** and **council** of four **ex-officio** and three nominated members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the **Colonial States**, elected for six years by the inhabitants. The capital is **Paramaribo**, pop. (1911) 35,346. The chief **products** are gold, sugar, timber, balata, rice, cocoa, and bananas. There are 106 miles of railway. **Area** 46,060 sq. miles; **pop.** 95,618 (of whom about 28,780 are free and indentured British Indians). **Revenue**, 1914, £555,083; **expenditure**, £627,916 (of which £72,833 is met by subventions). **Imports**, 1913, £593,526; 1914, £533,320; **exports**, 1913, £788,148; 1914, £539,336. **Exports to U.K.**, 1913, £378,378; 1914, £119,921. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1913, £68,836; 1914, £55,834.

British Consul (vacant), (Paramaribo). *Vice-Consuls*, C. Spence (Nickerie), Rev. W. L. Kissack (Paramaribo).

Mail transit: 18 days.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia and Greenland the largest island in the world. It is about 1,490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 430 miles. The area is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. The **British territory** comprises the south-eastern part of the island, as well as that portion formerly known as Kaiser Wilhelm's land, and neighbouring island groups. See BRITISH EMPIRE, p. 159.— **Dutch New Guinea** lies to the west of the British territory.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. **Area** about 3,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 100,000. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Under the Anglo-French Convention of Nov. 16th, '87, and the Agreement of June 26th, '88, the islands were, for the protection of life and property, placed under a **joint commission** of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. Under the **Anglo-French Agreement** of April 8th, 1904, and the **Convention** signed Oct. 20th, 1906, the subjects of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection, and trade, each Power retaining jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens, and neither exercising a separate control over the group. As to citizens of other Powers, they must choose within six months between the legal systems of the two Powers, failing which the **two High Commissioners** decide under which system they should be placed. The two Powers undertook not to erect fortifications or establish penal settlements in the group. The two High Commissioners are appointed by the British and French Governments, and each is assisted by a **Resident Commissioner**. A police force sufficient to protect life and property is provided in two divisions of equal strength, each under one of the two Resident Commissioners. **Vila**, in the island of Efate, is the **seat of government**. Various public services, the posts and telegraphs, public works, public health, ports and harbours, are undertaken in common, a Joint Court is established, and regulations are made as to land suits, land grants and sales, the recruitment of native labourers, etc. The sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors to natives is forbidden.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and primary instruction is nominally free and compulsory. Military service is obligatory. The culture of the land is improving; coffee is by far the most important article grown, but the banana trade and coconut plantations are increasing. Some gold-mining is also done in the Matagolfa and Chontales districts. Some £500,000 of British capital is invested in various undertakings, mostly on the Pacific side, the Atlantic side being more or less monopolised by Americans. There are 171 miles of railways. **Imports**: cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc. **Exports**: coffee, bananas, gold, rubber, hides, and cattle.

By treaties signed in Dec. 1907 a High Court was set up for Central America, to meet in Costa Rica, whose neutrality was guaranteed.

The United States Government exerted itself in 1911 to place the financial position of the country upon a sound basis; but, as in other South American States, the Budget is liable to be swollen by the cost of repressing or conducting a sanguinary revolution. In July 1913 Mr. Bryan brought a proposal before the U.S. Senate to enter into such relations with Nicaragua as amounted virtually to the establishment of a protectorate. The Senate, however, pigeon-holed the Bill.

Area, 49,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 600,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The capital is **Managua** (pop. 34,872). Leon has a population of 63,000, and Granada of 17,000.

Revenue, 1912, £421,859.

Expenditure, 1912, £443,550.

Imports, 1913, £1,153,999; 1914, £826,864; **exports**, 1913, £1,542,159; 1914, £991,010.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £71,717; 1913, £117,296; 1914, £59,105. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £200,339; 1913, £242,677; 1914, £130,170.

Foreign debt, 1914, £1,394,000.

President, Señor Adolfo Diaz (1913-17).

Minister to Great Britain, Dr. Don Salvador Castrello.

Consul in London, M. J. Herrmann (Vice-Consul, in charge of Consulate), 19, Eastcheap, E.C.

British Legation: *Envoy Ex., Min. Plen., and Con.-Gen.*, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala).

British Consul: R. C. Michell (Managua). *Vice-Consuls*, A. J. Martin; Neil Lauder (Bluefields); J. May (Corinto); A. Potter (Matagalpa).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 25 days.

NORWAY.

Sovereign.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was b. Aug. 3rd, 1872, and is the second son of King Frederik of Denmark, and therefore a cousin of King George of England. His baptismal name was Charles, but he assumed the above title on becoming King on Nov. 18th, 1905, on the separation of Norway and Sweden. King Haakon and Queen Maud made their formal entry into Christiania Nov. 25th, 1905, and the King took the oath before the Storthing on the 27th, and was crowned at Trondhjem on June 22nd, 1906. The King married Princess Maud Alexandra, sister of King George V., on July 22nd, 1896. His son and heir-apparent is Prince Alexander, b. July 2nd, 1903, and renamed Prince Olaf on his father's accession to the throne. The King's Civil List is settled at 700,000 kroner (£38,888). He is a K.G. (Nov. 9th, 1906), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., and Hon. Admiral in the British Fleet.

Government.

The dissolution of the union with Sweden, which had endured from 1814 to 1905, but was dissolved by the action of the Norwegian Storthing on June 7th, 1905, following on a protracted dispute between the two countries as to their diplomatic representation abroad; and the Karlsbad Convention was signed Sept. 24th, 1905, settling the details of a mutual agreement for the repeal of the Union. King Oscar declined the offer of the throne to a prince of his house, and after a plébiscite it was offered to and accepted by Prince Charles of Denmark, who became King as Haakon VII. The maritime frontier of the two countries was determined by The Hague Tribunal in Oct. 1909. The Grisbadarna Islands, important as fishing centres, were allotted to Sweden, while Skjoette Grund was awarded to Norway.

The Norwegian Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storthing, which has 123 members (41 urban, 82 rural); elected for 3 years. Every male citizen of 25 who has resided in the country for 5 years is qualified as an elector, except for legal disabilities. A Bill granting citizenship and the franchise to women under the same conditions as at municipal elections—*i.e.* the women or their husbands must have paid the taxes for the past year—was adopted by 96 votes to 25, June 14th, 1907. The electorate was thus increased by about 300,000. Women may also be elected to the Storthing and may fill most of the public posts except those in the Government, the State Church, the Army and Navy, and the Diplomatic services. The Storthing is divided into the Odelsthing, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. Members are paid 13s. 4*d.* a day during the session. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storthing, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and consecutively elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of a Minister of State and 8 Councillors.

On Nov. 2nd, 1907, the 1855 treaty, under which the integrity of Norway and Sweden as against Russia was guaranteed by Great Britain and France, was dissolved, and a new treaty guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Norway was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Norway.

The Norwegian Government undertook to cede no part of Norwegian territory to any Power either by way of occupation or by way of any arrangement.

The treaty is in force for ten years. Should the treaty not be denounced by one or the other party at least two years before the expiry of the ten years, it will remain in force for a fresh period of ten years, and so forth. In the event of the treaty being denounced by one of the Powers which participated with Norway in its conclusion, this denunciation will only have effect in regard to that Power.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government the country is divided into 20 prefectures, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Religion is Episcopal Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, except Jesuits. Education is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 21 per cent. or 26,678 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3·5 per cent. is cultivated. There are 1,694 miles of State railways and 284 miles worked by companies. There are important industries in the country, including mining, the timber and pulp trade, chemical products, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, raw minerals, paper, skins, and fish are the chief exports, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. Grain, metal goods, textiles, groceries, coal and coke are the chief imports, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and the United States. British firms with agents at Christiania are asked by the Consul to communicate their agents' names for entry in the Christiania Consulate Agents' Register. British firms not locally represented can inspect a list of the members of the Agents' Association, arranged under trade headings, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

An Information Bureau, from which intending tourists to Norway may obtain all information, has been opened in London at 179, Strand, W.C.

Area, 124,646 sq. m.; pop. in 1913, 2,462,350. The pop. of Christiania was (1913) 255,857; of Bergen, 78,400; of Trondhjem, 47,577; of Stavanger, 37,832.

Revenue and expenditure, 1914-15, ordinary, £8,605,558; extraordinary, £837,733; debt, 1913, £20,152,416. Imports, 1911, £26,038,611; 1912, £29,207,511; 1913, £30,690,755; exports, 1911, £16,575,155; 1912, £18,648,478; 1913, £21,811,827.

Exports to U.K., 1914, £7,701,806:—

Butter	£150,346	Milk, condensed	£76,441
Chemicals	310,917	Oil, fish	181,535
Fish	938,046	Paper	1,499,368
Ice	119,282	,, pulp for.	1,236,877
Metals and manuf.	819,469	Wood and manuf.	1,494,526

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £6,420,194:—

Coal and coke	£1,598,494	Metals and manuf.	£884,338
Cotton	531,691	Ships and boats	1,042,821
Machinery	204,535	Woollens	244,238

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of Agriculture*, Gunnar Knudsen.—*Public Worship*, A. Bryggesaa. — *Commerce*, I. Petersen.—*Finance*, A. Omholt.—*Justice*, L. Abrahamsen.—*Foreign Affairs*, N. Ihlen.—*National Defence*, Gen. Holtfodt.—*Labour*, A. Urbye.

Minister in London, P. B. Vogt, 25, The Boltons, South Kensington.—*1st Secretary*, J. Michelet; *2nd Secretary*, P. H. Birkeland; *Attachés*, R. M. Peterson, A. Lundh; *Military Attaché*, Capt. H. Finne.—**Consul-General**, H. A. W. Eckell, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.; *Vice-Consul*, Hjalmar Ohlsen.

British Legation, Christiania.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. (£2,500).—*Secretary*, (vacant).—*Consuls*, E. F. Gray (Christiania). J. O. Wardrop (Bergen).—*Vice-Consuls*, H. C. Dick (Christiania), (vacant) (Bergen); E. Kallevig (Arendal); C. Reinhardt (Christiansand); G. Parelius (Drammen); F. Kjeldsberg, M.V.O. (Trondhjem); P. F. Dahll (Molde); R. T. Smallbones (Stavanger); J. R. Holmbol (Tromsö).

Mail transit: Christiania, 2 days, 10 hours.

OMÂN.

Omân is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose bounds have been considerably reduced during the last hundred years. It is ruled by a Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Feysil, whose capital is **Masgat** (pop. 24,000). He succeeded in October 1913, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at Muscat. By an Order in Council of Feb. 1915, the law of British India and of the United Kingdom was extended to apply to the territories of the Sultan, subject to any treaties for the time being in force. Muscat was for a long time the centre of the **gun-running traffic**, which, in spite of the watchfulness of British warships, placed a large number of modern rifles in the hands of the tribes of the N.W. frontier of India. This traffic was protected by a Treaty concluded in 1862 between France and the State of Omân, and at successive Brussels Conferences on the subject France steadily refused to consent to the prohibition of the traffic, but in Feb. 1914 consented to withdraw her opposition. The imports of arms and ammunition in 1914-15 was £157 only. **Imports**, 1912-13, £463,551; 1913-14, £407,768; 1914-15, £327,612; **exports**, 1912-13, £301,477; 1913-14, £271,536; 1914-15, £274,939. Dates, pearls, limes, and fish are exported. 83·25 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and over 94 per cent. of the shipping trade is British. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £7,750; 1913, £6,523; 1914, £4,668. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £64,142; 1913, £16,448; 1914, £12,043. **Area**, 82,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 550,000. **British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat (Masgat)**, Lt.-Col. R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E.

Mail transit: 17 days.

PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3rd, 1903, having previously been a department of the Republic of Colombia. The inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama being strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal, declared their independence. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty on Nov. 18th, 1903, guaranteeing and agreeing to maintain its independence. Its independence was recognised by Colombia in a treaty with the United States, signed at Bogota on April 6th, 1914. The treaty has been ratified by Colombia, but not by the United States. There is a **President** elected for 4 years. The **National Assembly** consists of 33 members elected for 2 years. There is neither an army nor navy.

The Republic is divided into 7 provinces, each under a governor, with other subordinate officials. The chief ports are: on the Atlantic, Colon, Cristobal (Canal zone), Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello; on the Pacific, Balboa (in Canal zone) and Pedregal. A railway runs from Colon to Panama across the isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and belongs to the U.S. Government, as does the **Canal Zone**, which extends 5 miles on each side of the canal, except the cities of Panama and Colon at the ends. The pop. of the Canal Zone is 62,810. The soil is very fertile, but not well cultivated. Bananas are exported, and some rubber, coconuts, and hides. Considerable railway extension is in progress.

Area, 32,380 sq. miles; **pop.** 336,742, including a great mixture of races. Capital, Panama; pop. 37,505; Colon, 17,748. **Revenue**, 1912, £691,057; 1913, £821,843; 1914 (est.), £1,536,485; **expenditure**, 1912, £680,501; 1913, £676,513; 1914 (est.), £1,536,485. **Public debt**, none. **Imports** (exclusive of Canal materials), 1912, £2,035,385; 1913, £2,080,000; **exports**, 1912, £425,722; 1913, £493,511.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £36,342; 1913, £52,256; 1914, £89,037. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £433,998; 1913, £456,900; 1914, £300,494.

President, Dr. Belisario Porras (1912-16).

Minister in London, Senor Don Fabio Arosemena.—*1st Secretary*, Senor Don H. Rangel.

Consul in London, Senor Don Carlos R. Zachrisson, 91D, Billiter Buildings, E.C.

British Legation, Panama: *Minister Resident and Consul-General*, Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G.—*Consul*, H. O. Chalkley (Colon).—*Vice-Consuls*, P. Helyar (Panama), A. E. R. Browne (Colon), W. H. Ponton (Bocas del Toro).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit**: 19 days.

Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal, which was fully described in the 1914 and earlier editions of the ANNUAL, was made available for commercial shipping on Aug. 15th, 1914. The route was first surveyed by de Lesseps in 1879. In 1881 La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Inter-oceanique was formed, but went into liquidation in 1894. It was succeeded by another company, which only did sufficient work to maintain its franchise. In 1902 the U.S.A. Government bought from this company all its rights for $40,000,000, and completed a treaty with the new Republic of Panama. Under this treaty the U.S.A. guaranteed the independence of Panama, and acquired complete control of the Canal zone (a strip of land 10 miles wide through the centre of which the Canal flows) in consideration of an immediate payment of $10,000,000 and an annual rent of $250,000, commencing Feb. 26th, 1913. The U.S.A. Government took formal possession of the French property May 4th, 1904. The Canal is 50 miles in length, and has a minimum width of 300 ft. There is a minimum depth of 41 ft. There are three sets of locks, the Gatun, effecting a rise of 85 ft. from sea

level; the Pedro Miguel, with a descent of 30½ ft.; and the Miraflores, with a descent of 54⅛ ft., to sea level. The Canal Government acts as agent for ships. Shipowners may cable (Isthmian Canal) or write to the Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, and all their wants that could be cared for by an agent (except that of soliciting cargo) will be attended to without charge. The service includes coaling, provisioning, chandlery, and payment of tolls. A 1,000-ft. dry-dock is being constructed at the Pacific entrance. The first year's working shows that 1,317 vessels, other than canal vessels and launches, carrying 5,909,105 tons of cargo, passed through the Canal. Slightly more than one-half of this traffic, both in vessels and cargo tonnage, was east-bound, the figures being: east-bound, 661 vessels carrying 3,346,623 tons of cargo, and west-bound, 656 vessels carrying 2,562,482 tons. The Canal was subject during **1915** to continuous interruptions of traffic owing to landslides; it is not expected to be reopened until some time in **1916**.

Toll Rates. On merchant vessels, carrying passengers or cargo, $1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

On vessels in ballast, without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.

Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, the same rate as on merchant ships with passengers or cargo.

The rules for the measurement of ships using the Canal are based principally on those for the Suez Canal, but are a little more liberal in the allowances on the net tonnage, upon which tolls are charged. All vessels applying for passage through the Canal have to present a certificate giving the gross and net tonnage as determined by the rules.

Vessels are towed through the locks by electric motors, moving on racks at the rate of 2 miles an hour, 4 to a ship. No vessel is allowed to pass through the locks under its own steam, the vessel, on reaching the approach wall of a lock, being taken in charge of the Canal authorities, who place their officers on the bridge and in the engine room. The opening and closing of a lock gate occupies 2 minutes, and a lock is filled or emptied in 30 minutes. The whole passage of the Canal takes 10 hours. Modern coaling plants have been installed at both ends of the Canal, with a stock of 200,000 tons at the Atlantic end, and 100,000 tons at the Pacific end. Part of the area served by the Government coaling plant can be leased to private individuals and firms. Similar arrangements are made with regard to oil fuel. A high-power wireless station, equipped with the Poulsen apparatus, is erected at Caimito, half way across the isthmus; it has a radius of 3,000 miles, enabling direct communication to be held with the Arlington station, near Washington, and with San Francisco.

PAPACY, THE.

The Popes, or Roman Pontiffs, exercised temporal sovereignty for many ages over the central portion of Italy. In 1860 Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches were incorporated in Italy, as was the remainder, including Rome, in 1870. By a law of 1871 the territory of the Vatican and Lateran palaces, and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo, were guaranteed to the Pope, together with a yearly indemnity of £129,000 (still unclaimed and unpaid).

Supreme Pontiff, His Holiness Benedict XV. (Giacomo della Chiesa), b. 1854; ordained, 1878; Archbp. of Bologna, 1907; Cardinal, May 1914; elected Pope, Sept. 3rd, 1914; crowned, Sept. 6, 1914.

Secretary of State, Cardinal Pietro Gasparri (b. '52).

PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a **President**, who with five Ministers of State forms the Executive, and a **Congress** consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by popular vote. The President is elected for four years, but the country has been so subject to frequent revolutions (the latest being in Jan. **1915**) that only three presidents since the foundation of the Constitution have been allowed to complete the term of office. The President receives in salary and allowances about $12,000 monthly, Ministers $6,000, and the Senators and Deputies each receive $3,000. The State **religion** is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. **Education** is free and nominally compulsory. The army numbers 2,000-3,000 men, but, according to a law which has not yet been put into force, every citizen is liable to serve 2 years with the colours and up to the age of 45 in the reserves. A railway, 232 miles in length, runs from Asuncion to Encarnacion in the extreme south of the country. It is joined on the opposite side of the River Alto Parana, at Posadas, by the Argentine N.E. Railway, and a through train service from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 m.) is in operation. A train ferry, opened in 1913, enables the journey to be made without change; these through trains are provided with sleeping and restaurant cars, and are well served and up to date. Part of a branch line from Borja in the direction of the Iguazú Falls has been constructed. A large part of the country is covered with forest growth, much of which is untouched. Cedar and certain hard woods find a market in Argentina. The chief products are cattle, jerked beef, yerba maté (Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, oranges, quebracho extract, and timber. Petit grain oil, made from the leaves of the sour orange tree, is manufactured in considerable quantity for export. Cotton is being cultivated experimentally. Stock-raising is the principal industry; native lace and a few other home industries are carried on to a limited extent. Some minerals are found, but are not worked. Capital, **Asuncion**, population estimated at 80,000.

Area about 65,000 sq. m., excluding the Chaco territory, which has long been the subject of dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia, and has an estimated area of 107,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (est.), 1911, 800,000, including 50,000 to 100,000 Chaco Indians. **Revenue**, 1914, £1,085,071; **1915** (est.) £569,750; **expenditure**, 1914, £1,099,039; **1915** (est.) £562,495. **Foreign debt**, Dec. 31st, 1914, £1,182,579; **internal debt**, £401,649. **Imports**, 1912, £1,070,120; 1913, £1,623,999; 1914, £1,029,893; **exports**, 1912, £847,145; 1913, £1,126,186; 1914, £916,874.

(The currency, paper dollars, is subject to much fluctuation. The rate of exchange for

drafts on London was, in Oct. 1915, $180 to $200 to the £.)

Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,115; 1913, £8,534; 1914, £5,546. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £97,102; 1913, £195,355; 1914, £72,809.

President: Señor Eduardo Schaerer (1912-16).
Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant).
Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.
British Minister Plen., Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (at Buenos Aires); *Consul* (with local rank of First Secretary in Diplomatic Service and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister) *at Asuncion*, F. A. Oliver.
Mail transit: 23 days.

PERSIA.

Ruler.

The reigning **Shah of Persia** is **Sultan Ahmed Shah**, son of Mahomed Ali Shah. He was b. 1898. On the abdication of his father he succeeded to the throne (July 17th, 1909), and was crowned at Teheran July 21st, 1914. The **Heir Apparent** is the Shah's second brother, Muhammad Hassan Mirza, b. 1899.

Government.

Previously to 1906 the Shah was an absolute ruler, but on Aug. 5th of that year a decree was issued by Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din convoking a Mejliss or National Assembly, and a Constitution, dated Jan. 1st, 1907, was confirmed on Feb. 11th by Mohamed Ali Shah, after his accession. A new Constitution, signed by the Shah in Oct. 1907, limited the sovereign's prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, granted liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the Press, of associations, and of speech, and defined the duties of Parliament and the responsibilities of Ministers. This constitution was violated by Mohamed Ali, and in Nov. 1908 abolished. Under pressure from the representatives of Great Britain and Russia, Mohamed Ali again granted a Constitution and signed a new Electoral Law in June 1909. By this law, under which the elections immediately after Mahomed Ali's abdication were conducted, the National Council, or **Mejliss**, consists of 120 deputies, 40 forming a quorum. The Mejliss was dissolved in Dec. 1911, and did not meet again until 1915.

By the **Anglo-Russian Convention**, which was signed on Aug. 31st, 1907, both Governments engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia. Great Britain undertook to seek no political or commercial concessions north of a line connecting Kasr-i-Shirin, Ispahan, Yezd, and Khakh to the junction of the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontiers. Russia gave a similar undertaking concerning the region south of a line from the Afghan frontier to Gazik Birjand, Kerman, and Bander Abbas. Both countries agreed to institute a control over the sources of revenue in the regions thus reserved to their influence in case of irregularities arising in the redemption or payment of interest on Persian loans. Persia became a party to this Convention in 1912.

As a condition of a loan advanced in March 1912 **the Persian Government** gave an undertaking on the following points: (1) Conformity with the principles of the Anglo-Russian Convention; (2) the dismissal from the army of the *fedais* and all irregulars as soon as the ex-Shah and Salar-ed-Dowleh left Persia; (3) that there should be a discussion with the two Legations concerning the organisation of a small regular effective army; (4) an arrangement with the ex-Shah for his departure and pension, and an amnesty to his followers.

Under the Anglo-Russian régime the collection and disbursement of all revenues is supervised by a European **Treasurer-General**, but he left the country in 1914.

By the **Russo-German Convention** signed August 19th, 1911, the German Government undertook not to seek concessions for railways, roads, navigation, or telegraphs for itself, or support applications for such concessions on the part of German or other subjects, in Persian territory north of a line drawn from Kasri-Shirin on the western frontier of Persia to the Afghan border along the parallel of Gazik. Russia agreed to apply to the Persian Government for railway concessions, including a concession for a railway from Teheran to Khanikin, and when this concession was obtained the building of the line must be begun not later than two years after the completion of the Sadidje-Khanikin railway and concluded in four years. A Russian company obtained a concession in February 1913, for the construction of a railway from Julfa to Tabriz. Russia reserved to herself the right to decide upon the route to be followed by the line, while taking into account the wishes of Germany in this respect. Both Governments agreed to grant facilities for international traffic on the Khanikin-Teheran and Khanikin-Baghdad lines, and not to introduce such measures as transit dues and differential tariffs. The Russian Government bound itself not to hinder the completion of the Baghdad railway and the participation of foreign capital. The Russian Government reserved the right to transfer the construction of the Teheran-Khanikin line to any foreign financial group. Both Governments pledge themselves to grant to one another participation in privileges acquired in respect of this railway. There is in England a certain current of feeling against this line, inasmuch as it is considered that it is not likely to be constructed for purely commercial purposes, but that its motive, so far as Russia is concerned, is the connection with India.

Local Affairs.

The country is divided into **33 provinces** under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhs-el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieut.-governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the **nomad tribes** exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. In addition, there are about 180 schools of various denominations under European supervision with an aggregate of 10,000 pupils of both sexes. **The chief cities are** Teheran (pop. 280,000), Tabriz (200,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (60,000), and Shiraz (50,000).

The Persian provinces of **Khorasan** and **Seistan** lie on the western border of Afghanistan. There being no railways in Persia, all goods have to be transported by mule or camel. A direct trade route from Quetta to Seistan has been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with any considerable success

Statistics, Finance, and Trade.

Area, 628,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 9,500,000. **Revenue**, 1913-14 £2,712,000. **Debt**, about £6,500,000.

Imports, 1913, £10,319,557; 1914, £11,766,633; **exports**, 1913, £7,933,332; 1914, £8,287,992.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £957,715; 1913, £429,562; 1914, £794,868. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £878,143; 1913, £724,808; 1914, £709,942.

The **principal ports** are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. The **trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf** ports are very largely in British hands. The **chief products** of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, tobacco and petroleum. Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked, except petroleum, of which Persia is now an important source of supply for the British Navy. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company (to the share capital of which the British Government subscribed £2,200,000) has a concession for 60 years, giving the exclusive right to work petroleum deposits throughout the Persian Empire, except in the provinces of Azerbadjan, Ghilan, Mazendaran, Astrabad, and Khorassan. Of the whole foreign trade, 59·0 per cent. is with Russia and 23·8 per cent. with the British Empire.

Diplomatic.

Persian Minister in London, Mirza Mehdi Khan, 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W.—*Councillor*, Mirza Abdul Ghaffar Khan.—*Consul-General*, H. S. Foster.

British Legation, Teheran: Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Con. Gen., Charles Murray Marling, C.M.G. *Councillor*, W. J. Garnett. *Second Secretary* (vacant). *Third Secretary*, C. F. I. Ramsden. *Military Attaché*, Major R. A. Steele. *British Consuls-General:* Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Bushire); T. G. Grahame (Ispahan); Lt.-Col. T. W. Haig, C.M.G. (Meshed).

Consuls: Capt. W. G. Neale (Bushire); H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. (Tabriz); Maj. W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E. (Shiraz); Lt.-Col. C. T. Ducat (Kerman); W. McDouall (Kermanshah); Major A. P. Trevor, C.I.E. (Mohammerah); Major F. B. Prideaux (Seistan). *Vice-Consuls*, Capt. E. W. C. Noel (Ahwaz), G. T. Havard (Teheran), N. P. Cowan (Hamadan), E. Bristow (Resht), H. G. Chick (Bushire), Capt. H. V. Biscoe (Bunder Abbas), W. R. Howson (Lingah), N. Worrall (Ispahan), Lt. T. C. W. Fowle (Kerman), Capt. H. H. Thorburn (Meshed), Capt. D. Heron (Seistan), R. H. New (Birjand), C. Stevens (Tabriz).

Mail transit: Teheran, 14 days.

PERU.

A republic on the W. coast of S. America. The disastrous war with Chile, which broke out in 1879, and resulted in the cession to Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and Tacna (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Tacna should be subject to Chile for ten years from '84, that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru, and that the country to which the plebiscite awarded these provinces should pay to the other the sum of 10,000,000 Peruvian soles. The plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. Relations between the two republics have been strained for some time, but are now much improved. A boundary dispute with Bolivia was settled in 1912.

The **Constitution** of '56, revised in '60, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a **House of Representatives** (116) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a **Senate** (52) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire, as decided by lot, every two years. **Executive** in the hand of a President elected for four years, who receives £4,800 a year.

The **Army** service is nominally obligatory between the ages of 20 and 50, but in practice this is voluntary enlistment, with the ballot for filling vacancies. Service: with the colours 2 years, reserve 7, and remaining time in second reserve (5 years) and National Guard. Peace strength about 8,000; war strength about 24,000, with an additional 100,000 or more untrained.

Article 4 of the Constitution prohibits the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, but an amendment granting entire religious liberty was passed in October 1913 by both Chambers. It requires, however, the ratification of a second Congress. **Education** is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. There were in 1914 27 State colleges, and 2,253 primary schools with 146,272 pupils. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. The cruel treatment of the primitive Indian tribes, in the region known as the **Putumayo**, on the Upper Amazon, by the native agents of a company having its headquarters in England was the subject of an investigation by a British Government Commissioner, whose report, published in 1912 [Cd. 6266], occasioned profound indignation throughout the civilised world. In connection with the territory in which the atrocities occurred, both Colombia and Ecuador put forward claims to it, and it will be a matter of impossibility to establish a sound administrative system until the question of sovereignty has been decided. There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining (gold, copper, silver, and coal) fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The interior is now being opened up. There are about 1,656 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in '90 for

a term of 66 years. **Chief products** are silver (value £1,131,150 in 1913), copper (27,776 tons in 1913), gold, sugar, wool, cotton, rubber, coffee, and guano. In the comparative freedom from internal dissensions since '99 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. The production of coal has increased enormously (value £1,199,250 in 1913). Important petroleum deposits have been discovered in the Negritos, La Brea, and Lobitos districts (output 276,147 metric tons in 1913). Chief cities: the capital, Lima (pop. 143,500), Arequipa (35,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (31,000).

Area, 722,461 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated at 4,620,201.

Revenue, 1914, £3,547,837; 1915, £2,847,275; **expenditure**, 1914, £3,109,837; 1915, £2,973,471.

Imports, 1912, £5,157,686; 1913, 6,088,777; 1914, £4,827,291; **exports**, 1912, £9,438,581; 1913, £9,137,780; 1914, £8,766,122.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £3,298,609; 1913, £3,178,261; 1914, £2,962,634. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £1,409,302; 1913, £1,487,804; 1914, £1,060,496.

Debt, 1913, £5,392,457.

President, Señor Dr. Don José Pardo (1915-19).

Ministry, *President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Señor E. de la R. Agüero.—*War and Marine*, Col. B. Puente.—*Home Affairs*, Señor Dr. L. J. Menendez.—*Finance*, Señor Aurelio G. Lastres.—*Public Works*, Dr. Belisario Sosa.—*Justice*, Señor V. Valera.

Minister to London, Señor Don E. de la Fuente (*Chargé d'Affaires*), 104, Victoria Street, S.W. *Attachés.*—S. Cabellero and Carlos Gibson

British Legation, Lima: *Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Con. Gen.*, Ernest Amelius Rennie, M.V.O. (£2,000).

British *Consul General*, G. G. Wilson; *Consul at Iquitos* (vacant). *Vice-Consuls*, G. F. P. Boulton (Callao), G. Stafford (Arequipa), H. F. Hammond (Lima), J. F. Rowlands (Mollendo). H. E. Dawson (Paita), D. Brown (Iquitos). *Consular Agent*, H. Stone (Cerro de Pasco).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Fares**: £20 to £60. **Mail transit**: 31 days.

PORTUGAL.

A republic since 1910. Previously a monarchy. The last king was Manoel II., *b.* Nov. 15th, 1889, who succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, Feb. 1st, 1908. He married Princess Augustina of Hohenzollern, Sept. 4th, 1913.

Government.

Under the **Constitution of 1911** there are two legislative chambers—a National Council and a Senate. The **National Council** (164 members) is elected by direct suffrage for three years. Any Portuguese may vote who is over 21 years of age and able to read and write, or who maintains parents or relatives. Soldiers on the active list, foreigners, naturalised Portuguese, bankrupts, and proscribed persons may not vote. Members of the National Council receive seventeen shillings for each sitting. Magistrates, soldiers, priests, persons who have contracts with the State, directors of companies subsidised by the State, and various functionaries of the State departments, are disqualified from election. The Senate (71 members) is elected by the Municipal Councils. Half the members retire every three years. The two Chambers united constitute the Congress of the Republic. The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers for a period of four years. He cannot be re-elected. He must be at least 35 years of age. He elects Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. He may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He receives an annual salary of £2,600, with £1,300 for allowances.

The Anglo-Portuguese Alliance.

Portugal is the oldest and was until 1905 the only ally of Great Britain. According to the treaties of alliance, neither party will help another nation in attacking either of the contracting Powers, or give asylum to the enemies of the other, except to political fugitives or exiles. In case of war or invasion both Powers agree to assist each other with arms, men, and ammunition when required, and will also assist in the protection of each other's colonies by sending troops or warships. If either Spain or France were to attempt to make war against Portugal or her colonies, Great Britain is to intervene and endeavour to secure peace, failing which she will lend the assistance of her troops. The text of the treaties was published in 1898 as a Parliamentary paper [Cd. 9088]. The treaties, not being concluded for any specified term, are in their nature perpetual. They are, therefore, not, technically speaking, subject to renewal unless they have previously been terminated, for instance, by war between the parties. The treaties of alliance have from time to time been "confirmed," and such confirmation was last formally referred to in the preamble of the General Arbitration Agreement between Great Britain and Portugal of 1904 (Treaty Series No. 10 of that year).

Religion, Justice, and Education.

The law of 1911 for the **separation of Church and State** declared that the Roman Catholic religion was no longer the religion of the State. The State appropriated all property belonging to churches and religious congregations, and thenceforth all Churches must be maintained by the offerings of their members. Their accounts, however, would be under the fiscal supervision of the State. To all priests in the enjoyment of a benefice on July 1st, 1911, the Government ensured the same stipends as they were then receiving, the amounts to be fixed by special commissions. The churches and other property necessary for religious worship were granted by the State to the clergy, free of all expense; and all religious property which was proved to belong to private individuals, either Portuguese or foreign, would be respected.

For the **administration of justice** there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. **Education**, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. The capital, **Lisbon**, has a pop. of 436,434; and **Oporto** has a pop. of 194,009. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth

in industrial occupations. **Chief exports:** wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1,849 miles of railway, of which 711 belong to the State.

Politics and Parties.

On the fall of the monarchy in 1910 a Provisional Government was established, with **Senhor Théophile Braga** as President. In 1911, on the creation of an elected legislature and the formal adoption of the Republican Constitution, the Provisional Government resigned, and a Cabinet was formed by **Senhor Chagas**, who commanded the support of the Moderate Republicans. In November 1911, owing to dissensions in the Republican party, Senhor Chagas resigned, and a new Cabinet was formed by Senhor Vasconcellos. A breach between the Conservative and Democratic parties in 1912 was temporarily healed by the retirement of Senhor Vasconcellos and the formation of a coalition Cabinet under Senhor Duarte Leite. Senhor Leite resigned in 1913, owing to the pressure of the Democrats, and was succeeded by Dr. Costa. Dr. Costa resigned in January 1914 on the question of amnesty to political prisoners, and was succeeded by Senhor Machado. In June 1914 the Machado ministry resigned, but the Prime Minister remained in office with a reconstructed Cabinet. 1915 was a year of political strife. Senhor Coutinho became Prime Minister in December 1914; he was succeeded by Gen. Pimenta Castro in January 1915. In May the capital was bombarded, and yet another new Ministry formed under Senhor Chagas. This Ministry was succeeded, after a complete triumph of the Democrats at the elections, by one under Dr. José de Castro.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 35,490 sq. m.; **pop.** 5,687,627.

The Azores, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; **area**, 922 sq. m.; **pop.** 243,378. Capital, **Ponta Delgada** (pop. 16,179), on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra (pop. 10,057), in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal. Principal export, pineapples (£12,241 worth in 1914). **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £54,960; 1913, £56,135; 1914, £62,396. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £59,329; 1913, £48,827; 1914, £57,032.

The Madeira Islands lie off the N.W. African coast, and are also governed as a province. **Area**, 314 sq. m.; **pop.** 168,374. Capital and port, **Funchal**, a fine town of 24,687 inhabitants (Imports, 1914, £380,564; exports, £144,029). **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £29,539; 1913, £31,900; 1914, £30,610. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £241,636; 1913, £249,820; 1914, £161,391.

Revenue, 1912-13, £15,150,000; 1913-14, £15,453,000; 1914-15. £11,391,570; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £15,837,000; 1913-14, £14,138,000; 1914-15, £16,143,984.

Debt, 1914, £177,558,195.

Imports, 1911, £18,218,000; 1912, £20,177,160; 1913, £20,140,020; **exports**, 1911, £11,406,000; 1912, £12,113,460; 1913, £10,205,000.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,830,716; 1913, £3,017,101; 1914, £3,167,158. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £3,031,812; 1913, £3,270,701; 1914, £2,753,047.

President, Senhor Bernardino Machado, *b.* '51 (elected 1915).

Ministry: *Premier and Marine*, Dr. José de Castro.—*Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Augusto Soares.—*Justice and Interior* (*pro. tem.*) Senhor Catanho de Menezes.—*Finance*, Capt. Victorino Guimaraes.—*War*, Capt. Norton de Mattos.—*Public Works*, Senhor Manuel Monteiro.—*Colonies*, Senhor Rodrigues Gaspar.—*Public Instruction*, Prof. Lopes Martins.

Minister in London: Senhor M. Teixeira Gomes, 12, Gloucester Place, W.—*Councillor*, Senhor P. de Tovar.—*Consul-General in London*, D. Cinatti, 6, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Major V. C. Hertz, Anglo-Portuguese Chamber of Commerce, 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

British Legation, Lisbon: *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O. *1st Secretary*, Robert Greg; *2nd Secretary*, W. Seeds; *Translator*, H. C. G. Oakley.

Consuls: P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G. (Lisbon), H. Grant (Oporto), Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O. (Madeira), G. W. Hayes (St. Michael's, Azores), Capt. A. T. Taylor, R.N. (Cape Verde).—*Vice-Consuls*, H. E. Jones (Lisbon), C. J. F. Duff (Belem), E. Sarsfield (Funchal), G. Laidley (Figueira), F. Robson (Fayal), J. Mackay (Flores and Corvo).

Mail transit: Lisbon, 2 days 4 hours.

Colonies.

Angola, or Portuguese S.W. Africa, is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by British South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia was settled in July 1905. Government vested in a Governor-General. Estimated **area**, 517,000 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated at 4,000,000 to 6,000,000. Capital, **St. Paul de Loanda**; pop. 17,541. Divided into 7 districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguella, Lunda, Huilla, Mossamedes, and Quanza. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the Bantus under their tribal chiefs. There are 1,081 kms. of railway in operation. A line runs from Loanda to Malange, 504 kms. A line from Lobito Bay to Katanga (where there are rich copper mines) and the Tanganyika Co.'s concessions is being constructed; 1,293 kms. of this line will lie in Portuguese territory, and 520 kms. are now open to traffic. A line from Mossamedes to Lubango is under construction, 147 kms. of which are open to traffic. The **chief products** are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the natives. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing; and minerals, including gold, are known to exist. Several companies work sugar plantations, rubber has been planted in the Golungo Alto district, and experiments are being made with cotton and sisal agave (fibre). **Revenue and Expenditure**, 1913-14 (est.), £980,000. **Imports**, 1913, £1,144,630; 1914, £869,078; **exports**, 1913, £1,119,013; 1914, £724,540. **Exports to U.K.**, 1913, £171,421; 1914, £133,080. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1913, £543,347; 1914, £393,313.

British Consul-General, H. Hall Hall; *Vice-Consuls*, G. H. Bullock (Fernando Po); H. H. Cassells (also for S. Thomé); F. E. Brinjes (Loanda).

Mail transit: Loanda, 20 days.

Cape Verde Islands lie about 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. The group consists of ten principal islands, viz., St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Nicolas, St. Lucia, Sal, Boavista, St. Jago, Mayo, Fogo, and Brava, and some islets. **Area**, 1,480 sq. m.; **pop.** 144,000. Capital, **Praya** (in St. Jago). Coaling and Western Telegraph station, St. Vincent. **Chief products**, sugar-cane, coffee, maize, Purgueira seeds, and fruit. The people are Portuguese and Negro. **Imports**, 1913, £413,321; 1914, £336,205; **exports**, 1913, £68,152; 1914, £48,993.

British Consul, Captain A. Trevelyan Taylor, R.N. (St. Vincent); *Vice-Consuls*, G. J. Smallcombe (St. Vincent), J. R. Da Silva (St. Jago).

Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the island of Bolama. **Area**, about 25,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,000,000. **Capital**, Bolama. **Chief port**, Bissao. **Principal products**, ground nuts, palm oil, skins, rubber and wax. **Imports**, 1911, £260,599; 1912, £281,016; **exports**, 1911, £225,302; 1912, £248,615.

British Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

St. Thomé and Principe Islands, in the Gulf of Guinea, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. One-fifth of the world's supply of cocoa comes from these islands (export of cocoa, 1914, £1,193,933), and the plantations are cultivated by imported black labour, chiefly from Angola. **Area**, 454 sq. m.; **pop.** 42,103.

Portuguese East Africa comprises the two districts of Lourenço Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '91. The colony is administered by a **Governor-General** assisted by a Government **Council**. There is a military force of about 3,000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the **Mozambique Company**, which has a charter. The **Nyasa Company**, which also has a charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in various other parts of the country. The two principal **railways** of this region are the **Delagoa Bay**, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and runs on 290 miles to Pretoria; and the **Beira Railway**, which runs from the river Pungwé on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Umtali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. The **Quilimane Railway** is under construction from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, almost parallel to the Zambesi, with a total length of 153 miles. The construction has been begun also of a railway from the coast of Mozambique to the frontier of British Nyasaland. The **chief ports** are Mozambique (pop. 4,802), Quilimane (pop. 2,744), Beira (pop. 7,814), Chinde (pop. 1,690), and Lourenço Marques (pop. 13,353). The **principal exports** are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. **Area**, about 300,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 3,000,000. **Imports** (exclusive of bullion), Chinde (1913), £209,001; Lourenço Marques (1914), £767,407; Beira (1913), £572,812; Mozambique, £202,845; Quilimane, £84,143. **Exports**: Chinde (1913), £46,610; Lourenço Marques (1914), £107,723; Beira (1913), £555,097; Mozambique, £75,275; Quilimane, £57,517. **Exports to U.K.** from Portuguese East Africa, 1912, £244,412; 1913, £344,072; 1914, £584,762. **Imports from (and of) U.K.** to Portuguese East Africa, 1912, £1,717,471; 1913, £1,725,613; 1914, £1,337,675.

British Consul-General, Errol MacDonell (at Lourenço Marques); *Consul*, S. Hewitt-Fletcher (Chinde); *Vice-Consuls*, F. G. Rule (Beira), G. V. H. Mercier (Chinde), A. T. Long (Lourenço Marques), A. H. Martin, *acting* (Mozambique), J. Grant, *acting* (Quilimane).

Mail transit: Lourenço Marques, 20 days.

Goa (Portuguese India) is situated on the west coast of India between the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The capital and seat of government is **Pangim** (Nova Goa), situated to the north of Mormugao harbour, which latter is connected by rail with the British India railway systems. The principal exports are coco-nuts, fruit, spices, and salt. The harbour of Mormugao has a frequent service of coasting steamers to Bombay, and is well equipped with loading and unloading facilities. There are 5 berths at the quay side for dealing with ocean-going steamers which visit the port direct from European and other countries. There are 16 cranes on the quay for loading and unloading direct between steamers and railway wagons. The harbour accommodation is being extended to keep pace with the rapidly increasing trade. **Area** of Portuguese India, 1,638 sq. m.; **pop.** 531,800. **Exports**, 1913, Rs. 8,076,825; **imports**, Rs. 2,858,776.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £238,678; 1913, £273,704; 1914, £192,427. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £57,223; 1913, £212,793; 1914, £90,720.

British Consul, J. G. R. Marsh, M.Inst.C.E. (acting).

Macao is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. **Area**, 5 sq. m.; **pop.** 64,000.

Timor is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. Chief products, coffee and wax. The port is Dilly. **Area**, 7,290 sq. m.; **pop.** 300,000.

RUMANIA.

Ruler.

King Ferdinand I. is a son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and a nephew of the late King, and was b. Aug. 24th, 1865. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his uncle Oct. 10th, 1914. He married, Jan. 10th, '93, Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (she was b. Oct. 29th, '75). Their offspring are Carol, Crown Prince (b. Oct. 15th, '93); Elisabeth (b. Oct. 11th, '94); Marie (b. Jan. 8th, '00); Nicolas (b. Aug. 18th, '03); Ileana (b. Jan. 5th, '09); and Mircia (b. Jan. 3rd, '12). The King has an annual allowance of £47,000 and the revenues of the Crown lands. The Queen Dowager is famous in literary circles under the pseudonym of "**Carmen Sylva.**"

Government.

Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, with Dobrogea, have since Dec. 23rd, 1861, formed an independent kingdom. The executive power is vested in the King, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister. The legislature is composed of a **Senate** of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a **Chamber** of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Rumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid 20 francs a day while Parliament sits. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

For **local government** purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. **Education** is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing **religion** is that of the Orthodox Greek Church. By the Berlin Treaty of '78 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Rumania on account of religious belief, but the Jews have been harshly treated. Many Rumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief **products**, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Over 40 per cent. of the agricultural land is in small holdings of 25 acres or less held by 1,015,302 peasant proprietors. A Land Bank has been formed by the Government to afford peasants the means of buying or leasing land, and to act as a bank for peasant farmers and Co-operative Societies. **Minerals** are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum (export to U.K., 1913, £955,267) are worked. The latter is the country's chief industry, and nearly £19,000,000 of capital, mostly foreign, is invested in it; the output in 1913 was approximately 1,900,000 tons. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. There are 2,333 miles of railways, of which the State owns 2,100. The **capital** is **Bucharest** (pop. 338,109); other towns are Jassy (pop. 75,882), Galatz (pop. 71,719), Braila (pop. 64,730), Ploësti (pop. 56,594), and Craiova (pop. 51,973).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 53,689 sq. m.; **population**, 1912, 7,516,418. **Revenue**, 1913-14 (est.), £21,452,242; 1914-15, £24,009,316; **expenditure**, 1913-14 (est.), £21,451,221; 1914-15, £24,009,316. **Public debt**, 1913, £65,631,824. **Imports**, 1911, £22,801,514; **exports**, 1910, £24,660,100; 1911, £27,668,815.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £3,250,415; 1913, £2,037,265; 1914, £3,205,282. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £2,933,159; 1913, £1,947,198; 1914, £1,935,258.

Ministry: *Premier and War Minister*, M. Ion I. C. Bratianu. — *Foreign Affairs*, M. Em-Porumbaru.—*Finance*, M. E. Costinesco.—*Justice*, M. V. Antonesco.—*Industry*, M. A. Radovici.—*Interior*, M. V. Mortzun.—*Agriculture*, M. A. Constantinesco.—*Education*, M. G. Duca.—*Public Works*, Dr. Anghelesco.

Minister in London, M. Nicolas Mishu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W.—*Secretaries*, M. Michel B. Boeresco, Prince A. Bibesco, M. Costiesco-Ghyka.—*Chancellor*, M. Marcu Beza.—*Commercial Agent*, M. G. Boncesco.—*Consul-General in London*, Lt.-Col. Sir A. K. Rollitt, LL.D., 3, Mincing Lane, E.C.

British Legation, Bucharest: *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Sir George H. Barclay, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.V.O. (£2,400); *Councillor and Commercial Attaché*, A. P. Bennett, C.M.G.; *1st Secretary*, Hon. A. Akers-Douglas; *Archivist*, R. Carnegie.

British Consul-General and British Danube Commissioner, Major J. G. Baldwin, C.B.; *Vice-Consuls*, J. Pitts (Braila), G. Hutcheson (Constantza), A. Adams (Sulina).

Mail transit: Bucharest, 2 days 15 hours.

Political Parties.

Questions of finance have more than anything else determined the fate of parties in recent years. During the years of prosperity which the country experienced from '59 to '99 the loan indebtedness of the country mounted rapidly. In spite of surpluses in many years there were deficits in others, and a large extraordinary expenditure was accounted for by public works and military outlay. In '99 the harvest, on which the country relies, failed, and a commercial crisis followed. M. Sturdza's administration had been defeated in the spring of '99, and M. Cantacuzene, the leader of the old Conservatives, formed a Cabinet. His Finance Minister, M. Jonescu, proposed to meet the situation by economies, new taxation, and the alienation of some of the State property; but his proposals met with much opposition, and eventually the young Conservative or "Junimist" leader, M. Carp, became Premier and Finance Minister in July 1900. His financial proposals also proved unacceptable, and he resigned Feb. 8th, 1901. M. Sturdza then formed a Liberal administration, Feb. 27th. He at once set about a policy of severe retrenchment, and by his unflinching courage in carrying out a great scheme of economies he restored the country to its financial independence, receiving the expression of the King's gratitude in a special rescript issued by his Majesty in March 1903. Internal dissensions, and the hostility of officials affected by his reforms, however, brought about his fall, and a Conservative Cabinet under M. Cantacuzene was formed in Jan. 1905; but M. Sturdza returned to power in March 1907, and began to carry out a programme of agrarian reforms. He was compelled by ill-health to retire in Jan. 1908, and was succeeded in the Premiership and Ministry of Foreign Affairs by M. Ion Bratianu, formerly Minister of the Interior. M. Bratianu and his Cabinet retired in Jan. 1911, his place being taken by M. Carp, the Conservative leader, who held office until April 1912, when he was forced to resign on account of the determined hostility of the Opposition to the alleged unconstitutional methods of the Government. He was succeeded by M. Titu Maiorescu. A reconstruction of the Cabinet took place six months later in order to balance the Ministerial representation of two sections of the Conservative party. In 1914 M. Maiorescu was succeeded by M. Bratianu. New elections were held in May, and the Con-

stituent Assembly on its re-election was to consider a revision of the constitution, but the outbreak of the European war concentrated the attention of Rumania for the time being on the new situation produced thereby.

RUSSIA.

Ruler.

Nicholas II., who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded Alexander III. as "Emperor of All the Russias," was b. at Petrograd on May 18th, '68. His mother, the Empress Marie, is sister to Queen Alexandra and the Duchess of Cumberland. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Préobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He **married** the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94. Issue: Grand Duchess Olga, b. Nov. 3rd, '95; Grand Duchess Tatiana, b. May 29th, '97; Grand Duchess Marie, b. June 14th, '99; Grand Duchess Anastasia, b. June 5th, '01; and the Grand Duke Alexis (heir apparent), b. July 30th, '04. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 led to the first Peace Conference at The Hague in '99, the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there, and indirectly to the second Conference in 1907. He enjoys the revenue from the **Russian Crown domains**, covering over 1,000,000 sq. m., including gold and other mines in Siberia. He speaks French, German, Italian, and English. The Czar must belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, and his consent is necessary to the marriage of any prince or princess of the Imperial family.

Government.

The **Government** is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. This still appears to be true, although on Aug. 19th, 1905, **the Czar issued a Manifesto** announcing the formation of a representative body called the **Duma** "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws"; and on Oct. 30th, 1905, **signed a Constitution**, granting to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on real inviolability of the person, and freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association; calling to participation in the Duma those classes of the population who were completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things; and establishing it as an immutable rule that no law should come into force without the approval of the State Duma, and that it should be possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by the Emperor.

On March 6th, 1906, an Imperial Manifesto, together with Imperial Ukases, announced the **reorganisation of the Council of the Empire** as a Second Chamber, with an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Czar. The elected members are chosen, 1 each by the Zemstvos, 6 by the Synod, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland. In provinces where no Zemstvo exists, congresses of representatives of the landed proprietors elects one member for each province. They are elected for 9 years, a third retiring every 3 years; they must be over 40, and have a degree; and they receive £2 10s. a day during the session. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the Czar.

The members of **the Duma** (reduced in number from 524, the original figure, to 442 by the Manifesto of June 16th, 1907, are elected for five years. The mode of election is indirect, and was altered in 1907. Delegates are chosen by the district or town elective assemblies, and these delegates in turn elect the Deputies. The total number of Deputies is made up as follows: European Russia, 403; Poland, 14; Caucasus, 10; Asiatic Russia, 15. The Duma elects its President and Vice-President annually. Members receive £1 1s. a day and travelling expenses. The first Duma sat from May 10th to July 22nd, 1906; the second from March 5th to June 16th, 1907; the third from Nov. 1st, 1907, to June 21st, 1912; the fourth was elected in Sept. 1912. **The competence of the Duma** extends to all questions relating to new laws and the modification, etc., of existing laws, to the departmental, Ministerial and National Budgets, to the construction of railways by the State, and to matters submitted to it by Imperial Decree. It is provided, however, that "the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration" shall not be touched. The Council and the Duma have equal legislative powers and can both initiate measures. All measures must be passed by both bodies before being submitted for the Imperial sanction, and bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent.

The **Ruling Senate**, which was established in 1711, is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire. The **Holy Synod**, which is composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of Petrograd, Moscow, and Kieff, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, superintends religious matters, the President being the Metropolitan of Petrograd. The **Council of Ministers**, which was reorganised by a decree issued Nov. 1st, 1905, consists of all the Ministers and heads of the administration.

Provincial and Local Government.

For purposes of **local government** the empire is divided into 78 **Governments** (50 in European Russia, 9 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; and 19 **Provinces** (1 in European Russia, 5 in the Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia), each under a Military Governor. The island of Saghalien is under a Military Governor. Some of the Governments are united into General Governments, and in Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils. The Governments are divided into **districts**, with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into **communes**, groups of which are united to form **cantons**. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some

governments (though great extensions of the system were ordained in 1905), entrusted to elective district and provincial assemblies, called **Zemstvos**, in which the landowning nobles have great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II., and are of two kinds, the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the Zemstvos of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial Zemstvos to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. **District Zemstvos** are indirectly elected, and consist of from 60 to 65 persons, about half being nobles, and the remainder chiefly peasants, including 3 or 4 representative merchants from the towns. The Zemstvo sits once a year for about 15 days, and has a standing committee of paid officials appointed for 3 years. **Provincial Zemstvos** consist chiefly of noblemen or members of the aristocracy. The Governor of the Province has a veto on all resolutions of both bodies. The rate levied must not exceed 3 per cent. of the annual value of the real property in the district. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities.

Religion and Education.

The **State religion** is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator has very large powers. The Orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,200,000, Roman Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,200,000, Mohammedans 13,900,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews are generally and severely oppressed, and some other dissenters have at times suffered greatly. In 1905 a decree conceding liberty of worship was issued, and in 1906 a Ukase removed all restrictions on the sect called Old Believers, which numbers 11,000,000 adherents.

In **educational matters** Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe; about 79 per cent. of the inhabitants are illiterate. There were in 1911 100,295 elementary schools, with 6,180,510 pupils. There are also secondary, technical, and special schools, and about 40,000 students in the 10 Universities. An Elementary Education Act was passed in 1912. The **administration of justice**, though nominally reformed in '64, is still much in need of reform and reorganisation.

Industries, Railways, etc.

The great majority of the population are engaged in **agriculture**. Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the **chief products** of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning 950,500,000 acres, and timber is largely exported. Coal, iron, gold, asbestos, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the **mining industry** is increasing. Ninety per cent. of the world's platinum is produced from the Urals (output, 1913, 158,084 ozs). There is a very large petroleum industry in the Baku and other districts. The manufacturing industries, which are concerned chiefly with textiles and metals, have recently been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The **railways** of the Empire have a total length of 47,479 miles, of which 33,928 miles belong to the State. The figures do not include Finland (2,226 miles) or the Eastern China Railway (1,079 miles). An important line is also in course of construction, designed to give Russia access to an ice-free port in the Arctic Ocean. It will run from Petrograd by the shores of Lake Ladoga to Petrozavodsk, through Saroka, Kem, and Kandalaksha to Kola, and thence to a port to be constructed on the Murman coast, on Motovsk Gulf. There will also be connection between Archangel and Kola *via* Plesetzkaia. There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 77,721 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes, and 73,848 miles in Asiatic Russia. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the **currency** was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of the world. It has a European area of 1,996,743 sq. miles, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,647,657 sq. miles. The total **population** in 1913 was estimated at 174,099,600, and is increasing at the rate of about 2,500,000 per annum. The fifty governments of **European Russia**, excluding Poland and Finland, contain 125,683,800 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 11,960,500, and Finland 3,196,700. The governments and provinces in **Asiatic Russia** contain 33,258,600 people, including the Caucasus 12,512,800, Siberia 9,788,400, and Central Asian possessions 10,957,400. The Slavs, including the Poles, constitute about 63 per cent. of the population, Turco-Tartars about 10 per cent., Finns about 2 per cent., and Jews about 3 per cent.; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, **Petrograd** (which name replaced that of **St. Petersburg** by Imperial Ukase, Sept. 1st, 1914), is 2,018,596. Moscow has 1,617,157 inhabitants, Warsaw 872,478, Odessa 620,155, Kiev 506,060, Lodz 450,000, Baku 379,886, Riga 370,000, Tiflis 344,629, Tashkent 271,650, Kharkov 248,281, Ekaterinoslav 217,848, and Saratov 217,418.

Revenue and Expenditure, 1912, £310,670,000; 1913, £318,000,000; 1914 (est.), £355,826,149; 1915, £325,580,841.

Imports, 1912, £109,471,111; 1913, £129,150,687; 1914, £98,826,000. **Exports**, 1912, £151,008,783; 1913, £150,355,026; 1914, £91,421,000.

National debt, 1916, £1,679,499,987 or £632,142,821 more than on Jan. 1st, 1915. About a third of the debt existing before the Great War, viz., £950,000,000, was contracted in respect of State railways.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £40,270,539:

Butter	£3,831,366	Hides, raw	£579,910
Corn and grain	5,395,774	Oil and petroleum	1,059,166
Eggs	4,745,229	Paper and materials	724,362
Flax	3,309,089	Sugar	57,924
Seeds	916,225	Timber and manufs.	13,739,746
Hemp and tow	483,887		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £18,102,683:

Chemicals	£280,422	Machinery	£3,946,547
Coals and coke	4,440,831	Do. agricultural	252,789
Cotton yarn and manufs.	786,944	Ships and boats	643,466
Herrings	1,988,177	Wool, raw	752,550
Metals and manufs.	1,611,603	Do. yarn and manufs.	948,916

(Exports from Russia to the United Kingdom in 1914 were valued at £28,092,527, and imports of United Kingdom produce at £14,441,322.)

Ministry: *Premier*, M. Goremykin.—*Finance*, M. Bark.—*Interior*, M. Khvostoff.—*Education*, Count Ignatieff. — *Agriculture*, (vacant). — *Commerce*, M. Timasheff.—*Communications*, M. Rukhloff.—*War*, General Polivanoff.—*Marine*, Admiral Grigorovitch. — *Foreign Affairs*, M. Sazonoff. — *Justice* (vacant).—*General Control*, M. Kharitonoff.—*Imperial Household*, Count Freedericks, G.C.V.O.

Council of the Empire: *President*, M. Koulomzen.

President of Duma, M. Rodzianko.

Procurator of the Holy Synod (vacant).

Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W. 1st *Secretary*, E. Sablin.—2nd *Secretaries*, G. Wolkoff, A. Nelidoff.—*Attachés*, G. Wilenkin, B. de Siebert.—*Financial Agent*, M. Routkowsky.

Consul-General in London, Baron A. Heyking, 30, Bedford Square, W.C.—*Vice-Consuls*, E. Gambs, O. Knapp-Capel; *Official Sec.*, A. Clapiers de Collongue; *Swedish-Finnish Translator*, Capt. L. Norrsren.

British Embassy: 4, Court Quay, Petrograd. *Ambassador Ex. and Plen.*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., G.C.B. (£8,000).—*Counsellor*, Hon. F. O. Lindley. *Secretaries*, H. J. Bruce, M.V.O., Sir S. Head, Bt., R. J. V. Asted, Hon. H. W. Brooks. *Attaché*, E. Cunard. *Hon. Attaché*, C. S. Greenway. *Translator*, Capt. Rowland Smith.

British Commercial Attaché: H. A. Cooke, Foreign Office, London.

Consuls-General: J. F. Roberts, C.M.G. (Odessa), C. Clive Bayley (Moscow).

Consuls: P. Stevens (Batoûm), H. M. Grove (Warsaw), V. H. C. Bosanquet (Riga), A. W. W. Woodhouse (Petrograd), R. M. Hodgson (Vladivostok). *Vice-Consuls*, T. Woodhouse (Archangel), A. Fishwick (Cronstadt), T. H. Preston (Ekaterinburg), R. H. B. Lockhart (Moscow), J. Lowdon, J. A. Waite (Odessa), J. P. Bagge (Nicolaieff), C. H. Mackie (Petrograd), G. Cottam (Narva), G. O. Wiskemann (Riga), C. J. Hill (Libau), E. B. St. Clair (Warsaw), J. Dicks (Pernau), C. Blakey (Kharkov), J. F. Douglas (Kieff), A. E. R. McDonell (Baku), W. Girard (Reval).

Mail transit: Petrograd, 2 days 13 hours.

Provinces and Dependencies.

Bokhara is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan, and lying between it and Afghanistan. It was conquered in '68. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. **Area**, 80,000 sq. m., **pop.** 1,250,000. **Chief towns**, Bokhara, 75,000, Karshi, 25,000. The **Ameer**, Sayid Mir Alim Khan (b. Jan. 3rd, '80), is allowed to maintain an army of 11,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are drilled by Russian instructors. The **products** of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. There is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

The **Grand Duchy of Finland** was ceded to Russia in 1809. The Czar has been the Grand Duke since the treaty of Fredrikshavn, 1809. By various decrees from '99 to 1903 the powers of local self-government which Finland possessed under its old constitution were taken away. In 1905 the Czar restored the independence of the Finnish army, re-established the irremovability of the judges, and granted the demand of the people for the restoration of its legislative independence. A Diet or National Assembly was established, and the responsibility of the Secretary of State to the Diet was admitted. In 1908, however, the Czar gave his sanction to a protocol of the Russian Council of Ministers which gave that body wide powers of control over Finnish legislation, and which was drawn up without the co-operation of the Finnish authorities. Embittered controversies followed, the Imperial Government demanding that Bills affecting Imperial interests should be submitted to the joint preliminary examination of the Secretary of State for Finland and the Council of Ministers. An Imperial Rescript, issued in Oct. 1909, decreed that legislation concerning military service in Finland should be withdrawn from the competence of the Finnish Diet and transferred to that of the Imperial Legislature. In the meantime Finland was to pay to the Imperial Exchequer an annual contribution of £400,000, which by a Bill passed in Nov. 1911 was increased to double that amount.

The 200 members of the National Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for three years. Every Finnish citizen, male or female, aged 24, can vote, and is eligible for election. At the first election, in 1907, 22 women were returned as members of the Diet. At the 1911 election the number of women elected was 19. Members are paid £56 for the session.

The bulk of the population are Lutherans. Education is well looked after. The school age is from 7 to 18. There is a University at Helsingfors. The percentage of pauperism is 2·83. The **chief products** are timber, farm produce, etc. The Crown Forests cover 12,615,841 hectars. There is a large class of small peasant proprietors. The State railways have a total length of 3,558 kms., of which 200 kms. are double track; private railways 319 kms. Chief town, **Helsingfors** (pop., including Sveaborg, which is variable on account of military movements, 161,091); Abo, 52,057. **Area**, 144,255 sq. miles; **pop.**, 1913, 3,154,825. **Revenue**, 1913, £6,796,000; **expenditure**, £5,950,000.

Imports, 1913, £19,813,600; **exports**, £16,142,000.

British Consul, V. Kestell-Cornish (Helsingfors). *Vice-Consul*, S. W. Wancke.

Khiva. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Asfendiar, who succeeded in 1910. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Sunnis. **Area**, 22,320 sq. m.; **pop.** 800,000. The chief products are silk and cotton.

Poland includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. miles, and a population in 1911 of 12,467,300. The population increases very rapidly, and of the above total about 14½ per cent. are Jews and about 5 per cent. Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government '30-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and

the other the Socialist party. The National Democrats, who advocate a policy of autonomy, secured a large majority of the seats in the elections for the Duma in 1906. An electoral law introducing changes greatly to the advantage of the Russian element in Poland and to the detriment of the Poles was passed by the Duma in 1909, but on the outbreak of the European War the Czar announced his intention of conferring Home Rule on Poland. About 76 per cent. of the population live in the rural districts, and the peasants own about 49 per cent. of the land; but of the total rural population of 7,000,000, about 3,000,000 own no land, and are dependent on hiring themselves out as labourers. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-producing countries in Europe. Industrial development is proceeding rapidly. Capital, **Warsaw**; pop. 872,478.

Siberia is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. The Zemstvo system was extended to the province in April 1905. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '97 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at **Irkutsk**, the capital (pop. 108,060). Other towns are Tomsk, 112,083, Vladivostok, 91,464. **Area**, 4,833,496 sq. m.; **pop.** 1911, 8,719,200. **Valuable goldfields** have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have settled here to carry on agriculture, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. **A sea route** through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The **railway connection between Russia and Siberia** forms the greatest railway undertaking in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '91, and on Dec. 28th, '99, the last rails were laid on **the Trans-Baikal section**, thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast. The Trans-Siberian line divides into two branches at Stretensk—one going south to Port Arthur and Peking and the other eastward to Vladivostok; another branch is being constructed along the course of the river Amur to connect also with Vladivostok. The total distance from Petrograd to **Vladivostok** is 6,521 miles, and to Port Arthur (Dalny) 5,913 miles. The construction of a **Southern Siberian Railway** was approved by the Council of Ministers in 1911. The cost is estimated at £15,000,000. The line is to run along the line of the Urals, Orenburg, Akmolinsk, and Semipalatinsk.

Transcaspia is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. **Area**, 214,237 sq. m.; **pop.** 451,300. The **administrative centre** is Askabad. In this province is **Merv**, an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1,600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat.

Turkestan is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tchernaieff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Ferghana, and Syr-Daria. **Area** about 400,000 square miles, with 6,336,800 inhabitants. The principal towns are **Tashkent**, pop. 271,650; **Kokand**, pop. 113,700; and **Omsk**, pop. 129,422.

SALVADOR.

Salvador became an independent republic of Central America on the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific, on the north by Guatemala and Honduras, on the west by Guatemala, and on the east by Honduras. It is governed by a **President** and a **Congress** of forty-two Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers about 10,000 men, on a war footing, the training being entrusted to Spanish and Chilian officers, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief **products** are coffee, indigo, balsam, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton-growing now receives State encouragement, and cocoa is being extensively planted. There is some mining done also, chiefly gold mining. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. In Dec. 1907 the Central American States agreed to maintain the neutrality of Honduras, and to establish a High Court in Costa Rica for the settlement of disputes.

Area, 7,225 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,254,000, of whom about 85 per cent. are of mixed race and 15 per cent. Indians. Capital, San Salvador, pop. 66,000.

Revenue, 1913, £938,172; **expenditure**, £935,364.

Imports, 1912, £1,354,971; 1913, £1,234,709; **exports**, 1912, £1,988,436; 1913, £1,985,745.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £73,616; 1913, £115,694; 1914, £109,489.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £427,318; 1913, £327,861; 1914, £270,911.

External debt, £1,461,552.

President, Carlos Melendez (1915-19).

Chargé d'Affaires in Great Britain, Dr. Arturo R. Avila, 7, Union Court, Old Broad St., E.C.

British Legation: *Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Con.-Gen.*, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (*at Guatemala*).

British Actg. Consul-General, A. F. Hastings Medhurst (San Salvador). *Vice-Consul*, W. Gibson.

Mail transit: 21 days.

SAN MARINO.

San Marino is an independent republic in the north-east of and under the protection of Italy, 9½ miles from Rimini, on the Adriatic. It is surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. It consists of the capital (San Marino), 1,500 inhabitants, and four villages. It was founded in the 5th century by a pious mason from Dalmatia, who became a monk; and its independence was respected both by Napoleon and by Garibaldi, who found asylum there when escaping from the Austrian troops in 1849. The form of government has little changed during the last thousand years. **Area**, 33 sq. miles; **pop.** 11,000. **Exports**, wine, cattle, and stone.

Consul-General in London, Commendatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.

British Consul, M. Carmichael, residing at Leghorn.

SERBIA.

Ruler.

King Peter Karageorgevitch I., who succeeded Alexander I. on the murder of the latter, June 11th, 1903, was b. in 1844, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Serbian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obrens. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch. On the death of Alexander I., together with his consort, Queen Draga, the officers who perpetrated the murder invited the present King to the throne. King Peter married in '83 a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, Princess Zorka, who died in '90. He has two sons (Prince George, born '87, Prince Alexander, G.C.B., born '88), a daughter (Princess Helène, born '84), and a brother, Prince Arsenius. In 1909 Prince George voluntarily renounced his rights to the succession, and his brother Prince Alexander was recognised as heir to the throne.

Government.

The independence of Serbia, which was formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, was established by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. The constitution, voted by the National Assembly of 1889, was abrogated by the King in May '94, and an older constitution of '69 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skuptchina and a State Council. The former consists of 166 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years; the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

For local purposes the country is divided into departments and these into communes.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. **Education** is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. **Agriculture** is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold, varying from 10 to 30 acres. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is live stock, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. There are Government monopolies of tobacco, salt, and petroleum, which contribute largely to the revenue, together with the State railways. The expenditure is mainly on the service of the National Debt, the army and education. The **chief exports** are agricultural produce, animals and animal produce, and minerals. The **chief imports** are railway material, cotton, yarns and tissues, wool, metals, hides and leather, and machinery. There are 974 miles of railways. The capital is **Belgrade** (**pop.** 90,890), but during the war the Government resided at Nish (**pop.** 24,949), until compelled to leave on the combined attacks of the Germans and Bulgarians. Other towns are Monastir (**pop.** 59,856), Uskub (**pop.** 47,384).

Area, 33,891 sq. m.; **pop.** 4,547,992.

Revenue, 1913 (est.), £5,230,600; 1914 (est.), £8,572,840. **Expenditure**, 1913 (est.), £5,230,600; 1914 (est.), £8,572,840. **Public debt**, 1913, £26,362,240. **Imports**, 1910, £3,387,826; 1911, £4,455,421; 1912, £4,244,000. **Exports**, 1910, £3,935,521; 1911, £4,512,971; 1912, £3,369,000. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £1,715; 1913, £8,340; 1914, £25,103. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £316,493; 1913, £37,606; 1914, £93,289.

Legation in London, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.: **Minister**, M. Mathias Bochkovitch. *1st Sec.*, A. V. Georgevitch; *2nd Sec.*, V. Todorovitch.

British Legation, Belgrade.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Sir Charles Louis Des Graz, K.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, D. E. M. Crackanthorpe.

British Vice-Consuls, C. L. Blakeney (Belgrade), C. A. Greig (Monastir), W. D. Peckham (Uskub).

Mail transit: Belgrade, 2 days 2 hours.

SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years.

Ruler and Government.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The **ruling sovereign** is Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, who was b. Jan. 1st, '80, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 23rd, 1910. His Majesty was educated in England, and has a wide knowledge of British methods of administration and of European politics. The heir-presumptive is Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanarth, b. Mar. 3rd, '81. The **executive power** is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, most of whom are relatives of the King. The **Legislative Council** consists of 40 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 14 princes of the royal house. There are 16 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. There is also the metropolitan province of Bangkok, which is under the control of the Minister of Local Government.

Buddhism is the State **religion**. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading rapidly, and

many Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense.

Treaties with France and Britain.

A treaty with France signed at Paris Feb. 13th, 1904, and ratified Dec. 7th, 1904, defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation, transferring to French government an area of about 8,000 sq. miles, while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the west side of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France.

By the treaty of March 23rd, 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem Reap, and Sisophon, provinces adjacent to Cambodia, with an area of about 7,800 sq. m., and a pop. of about 200,000. France restored to Siam the port of Krat and the region of Dansai in the Laos country. A number of territories on the right bank of the Mekong were leased to the Government of Indo-China for a period of 50 years on a nominal rent.

By the Anglo-French Agreement (April 8th, 1904) the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam and of the Gulf of Siam were recognised as being in the British sphere, and the territories situated to the east of the same region as being in the French sphere.

By the Anglo-Siamese Treaty (March 10th, 1909) Siam ceded to Great Britain her rights over the States of Kelantan, Kedah, Trengganu, Perlis, and adjacent islands. She also granted to British subjects throughout Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property and the right of residence and travel. In return for these concessions Great Britain agreed to the extension, under certain conditions, of the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before March 10th, 1909, and to the transfer of the jurisdiction of those courts to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese Codes.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

The country is very inadequately developed, partly because of the condition of the inhabitants, who formerly, at least, were virtually serfs, owing to a system of debt-slavery which obtained. The late King, however, issued decrees putting an end to slavery for the future. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. In 1912 the King sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a University of Bangkok, with eight faculties, including medicine, law, engineering, agriculture, commerce, pedagogy, and political science. There are 895 miles of State and private railways made up as follows: (1) Northern Line, 515 miles; (2) Southern Line, 315; (3) Private Lines, 65. The Northern Line is a normal-gauge State railway system comprising the line from Bangkok to Korat (with a branch running north which has now reached Ban Pin) and a line from Bangkok to Patriew. The Southern Line is likewise a State railway, but of metre-gauge, and runs from Bangkok to Koh Lak. This line is being continued down the Malay Peninsula, and will, when completed, connect Bangkok with Singapore and Penang. There is also a branch line across the Peninsula from Trang to Tungsawng, on the main line, 59 miles in length, which has now been completed. Private lines include those (worked by companies) from Bangkok to Paknam at the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin and Meklong on the coast to the west of the Menam, together with a tramway connecting the Northern Line (Northern branch) with Phrabat. Bangkok has a well-equipped system of street electric tramways, and is lit by electricity. **Chief exports**: rice, teak-wood, and hides.

Area about 195,000 sq. miles; **pop.** 8,117,953, including about 500,000 Chinese. Capital, **Bangkok**, pop. about 630,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economic centre of the kingdom. **Revenue** (est.), 1913-14, £5,007,204; **expenditure** (est.), 1913-14, £5,052,484. **Imports**, 1912, £5,570,896; 1913, £6,432,648; **exports**, 1912, £6,305,427; 1913, £8,879,484.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £322,737; 1913, £516,187; 1914, £814,319.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,086,080; 1913, £1,352,424; 1914, £1,012,808.

Minister in London, Phya Sudham Maitri. *Councillor*, W. J. Archer, C.M.G. *1st Secretary*, Phra Sanpakitch. *Secretary Interpreter*, Lewis C. Bateman. *Attachés*, Nai Tiem, Nai Sirm Bunnäg. *Military Attaché*, Maj. Prince Amoradhat.

Legation, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Sir John Anderson, 5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.

British Legation, Bangkok.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Herbert G. Dering, M.V.O.—*Consul-General and First Secretary of Legation*, T. H. Lyle.—*Consul at Chiengmai*, W. A. R. Wood; *at Senggora*, W. N. Dunn.—*Vice-Consuls*, F. G. Gorton (Bangkok), Josiah Crosby (Nakawn Lampang), J. F. Johns (Puket).

Mail transit: Bangkok, 20 days.

SPAIN.

Ruler.

Alfonso XIII. is the son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Queen Maria Christina, a daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. He was b. after his father's death, on May 17th, 1886, and his childhood was spent at Madrid and the Palace of Miramar, in San Sebastian. In Spain the sovereign comes of age at sixteen, and during the King's minority his mother reigned as Queen-Regent. On May 17th, 1902, the regency ceased, and Alfonso XIII. assumed his full powers. On May 31st, 1906, he married H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg. As the King and Queen were returning to the Palace they narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown by an Anarchist. Issue: Alfonso, b. May 10th, 1907, Jaime, b. June 23rd, 1908, Beatrice, b. June 22nd, 1909, Maria Cristina, b. Dec. 12, 1911, Juan, b. June 20th, 1913, and Gonzalo, b. Oct. 24th, 1914 The King is a K.G., G.C.V.O., a General in the British Army, and received the Royal Victorian Chain in

June 1905. He has a Civil List of about £280,000.

Government.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The **Cortes** consist of Senate and Congress. The **Senate** is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one-half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The **Congress** contains 406 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. Under the law of 1909 it is the compulsory duty of every elector to vote both in Parliamentary and Municipal elections. There is a provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

Local Government, Education, etc.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State **Religion** is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed was formerly forbidden; but by a royal decree of June 1910 dissident congregations are permitted to distinguish their places of worship by emblem or lettering. There are 43,287 nuns in 3,007 convents, and 12,801 monks in 794 monasteries. The position of the orders is regulated by the Concordat of 1851. It is estimated that of the national expenditure, other than that upon the service of the debt, one-tenth goes to the support of the Church. The weight of this burden and the abuse by the Church of its privileges have provoked an Anti-Clerical movement which has grown greatly in strength in recent years, and by the Cadenas Act of 1910 the entry into Spain of any fresh religious orders was forbidden, pending the enactment of other regulations. **Education** is free, but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There are 24,861 public schools and 5,212 private schools.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked. There were 9,259 miles of railway in operation in 1914. Considerable extensions are in progress.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, and the possessions on the north coast of Africa, 194,783 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1910, 19,588,700. The population of Madrid is 572,000, Barcelona 560,000, Valencia 233,348, Seville 155,366, Malaga 133,945, Murcia 124,985.

The Canary Islands, off the N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products, but these industries have been very adversely affected by the war. (**Exports to U.K.**, 1913, £1,549,454; 1914, £1,692,285. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1913, £1,671,468; 1914, £1,215,320.) **Area**, 2,808 sq. m.; **pop.** 453,000. The population of Teneriffe is 183,844, of Grand Canary 164,140, and of Palma 49,464.

Revenue, 1913, £43,159,424; 1914, £42,944,359; **expenditure**, 1913, £42,323,957; 1914, £40,699,751. **External debt**, 1913, £34,812,743.

	Imports.	Exports.
1911 . .	£39,668,000	£38,479,000
1912 . .	41,774,000	41,760,000
1913 . .	47,152,000	39,947,000
1914 . .	40,000,000	34,000,000

Exports to U.K., 1914, £14,114,182:—

Oranges . .	£1,855,870	Wine . . .	£408,912
Nuts . . .	478,070	Iron and copper .	4,174,749
Grapes . .	476,153	Cork . . .	325,881
Raisins . .	412,319	Lead manuf. .	1,729,718
Other fruit . .	245,723	Quicksilver . .	221,737
Vegetables, raw .	1,076,419		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £6,378,604:—

Coal and coke .	£1,843,842	Manures . .	£697,019
Chemicals . .	221,175	Metal manuf. .	628,843
Cottons . .	216,586	Ships and boats .	288,348
Machinery . .	634,331	Woollens . .	162,803

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of Justice* (temp.), Señor E. Dato. — *Foreign Affairs*, Marquis de Lema.—*Public Instruction*, Señor Andrade.—*War*, Conde del Serrallo.—*Marine*, Admiral Miranda.—*Finance*, Count G. Bugallal.—*Interior*, Señor Sanchez Guerra.—*Public Works*, Señor Espada.

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Alfonso Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Councillor*, Señor Don Antonio Benitez.—*Secretary*, Don Carlos de la Huerta.—*Attachés*, Don Fernando Valetes, Senor Don Aguinaga; *Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Don Julio Vicens.—*Consul-General in London*, Don José Congosto, 40, Trinity Square, E.C.; *Vice-Consul*, Don José Maria Martinez Pons.

British Embassy, Madrid.—*Ambassador Ex. and Plen.*, Sir Arthur Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (£5,500). — *Councillor of Embassy*, J. C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O.—*Secretaries*, Eric Phipps, E. Hope Vere, H. S. Birch, J. Birch.—*Commercial Attaché* (in London), Lord Herbert Hervey.

Consul-General, Charles Stewart Smith (Barcelona).

Consuls: A. Jackson (Madrid), A. M. Madden, C.M.G. (Bilbao), A. L. Keyser (Seville), G. E. P. Hertslet (Malaga), E. Harker (Valencia), J. E. Croker (Teneriffe), Major P. Swanston (Las Palmas). *Vice-Consuls*, G. M. Loly; G. R. Smither (Barcelona), J. Innes (Bilbao), A. Budd, M.V.O. (San Sebastian), A. Nightingale (Corunna), A. Lovelace (Gijon), E. R. Thornton (Malaga), P. Miller (Cartagena), W. Davenhill (Granada), A. A. Henderson (Seville), W. J. Smith (Algeciras), R. A. Calvert (Cadiz), W. J.

Buck (Jerez), R. C. Griffiths (Santa Cruz), R. F. Millar (La Palma), T. M. Reid (Orotava), I. Navarro (Tarragona).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. **Mail transit:** Madrid, 42 hours.

Colonies.

By the war with the United States in '98 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone Islands (except Guam, which was ceded to the United States) were sold to Germany in '99.

Fernando Po is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony. **Area** 814 sq. m.; **pop.** 23,844. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, **Santa Isabel**, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Aniyo or Bubis, stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports:** cocoa, for the cultivation of which the island is admirably suited, is the chief export, the yield per annum being about 1,700,000 lb. The yield could be increased nearly tenfold but for the absence of labour. Indiarubber and palm oil are also exported.

The Muni River Settlements consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. **Area** estimated at about 9,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 200,000.

Rio de Oro and **Adrar**, on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running east from Cape Blanco, are placed under the Governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Rio de Oro. **Area** estimated at 70,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 12,000.

Political Parties.

The chief parties are the **Liberals**, who are much divided into sections; the **Conservatives**, also broken up to some extent, and, until his retirement in 1903, led by Señor Silvela; the **Republicans**, and the **Carlists**.

The late **Don Carlos**, cousin of King Alfonso XII., was b. March 30th, 1848. He was a son of Prince Juan and the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria. He was educated in Austria, and on Feb. 4th, '67, married Princess Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. By her he had a son, **Don Jaime de Bourbon**, b. June 27th, '70, who is an officer in the Russian army, and four daughters, before she died on Jan. 29th, '93. On April 28th, '94, he married Marie Berthe, Princesse de Rohan. When Amadeo was chosen King of Spain in 1870 Don Carlos protested, and in '73 he entered Spain, and remained in the north of the country despite all the efforts to dislodge him during the Republic, and after the accession of Alfonso XII. until '76, when he fled to France. Afterwards he took up his abode at Venice. He died at Varese, July 18th, 1909.

In Dec. 1905 Señor Moret succeeded Señor Montero Rios as Premier, and after Marshal Dominguez had held office, July—Nov. 1906, he again became Premier. In Jan. 1907 a Conservative government under Señor Maura came into power, and held office until Oct. 1909, when Señor Moret returned to the Premiership. He held office for only four months, resigning on Feb. 9th, 1910, when Señor Canalejas was entrusted with the formation of a new Liberal Ministry. The Cabinet was reconstructed in 1911 and again in Nov. 1912, when, upon the assassination of Señor Canalejas, Count Romanones was called upon by the King. Count Romanones' Ministry lasted until Oct. 1913, when he was succeeded by Signor Dato, who retained office after the elections of 1914; Signor Dato resigned in June 1915 over a loan crisis, but was ordered by the King to remain in office.

SWEDEN.

Ruler.

Gustaf V., King of Sweden, was b. June 16th, 1858, and m. Sept. '81, Princess Victoria of Baden, a first cousin of the German Emperor and a descendant of the old Swedish royal family of Vasa. He succeeded his father, King Oscar II., on Dec. 8th, 1907, having several times previously acted as Regent. The King's eldest son, Prince Gustaf Adolf, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. Nov. 11th, '82), Duke of Scania, m. June 1905, Princess Margaret of Connaught, and has issue Prince Gustaf Adolf, b. April 22, '06; Prince Sigvard, b. June 7, '07; Princess Ingrid, b. March 28, '10, and Prince Bertil, b. Feb. 28, '12. His Majesty has two other sons, one of whom, Prince Wilhelm, married the Czar's cousin, the Grand Duchess Marie, in May 1908, and was divorced in 1914. His Majesty is a K.G., and received the Royal Victorian Chain in April 1908. The Civil List is £78,250.

Government.

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power is exercised jointly by **the Diet**, which alone may impose taxes. Every new law must have the assent of the king. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for six years), the Second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected for three years. An Act instituting universal suffrage and proportional representation was passed in 1909, and an Old Age Pension Act in 1913. Members of both Chambers are paid £66 per session.

The last General Elections, which were fought largely on the necessity for the increase of national defence, resulted in the return of 86 Conservatives, 71 Liberals, and 73 Socialists.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

Local affairs are administered through prefects nominated by the King and representative bodies elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrkjöping, and Gefle, have separate municipal councils. The **State religion** is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. **Elementary education** is compulsory, free, and well organised. The chief **exports** are timber. The iron mines are very important and are

making much progress; while there are large timber and woodwork industries, butter, metals, minerals, etc. The forest area is about 80,000 sq. miles. There were in 1914 8,928 miles of railways, of which 2,911 belonged to the State. A train-ferry service between Trelleborg in Sweden and Sasnitch in Prussia was inaugurated in 1909, thus opening a direct train service between Stockholm, Göteborg, Christiania, and Berlin.

Area, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated **pop.**, 1910, 5,520,000. The capital, **Stockholm**, has a pop. of 350,955; Göteborg, 173,875; Malmö, 92,338; Norrkjöping, 46,674; Gefle, 35,838. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1913, £14,673,000; 1914, £15,289,000; 1915, £21,190,865. **Debt**, 1913, £33,455,538 (contracted almost entirely for the construction of railways). **Imports**, 1911, £38,359,963; 1912, £44,095,220; 1913, £46,615,505. **Exports**, 1911, £36,540,502; 1912, £42,256,480; 1913, £45,018,642.

Exports to U.K., 1914, £14,124,270:—

Butter	£1,647,575	Paper, materials for	£2,707,051
Eggs	198,816	Timber, hewn	686,726
Matches	356,133	,, sawn	4,266,404
Iron	949,553	Wood manuf.	166,898
,, ore	195,650	Machinery	154,489
,, manuf.	141,826		
Paper	1,262,652		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £7,768,329:—

Coal, etc.	£2,891,176	Ships and boats	£534,760
Cottons	548,100	Sugar	94,891
Machinery	308,302	Woollens	563,478
Iron manuf.	530,635	Wool	91,567

Ministry: *Premier*, Herr Hammarskjöld.—*Foreign Affairs*, Herr Wallenberg—*Interior*, Herr von Sydow.—*Justice*, Herr Hasselroth.—*Finance*, Herr Wennersten.—*War*, Col. Mörcke.—*Marine*, Herr Broström.—*Public Worship and Instruction*, Herr Westman.—*Agriculture*, Baron Beck-Friis.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Herr Stenberg, Herr Linner.

Minister in London, Count H. Wrangel, G.C.V.O., 73, Portland Place, W.—*1st Secretary*, W. Boström, M.V.O.; *2nd Sec.*, E. Liljewalch. *Naval Attaché*, Lieut.-Commdr. Ch. de Champs, M.V.O. *Military Attaché*, Commandant Mossberg. *Attachés*, C. de Reuterskiöld, L. Sager.—*Chancellor*, J. Stille.—*Consul-General*, F. A. G. de Berencreutz; *Vice-Consul*, G. A. H. A. de Pláten, 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

British Legation, Stockholm.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Esmé Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. (£2,500).—*Secretary*, R. H. Clive.

Consuls, W. A. Churchill (Stockholm), J. Duff (Gothenburg); *Vice-Consuls*, R. Carrick (Gefle), S. E. Kay, F. V. Zetterlund, C. Bolinder (Stockholm).

Mail transit: Stockholm, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is a Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of '74 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a **State Council** of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a **National Council** of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29 are sent by Berne and 22 by Zürich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a **Federal Council** of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration.

The principles of the **Referendum** and of the **Initiative** are in force. By the former, if a petition is presented by 30,000 citizens for the alteration or revocation of a measure passed by the Legislature, or 8 cantons demand it, the law must be referred to the direct vote of the nation. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. The **Federal Government** can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The neutrality of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe.

Complete liberty of conscience prevails, but Jesuits are interdicted. About 59 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 40 per cent. Roman Catholics. **Education** is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the seven universities. The chief occupation is agriculture, carried on by nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal **exports** are textiles, silk goods, clocks and watches, and food produce. There are 3,530 miles of railways open, a third of which have been nationalised. The State railways, owing to the heavy capital charges (£80,000,000), do not show a working profit; in 1913 (the last normal year) they carried 91,546,639 passengers, with receipts of £3,661,826 from passenger traffic, and £4,743,032 from goods traffic. The expenditure in 1913 amounted to £5,345,918.

Area, 15,976 sq. m.; **pop.** (1913) 3,877,210. There are 15 German-, 6 French-, 1 Rumansch-, and 2 Italian-speaking cantons. The chief towns are Zurich (pop. 205,000), Basle (137,500), Geneva (136,000), and Berne (94,700).

Revenue, 1912, £3,710,400; 1913, £3,998,284; 1914, £3,132,428. **Expenditure**, 1912, £3,863,200; 1913, £4,212,426; 1914, £4,033,752.

Public Debt, 1915, £8,992,400.

Imports, 1912, £79,164,024; 1913, £77,030,652; 1914, £56,503,555.

Exports, 1912, £54,303,900; 1913, £55,037,272; 1914, £47,311,865.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £10,627,296; 1913, £11,070,464; 1914, £10,064,436. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £4,035,405; 1913, £4,212,401; 1914, £2,998,141.

President, 1915, Giuseppe Motta (b. '71). **Vice President**, Camille Decoppet.

Minister to Great Britain, M. Gaston Carlin, 3, Portland Place, W. *Councillor*, Ch. Paravicini.—*Attaché*, René de Weck.—*Chancellor of Legation*, Theo Ritter.

British Legation, Berne.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, E. Grant Duff, C.M.G. (£1,450). *Coun-*

cillor, Lord Acton, M.V.O. *1st Secretary*, H. Gaisford. *Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. H. Picot. *Chaplain*, Rev. H. Lightburne. *Hon. Attaché*, L. Abel-Smith. *Attached to Legation*, L. Buchmann, F. Savery.

Consul-General, Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G. Zurich); *Consuls*, G. de Muralt (Berne), A. de Candolle (Geneva), Alfred Galland (Lausanne), Dr. Louis Falck (Lucerne), Dr. F. Holland (St. Moritz), Dr. B. Hudson (Davos); *Vice-Consuls*, J. C. Milligan (Zurich), R. H. Hamilton (Lugano), E. Hamblock (Bâle).

Mail transit: Berne, 1 day.

TURKEY.

Ruler.

Mahomed V., Sultan of Turkey, was b. in 1844, and was the third son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan on April 27th, 1909, in succession to his elder brother Abd-ul-Hamid II., who was deposed by the unanimous vote of the National Assembly. The succession to the throne, according to Turkish custom, vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan's surviving brothers are the ex-Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid; Suleiman Effendi, b. '60; and Wahid-Uddin Effendi, b. '61. The heir-apparent is Prince Yussuf Izzed-din, b. '57. The Sultan's Civil List is about £500,000.

Extent of the Empire.

The greater portion of her European provinces were lost to Turkey as a result of the Balkan War, the area being reduced from 65,350 square miles to 10,882 square miles, and the population from 6,130,200 to 1,891,000. The Asiatic possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. In Asiatic Turkey there are large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. There are, it is estimated, about 12,000,000 Mohammedans and 4,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides members of other faiths.

The two Turkish vilayets in Arabia are Hedjaz and Yemen. **Hedjaz** contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mohammedan pilgrims, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia.

Yemen has an area of 73,800 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are Zaidis—Arabs who do not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as commander of the faithful.

Armenia, together with **Kurdistan**, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000, but a serious plan of extermination was steadily pursued by Turkey throughout 1915. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diarbekir, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. Sheep, cattle and wool are largely exported, and there is a growing silk industry in Diarbekir.

Palestine includes the Sanjak (or Province) of Jerusalem—to which was added in 1906 the kaza of Nazareth—part of the vilayet of Beirout, and part of the vilayet of Syria. A number of Jewish Colonies, originally founded by Baron E. de Rothschild, but handed over in 1900 to the Jewish Colonisation Association, are now fairly flourishing in the rich plain of Sharon. There are also some German colonies. The cultivation of the orange is increasing largely, and soap-making and the manufacture of olive-wood articles are important industries. The population of Jerusalem is, approximately, 95,000, of Jaffa 55,000, of Gaza 30,000, and of Nazareth 20,000. The population of the province is increasing.

The rich country known as the **Shatt-ut-Arab**, at the head of the Persian Gulf, is one of the most fertile in the country, but its cultivation has been entirely hampered by Turkish methods. As a result of the war it is at present in English occupation, and will probably be permanently retained, as one of the outer gates to India.

The Restored Constitution.

In 1876 the Sultan proclaimed a Constitution, the details of which were drawn up by Midhat Pasha. A Parliament was established and the Senators and Deputies met in March '77. The war with Russia began the next month, Parliament was closed, and dissolved in Feb. '78, and the Constitution was suspended. It remained suspended till 1908, when the peaceful revolution brought about by the Young Turk movement led to its restoration. Under the Constitution the Sultan, who is the protector of the Moslem religion, appoints and dismisses his Ministers, concludes all treaties with foreign Powers, declares war, is the head of the military and naval forces, and can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but a new election must follow within 6 months. The liberty of the individual Ottoman is inviolable, and all Ottomans are equal before the law. The **State religion** is that of Islam, but the State protects the free exercise of all faiths known in the Empire and maintains the religious privileges given to the different communities. The press and education are free, all schools being under State control. **Parliament** consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and meets annually on Nov. 1st, sitting till the following March 1st, though the Sultan can prolong the session if necessary. Members of the **Senate** are nominated by the Sultan, and the number must not exceed one-third that of the Chamber. They must be over 40, and have rendered service to the State. They receive 10,000 piastres a month. **The Chamber of Deputies** consists of members elected for 4 years, in the proportion of one Deputy to 50,000 male citizens, by ballot.

Deputies must not be public servants, must be Ottomans, must be able to read and write Turkish, and must be over 30. Each Deputy receives 20,000 piastres per session and travelling expenses. The President and two Vice-Presidents of the Chamber are appointed by the Sultan from three lists, of three each, of candidates elected by the Chamber. The initiative in legislation rests with the Ministry, but either Chamber can demand the introduction of new or the amendment of existing legislation, with the approval of the Sultan, who in that case orders the Council of State to prepare a measure in compliance with the demand. All measures must be passed by both Chambers and sanctioned by the Sultan before becoming law. The judges are irremovable except according to law. There is a **Supreme Court** of 30 members, divided into two sections, one, of 9 members, being "la Chambre d'Accusation," and the other, of 21 members, "la Chambre de Jugement."

Political Parties.

Until 1912 the only organised political party was the Committee of Union and Progress, which represents the Young Turk Party, and which engineered the revolution of 1909. The Committee, whose headquarters were at Salonika, is represented in the capital by a Parliamentary Committee. The Committee dictated the affairs of Turkey until the rise, in 1912, of the **Party of Union and Liberty**, which, with the aid of the Military League of "Soldier-Saviours," effected the *coup d'état* of July 1912. The Committee of Union and Progress, however, effected a counter *coup* in 1913, and again returned to power.

Administration, Religion, etc.

The Koran is a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The **Grand Vizier** and the **Sheik-ul-Islam** are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians, over which the Sheik-ul-Islam, as head of the Church, presides. The Grand Vizier is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass, or **Cabinet of Ministers.**

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into **vilayets** or governments, subdivided further into provinces (sanjaks), districts (kazas), sub-districts (nahiés), and communities (kariés). These are governed by Valis, or Governors-General, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey were, previous to the war, amenable only to their respective **Consular tribunals**, except in cases where Turkish subjects were concerned, which came before the Turkish courts, or when the case related to landed property owned by foreigners, when it came before a Turkish civil court. In the general ferment produced by the war, Turkey took occasion to disown the capitulation; the action of Turkey was not recognised by the United States. Mohammedanism is the religion of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is professed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. Mohammedan priests number 11,600, and are subject to the Sheik-ul-Islam, but their offices are hereditary. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, and other Churches, however. Education is given in about 36,000 schools of different kinds, containing about 1,350,000 scholars, and is free.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. The land is largely held direct from the Crown. There is a Government Agricultural Bank, with a capital of £2,629,600, which advances money to farmers on the security of real property. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. The provinces in Asia abound in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics are made at Damascus. All goods imported are taxed 11 % *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt. There are now 4,100 miles of railway open in European and Asiatic Turkey. The capital is **Constantinople**, with a population of about 1,125,000. Other chief towns are Damascus (250,000), Smyrna (201,000), Baghdad (145,000), Aleppo (127,150), Beirout (119,000), and Adrianople (81,000).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The **area** of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 710,224 sq. miles; and the total **population** at about 30,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 10,882 sq. m., pop. 1,891,000; in Asia Minor, 193,540 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Kurdistan, 72,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000; Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 170,300 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000. **Revenue, 1914-15,** £T31,021,163; **expenditure, 1914-15,** £T34,007,619. **Public debt,** 1913, £T128,834,486.

Imports, 1911, £37,774,913; 1912, £39,591,852.

Exports, 1911, £22,474,818; 1912, £21,746,662.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £5,416,659:

Barley	£893,853	Tobacco	£433,760
Figs	211,266	Mohair	641,669
Raisins	748,800	Wool	274,075
Oranges	258,953	Opium	308,736
Other fruits	335,340		

Imports from and of U.K., 1913, £7,704,823:

Coal and Coke	£338,816	Machinery	£322,914
Cotton Yarn	440,227	Metals and Manuf.	432,839
Cotton Goods	4,598,461	Woollens	486,564

(The exports of Turkey to the U.K. in 1914 were valued at £4,223,279, and the imports from the U.K. at £5,893,660.)

Ministry.—*Grand Vizier*, H.H. Prince Said Halim Pasha.—*Foreign Affairs.*—Halil Bey.—*Finance*, Talaat Bey (*actg.*).—*War*, Enver Pasha.—*Marine*, Djemal Pasha.—*Interior*, Talaat Bey.—*Public Works*, Abbas Halim Pasha.—*Commerce and Agriculture*, Ahmed Nessimi Bey.—*Sheik-ul-Islam and Pious Foundations*, Hazri Effendi.—*Public Instruction and Posts and Telegraphs*, Shukri Bey.—*Justice and President of the Council of State*, Ibraham Bey.

Mail transit: Constantinople, 3 days 18 hours.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President.

Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., who was the victorious Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1912, and assumed office on March 4th, 1913, was born at Staunton, Virginia, Dec. 28th, 1856, the son of Scottish-Irish parents. He was educated at Princeton University, the University of Virginia, and the Johns Hopkins University; was for twenty years Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics in Princeton University, and from 1902-10 was also President of the University. Governor of New Jersey, 1911-12. Author of many works on history and politics. He married Miss Ellen Louise Axsen (1860-1914), and has three daughters. In Oct. 1915 President Wilson's engagement to Mrs. Galt was announced. Address: White House, Washington.

Vice-President, T. R. Marshall (*b.* '54).

Presidents of the United States.

	State.	Political Party.	Term of Office.	
George Washington	Va.	Fed.	1789-1797	B. 1732, d. 1799
John Adams	Mass.	,,	1797-1801	B. 1735, d. 1826
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Rep.	1801-1809	B. 1743, d. 1826
James Madison	Va.	,,	1809-1817	B. 1751, d. 1836
James Monroe	Va.	,,	1817-1825	B. 1759, d. 1831
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	,,	1825-1829	B. 1767, d. 1848
Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1829-1837	B. 1767, d. 1845
Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	,,	1837-1841	B. 1782, d. 1862
William H. Harrison	O.	Whig	March-April, 1841	B. 1773, d. 1841
John Tyler	Va.	,,	1841-1845	B. 1790, d. 1862
James K. Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1845-1849	B. 1795, d. 1849
Zachary Taylor	La.	Whig	1849-1850	B. 1784, d. 1850
Millard Fillmore	N.Y.	,,	1850-1853	B. 1800, d. 1874
Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1853-1857	B. 1804, d. 1869
James Buchanan	Pa.	,,	1857-1861	B. 1791, d. 1868
Abraham Lincoln	Ill.	Rep.	1861-1865	B. 1809, d. 1865
Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	,,	1865-1869	B. 1808, d. 1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Ill.	,,	1869-1877	B. 1822, d. 1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	O.	,,	1877-1881	B. 1822, d. 1893
James A. Garfield	O.	,,	March-Sept. 1881	B. 1831, d. 1881
Chester A. Arthur	N.Y.	,,	1881-1885	B. 1830, d. 1886
Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1885-1889	B. 1837, d. 1908
Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1889-1893	B. 1833, d. 1901
Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1893-1897	B. 1837, d. 1908
William McKinley	O.	Rep.	1897-1901	B. 1844, d. 1901
Theodore Roosevelt	N.Y.	,,	1901-1909	B. 1858
William H. Taft	O.	,,	1909-1913	B. 1857
Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1913-	B. 1856

Constitution and Government.

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4th, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-eight North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a President elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of £15,000, and a travelling allowance of £5,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a **Cabinet of ten Ministers** chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. A Minister cannot sit in either House of the Legislature. The salary of each Minister is $12,000 per annum. A **Vice-President** is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president.

Congress and Judicature.

The **Legislative** power is vested in **Congress**, which consists of

(1) the **Senate**, at present consisting of 96 members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High Court of impeachment, with

power only to remove or disqualify from office. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. (There is at present a movement for amending the Constitution, so as to procure the election of Senators directly by the population, instead of by the Legislatures, of the different States. The proposed amendment has been carried in the House of Representatives more than once, but has failed to obtain the necessary majority in the Senate.)

(2) the **House of Representatives**, at present consisting of 435 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population, as determined by the census taken every 10 years. New York at present has 43 representatives, Pennsylvania 36, Illinois 27, Ohio 22, Missouri 16, and Massachusetts 16, the other states having smaller numbers.

In addition to the representatives, delegates from the organised "territories" (districts not admitted as states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid $7,500 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives $12,000.

The judicial power is confided to a **Supreme Court** (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the Constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. **Justices of the Supreme Court**, Edward D. White, *b.* '43, (*Chief Justice*, $15,000), Joseph McKenna, *b.* '43, Oliver W. Holmes, *b.* '41, Wm. R. Day, *b.* '49, Chas. E. Hughes, *b.* '62, W. Van Devanter, *b.* '59, Jos. R. Lamar, *b.* '57, Mahlon Pitney, *b.* '58, Jas. C. McReynolds, *b.* '62 (each $14,500). There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these are Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy. There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

Political Parties.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson's presidential term will be the third that has been filled by a representative of the Democratic Party since the Civil War. The Republican Party, founded in 1854 to accomplish the unity of the nation and the restriction or abolition of slavery, carried President Lincoln to office in 1860, and thereafter retained the reins of Government for more than twenty years. In 1884 and again in 1892 the Democrats sent President Cleveland to the White House, but the succeeding Presidents until now have all been Republicans. Both parties have their Progressive and Conservative wings, but the division is most strongly marked in the ranks of the Republicans owing to the organisation by ex-President Roosevelt of the "Bull Moosers," who have absorbed a majority of the party.

In the present Congress the Senate consists of 56 Democrats, 39 Republicans, and 1 Independent, the House of Representatives of 233 Democrats, 193 Republicans, and 9 Independents.

State and Local Government.

The constitutions and modes of administration of the 48 States bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, foreign and inter-state commerce, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The Governor and the State officials are chosen by direct vote of the people, and each party therefore appoints its own adherents when it wins the election. For **local government** within the States the unit is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. There are **Indian Reservations**, with an area of 55,979 sq. miles, and an Indian population (1914) of 323,124, situated not only in Indian Territory, but in Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, etc. The "District of Columbia," with the capital, **Washington** (area 70 sq. miles, population 331,069), is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

Education, Agriculture, Industries.

Perfect equality is accorded to all **religions** in the United States. The Roman Catholics are the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. **Education** is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. The number of pupils in 1913 in the public schools, supported by public taxation, was 18,523,558. These children were taught by 113,342 male teachers and 451,118 female teachers. The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1913 was $534,058,580. There were in 1914 566 universities, colleges, and technical schools, with 25,332 male professors, 5,922 female professors, 172,959 male students, and 95,482 female students. There were also professional schools:—176 in theology with 11,272 pupils; 120 in law with 20,617 pupils; 99 in medicine with 16,987 pupils; 50 in dentistry with 9,282 pupils; 70 in pharmacy with 5,863 pupils; and 22 in veterinary medicine with 2,482 pupils. Schools for the blind numbered 62, for the deaf 151, and for the feeble-minded 117. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. According to the census of 1910 there were 6,361,502 **farms** in the country, with an acreage of 878,798,325

acres, giving an average of 138·1 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at $28,475,674,169 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, and live stock at $12,515,774,921. The fixed capital invested in **agriculture** is therefore put at $40,991,449,090, as compared with $18,428,270,000 invested in **manufactures**. About 10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, and over 7,000,000 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. In 1914 there were 56,592,000 cattle, 20,962,000 horses, 49,719,000 sheep, 4,449,000 mules, and 58,933,000 swine, having a total value of £1,178,245,800. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals are the **chief products**. The estimated yield of crops in 1914 was—wheat, 891,000,000 bushels (a record production), maize, 2,672,804,000 bushels, oats, 1,141,060,000 bushels, barley, 194,953,000 bushels, potatoes, 405,921,000 bushels, and apples 259,000,000 bushels. There are also many large and flourishing manufacturing industries—textiles, cotton (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD), wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The **chief imports** are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc., raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wool, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The **chief exports** are **agricultural products**, such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, petroleum, timber, and other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements. The export of domestic coal has increased rapidly of late years, and in 1914 the total shipments were 27,609,494 tons, with an aggregate value of £15,673,000. There were 249,802 miles of **railway** in operation in 1913, and 45,003 miles of street and elevated railways worked by electricity. The railways have 63,378 locomotives and 2,445,508 railway cars. The employees number 1,815,239. The number of passengers carried in 1913 was 1,033,679,680, and the freight weighed 2,058,035,487 tons. The capital stock of all railways amounted in 1913 to $8,610,611,327, upon which $369,077,546 were paid in dividends. In 1913 there were 56,810 **post offices** dealing with 18,567,445,160 "pieces" of mailed matter of all kinds. There were also 247,528 miles of **telegraph** line with 1,814,196 miles of wire. There were 7,326,748 **telephones** with 19,019,391 miles of wire.

Consult the "Statistical Abstract of the United States," prepared annually by the Department of Commerce, Washington.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, in agreement with Great Britain and in opposition to the designs of the Holy Alliance, which contemplated the partition of South America among the European Powers. It has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. **President Monroe** said: "We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." **President Roosevelt** pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, **Mr. Whitelaw Reid** said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe's Message "objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack."

Immigration Law and Statistics.

The United States Immigration Law, 1903, raised the head-tax on immigrants from 1 to 2 dollars. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act added epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the **Chinese Exclusion Act** and the **Alien Contract Labour Law**. During 1914, **1,218,480 immigrant settlers** arrived in the United States, including 283,738 from Italy, 278,152 from Austria-Hungary, 255,660 from Russia and Finland, 14,800 from Sweden, 8,329 from Norway, 35,864 from England, 2,183 from Wales, 24,688 from Ireland, 10,682 from Scotland, and 35,734 from Germany. The immigrants denied admission numbered 33,041, while 4,610 were deported.

Pensions.

The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions showed that in the year 1914 there were on the roll 785,239 military pensioners, of whom 470,331 were soldiers and 314,908 widows and dependants. The disbursements during the year amounted to $172,417,546.

Newspapers.

In 1914 the total number of newspapers and periodicals published was 22,977.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The area of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,617,673 sq. miles. The non-contiguous territory, Hawaii, Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Samoa, has an area of 125,671 sq. miles. The total area is accordingly 3,743,344 sq. miles.

At the census of 1910 the population of the United States was 91,972,266, of whom 47,332,122 were males and 44,640,144 females. The whites numbered 81,732,687, and the negroes 9,828,294. The Indians numbered 307,913. The foreign born population numbered 13,515,886, of these 2,501,181 were German born; 1,602,752 Russian born; 1,352,155 Irish born; 1,343,070 Italian born; 1,201,143 Canadian born; 1,174,924 Austrian born; 876,455 English born; 665,183 Swedish born, and 261,034 Scottish born. The percentage of males per 100 females is:—Native white, native parents, 104·0; native white, foreign parents, 99·5; foreign white, 129·2; negro, 98·6; all other, 185·0. New York had a population in 1910 of 4,766,883, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900. Other towns with a population of over 200,000 were: Chicago (2,185,283), Philadelphia (1,549,008), St. Louis (687,029), Boston (670,585), Cleveland (560,663), Baltimore (558,485), Pittsburg (533,905), Detroit (465,766), Buffalo (423,715), San Francisco (416,912), Milwaukee (373,857), Cincinnati (363,591), Newark (347,469), New Orleans (339,075), Los Angeles (319,198), Minneapolis (301,408), Jersey City (267,779), Kansas City (248,381), Seattle (237,194), Indianopolis (233,650), Providence (224,326), Louisville (223,928), Rochester (218,149), St. Paul (214,744), Denver (213,381), Portland (207,214).

The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office, in 1890, at $65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000; in 1900 at $88,517,306,775, or £17,700,000,000; in 1904 at $107,104,211,917, or £21,420,000,000; and in 1907 at £25,000,000,000.

Revenue and expenditure for year ending June 30th:

	Receipts. Dollars.	Disbursements. Dollars.
1911 . .	701,372,375	654,137,998
1912 . .	691,778,465	654,553,963
1913 . .	724,111,230	682,770,706
1914 . .	734,673,167	700,254,490

Public Debt, Oct. 1st, 1914, $2,912,499,269; deducting the cash in the treasury, viz. $1,885,242,259, the total was $1,027,257,009.

Year ended June 30th.	Imports. Dollars.	Exports. Dollars.
1908 . .	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,346
1912 . .	1,653,264,934	2,204,322,409
1913 . .	1,813,008,234	2,465,884,149
1914 . .	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148
*1915 . .	1,674,170,000	2,768,589,000

* Preliminary figures.

The figures exclude gold and silver and deal with merchandise only.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom have been in recent years:

Year.	Imports. Dollars.	Exports. Dollars.
1885 . .	136,701,780	398,103,203
1905 . .	175,811,918	523,396,852
1912 . .	272,940,700	564,372,186
1913 . .	295,564,940	597,149,059
1914 . .	293,661,304	594,271,863

With the other principal countries they have been as follows:

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
	$	$	$	$
German Empire	188,963,071	189,919,136	331,684,212	344,794,276
Canada	120,571,180	160,689,709	415,449,457	344,716,981
France..	136,877,990	141,446,252	146,100,201	159,818,924
Netherlands	38,180,967	36,294,010	125,909,862	112,215,673
Mexico	77,543,842	92,690,566	54,383,424	38,748,793
Cuba	126,088,173	131,303,794	70,581,154	68,884,428
Italy	54,107,364	56,407,671	76,285,278	74,235,012
Belgium	41,941,014	41,035,532	66,845,462	61,219,894
Argentina	26,863,732	45,123,988	52,894,834	45,170,089
Australia	15,341,362	22,213,570	52,431,352	54,725,340
Japan	91,033,240	107,355,897	57,741,815	51,205,520
Brazil	120,155,855	101,329,073	42,638,467	29,063,014
Spain	23,222,012	24,658,867	31,471,723	30,387,569
Russia	29,315,217	23,320,157	26,465,214	31,303,149
Chile	27,655,420	25,722,128	16,076,763	17,432,392
China	39,010,800	39,382,978	21,326,834	24,608,734
Austria-Hungary	19,192,414	20,110,834	23,320,696	22,718,258
Denmark	2,974,670	3,969,715	18,687,794	15,670,135
Switzerland	23,260,180	25,329,699	820,549	1,010,602
Philippines	21,010,248	18,162,312	25,384,703	27,304,587
British India	116,220,591	111,993,527	15,108,956	15,025,195
British West Indies ..	12,644,362	15,539,859	12,811,156	13,357,010

Cabinet: *Secretary of State*, Robert Lansing. —*Secretary of the Treasury*, W. G. McAdoo. —*War*, Lindley M. Garrison.—*Attorney-General*, Thomas W. Gregory.—*Postmaster-General*, A. S. Burleson.—*Navy*, J. Daniels.—*Interior*, Franklin K. Lane.—*Secretary of Agriculture*, David F. Houston.—*Secretary of Commerce*, Wm. C. Redfield.—*Secretary of Labour*, Wm. B. Wilson.

Ambassador in London, The Hon. Walter Hines Page, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Councillor of Embassy*, Irwin Laughlin.—*Second Secretaries*, Gordon H. Stabler, Edward Bell, Franklin M. Gunther, Elbridge Gerry Green.—*Third Secretary*, Eugene C. Shoecraft. —*Naval Attaché*, Commdr. Powers Symington.—*Assist. do.*, Lt. John H. Towers, Lt.-Col. Thomas C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C.—*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. George O. Squier.—*Assist. do.*, Lt. John G. Quekemeyer.—*Sec. to Ambassador*, Clifford N. Carver.—*Commercial Attaché*, Albertus H. Baldwin.—*Special Agents of the Dept. of State attached to Embassy*, Edward G. Lowry, Leland H. Littlefield, William H. Buckler.

Consul-General in London, Robert P. Skinner. —*Vice-Consuls*, R. Westacott, Ripley Wilson, Herbert D. Jameson, and L. E. Reed.—*Consular Office*, 45, New Broad Street, E.C.

British Embassy, Connecticut Avenue, Washington.—*Ambassador Ex. and Plen.*, Sir C. A. Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (£10,000).—*Councillor*, Colville A. de R. Barclay, M.V.O.—*First Secretary*, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O.

British Consuls-General: Chas. Clive Bayley (New York), F. P. Leay (Boston), A. C. Ross, C.B. (San Francisco), H. D. Nugent (Chicago), W. Powell (Philadelphia), G. Fraser (Baltimore), H. T. Carew-Hunt (New Orleans).

Consuls: Col. A. M. Brookfield (Savannah), C. A. Spencer Perceval (Galveston), T. E. Erskine (Portland, Ore.), C. L. M. Pearson (St. Louis), B. Pelly (Seattle), C. E. E. Childers (Pittsburg), C. W. Mortimer (Los Angeles). *Vice-Consuls*, D. Quail (Duluth), W. J. H. Taylor (Key West), A. Hutchinson (San Diego), W. Mucklow (Jacksonville), T. J. McSweany (Mobile), E. A. Boyd, J. Guthrie (Baltimore), M. M. Richardson (Newport News), B. Myers (Norfolk, Va.), A. P. Wilmer (Richmond, Va.), F. O'Meara, J. B. Masson (Boston), J. B. Keating (Portland, Me.), L E. Bernays, H. G. Meredith (Chicago), S. W. Barnes (Galveston), R. L. Nosworthy, E. H. G. Shepherd (New York), H. A. Ford, E. W. Wilson (Philadelphia), J. P. Trant (Portland, O.), D. Yound (San Francisco), A. Harkness (Charleston, S.C.), H. B. Rowland (Washington, D.C.), A. Crebbin (Denver, Col.), W. H. J. Cole (Buffalo), W. L. Finch (Cincinnati), H. E. Gresham (Cleveland, O.).

Territories and Dependencies.

Alaska is a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in '68 for £1,440,000. The area is 590,884 sq. m., and the population in 1914 was 64,674. It is administered by a Governor (J. F. A. Strong) appointed by the President, and the capital is Juneau (pop. 1,864). Other towns are: Nome (pop. 3,500), on the west coast; Skagway (pop. 1,100), and Sitka (pop. 1,396). The chief centre in the gold region in the interior is Fairbanks, on the Tanana river; copper, lead, and coal are also worked. There are valuable seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the output of canned salmon in 1914 was 20,203,018 cases, and the total value of all fisheries $15,739,068. There are considerable timber resources, mostly of the spruce hemlock and red and yellow cedar. **Imports**, 1912, £3,996,146; 1913, £4,161,906; 1914, £4,605,824; **exports**, 1912, £4,557,627; 1913, £5,222,595; 1914, £4,588,329.

Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands, was ceded to the United States by Spain in '98, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead. **Area** about 210 sq. m.; **pop.** 12,517. The capital is Agaña: pop. 6,000. **Imports**, 1913, £32,049; 1914, £33,050; **exports**, 1913, £7,474; 1914, £10,218.

The Hawaiian Islands, formerly known as the Sandwich Islands, are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. They were annexed to the United States in '98, attached to the department of California for military purposes, and made a Territory in 1900, with one delegate in the U.S. Congress. The administration is carried on by a Governor (Lucius E. Pinkham) with a legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 and a House of 30 members. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is free; number of pupils, 32,938. **Exports:** sugar and pine-apples principally, but rice, coffee, fruits and nuts, hides, and wool are also exported. Sugar exported in 1913-14 amounted to 497,717 tons, value £6,638,982; the value of pine-apples exported was £959,312. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, China, and Japan. There is communication by wireless with the U.S. Railways, 296 m. In 1914 447 vessels of 1,660,888 tonnage entered and 445 vessels of 1,642,558 tonnage cleared the ports. **Area**, 6,449 sq. m.; **pop.** (1914), 227,391, including over 21,000 Chinese, over 80,000 Japanese, and about 28,500 whites. Capital, **Honolulu**, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 52,180. **Imports**, 1912, £6,253,760; 1913, £7,767,800; 1914, £6,411,194; **exports**, 1912, £11,544,710; 1913, £9,056,650; 1914, £8,318,765.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £14,462; 1913, £18,014; 1914, £13,485.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £104,225; 1913, £134,432; 1914, £80,920.

British Consul, Honolulu, E. L. Stewart Gordon.

The Philippine Islands form a large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. The inhabitants, apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Until '98 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but after the Americo-Spanish war they were ceded to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. The islands are administered by a Civil Governor (Francis B. Harrison, $18,000 salary), with a Legislative Body consisting of eight Commissioners, four Americans and four Filipinos; and a Legislative Assembly. The islands are divided into 38 provinces, each under an elected Governor, and all the towns have self-government through an elected President and Councillors. Educa-

tion is free, and English is taught in all the schools, which number 2,934, attended by 349,454 pupils. Great mineral wealth exists, and coal, iron, and gold are now being mined in Cebu and Luzon with some success. The chief industries are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese, who number about 25,000 and 50,000 respectively. Hemp, copra, sugar, cigars, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. Great harbour improvements have been made at Manila, and there are 614 ms. of railway constructed. A new currency on a gold standard was instituted in 1903, the peso being equal to half the United States gold dollar. **Area**, 115,026 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated at (1914) 8,643,302. The largest islands are Luzon (40,969 sq. miles) and Mindanao (36,292 sq. miles). The capital is **Manila**, with a population of 234,409; Cebu, 57,181. **Revenue**, 1912, £4,912,398; 1913, £4,400,017; **expenditure**, 1912, £4,779,230; 1913, £2,960,808. **Imports**, 1912, £10,909,996; 1913, £11,265,516; 1914, £11,202,314; **exports**, 1912, £10,063,967; 1913, £10,736,665; 1914, £10,247,609.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,158,764; 1913, £2,182,750; 1914, £1,612,390.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,112,133; 1913, £982,782; 1914, £789,599.

British Consul-General, Manila, J. B. Rentiers; *Vice-Consuls*, J. T. Knowles (Cebu), T. H. W. Price (Iloilo), W. M. Royds (Manila).

Porto Rico, until '98 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of Santo Domingo, in the West Indies. It is administered by a **Governor** (Arthur Yager) with an **Executive Council**, consisting of 6 officials and 5 natives appointed by the President, and a **Legislative Assembly** of 35 members elected for 2 years on a franchise restricted by a small property qualification and a low educational test. The island of **Culebra**, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has been made a U.S. naval base. The island is mountainous, the climate healthy, and the chief exports are coffee, fruit, sugar, tobacco, and timber. Free trade between the island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. There are 200 miles of railway. **Area** 3,600 square miles, and **pop.** (1914) 1,183,173, of whom about 60,000 are negroes, about 300,000 mulattoes, and about 590,000 whites. The chief towns are: San Juan, pop. 48,716; Ponce, 63,414. **Revenue**, 1913, £2,380,769; **expenditure**, 1913, £1,904,287. **Public debt**, 1913, £1,045,000. **Imports**, 1912, £8,594,578; 1913, £7,380,012; 1914, £7,281,357; **exports**, 1912, £10,355,294; 1913, £9,820,713; 1914, £8,620,552.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £839; 1913, £902; 1914, £1,702; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £73,488; 1913, £66,439; 1914, £75,740.

British Consul, T. G. J. Waymouth.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9th, '99, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and Tutuila and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. Tutuila (area 77 sq. miles, pop. 5,452) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. The other islands have an area of about 25 sq. m., with about 2,000 inhabitants.

[For **Panama Canal Zone** see PANAMA.]

URUGUAY.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, **Montevideo**, pop. 377,994, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a **President** elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a **Senate** of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a **Chamber** of 90 members elected for three years, one for each 3,000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues, a property tax, licences, stamp duties, monopoly on insurance, etc. **State religion** Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory and free, under a greatly improved system in recent years. The peace establishment of the army is about 10,400. The navy consists of two cruisers. A High Court of Justice was established in Dec. 1907, and the judicial system was reorganised. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture, and some mining is done. The vine, tobacco, and olives are cultivated. At Fray Bentos is established the great factory of the Liebig Extract of Meat Co. (Lemco). At this factory and its branches over 500,000 cattle are slaughtered yearly. **Exports**, chiefly wool, preserved beef, hides, ostrich feathers, etc. There are 1,524 miles of railway open, all in British hands.

Area, 72,210 sq. miles; **pop.** (1912) 1,225,914. **Revenue**, 1912-13 (est.) £7,477,085; 1913-14 (est.), £7,788,800; 1914-15 (est.), £6,808,127; **expenditure**, 1912-13 (est.), £7,474,930; 1913-14 (est.), £7,769,527; 1914-15 (est.), £6,796,526. **Debt**, 1914, £25,330,708. **Imports**, 1912, £10,506,383; 1913, £10,520,000; **exports**, 1912, £10,947,872; 1913, £13,520,000. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £2,366,977; 1913, £2,748,819; 1914, £2,803,959; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £2,917,021; 1913, £2,916,422; 1914, £1,663,643.

President, Dr. Feliciano Viera (1915-1919).

Minister in London, Señor Frederico R. Vidiella, 194, Queen's Gate, S.W., and Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, W.C.—*Consul-General in London*, Señor Don José B. Terra.—*Vice-Consul*, Don R. Piriz Coelho.—*Chancellor*, Don O. Pisciottano. 188, Strand, W.C.

British Legation, Montevideo.—*Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Con.-Gen.*, Alfred Mitchell Innes; *Vice-Consuls*, H. C. Ricardo, Major De S. Dobrée, R.M.A., C. E. R. Rowland (Monte Video), L. Meyer (Fray Bentos), H. W. Burnett (Maldonado), J. J. Armstrong (Salto), vacant (Paysandu).

Mail transit: 21 days.

VENEZUELA.

A republic in South America, consisting of 20 States, 2 Territories, and the Federal District. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on

the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana.

Government.

The President is elected (for a period of 7 years) by Congress within 15 days of its first meeting. Congress consists of a Senate of 20 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a Chamber of Deputies, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population, and one more for an excess of 15,000. The term of office for both houses is 3 years. The constituent States have each its own legislature and executive. On a peace footing the forces are about 6,000 strong, and there is a national militia. Roman Catholicism is the State religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo are the chief ports of the Republic. There are (1915) 533 miles of railway being worked. The chief exports are coffee (£3,440,865 in 1913), cacao (£823,530 in 1913), hides, balata, egret feathers, gold, and rubber. The country suffers much from locusts.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 398,594 sq. m.; pop. (1915) 2,805,316. Capital, Caracas, pop. 75,000; Maracaibo, 40,000. Revenue and expenditure, 1913-14 (est.), £2,390,930. Debt, external and internal, 1915, £6,782,970. Imports, 1911-12, £3,774,665; 1912-13, £4,223,850; 1913-14, £3,489,548. Exports, 1911-12, £4,654,996; 1912-13, £5,205,020; 1913-14, £5,401,697. (Of the total imports in 1913-14, 32·6 per cent. came from the U.S., 24 per cent. from the U.K. and colonies, and 14·1 per cent. from Germany.)

Exports to U.K., 1912, £667,761; 1913, £560,180; 1914, £219,968. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £979,636; 1913, £825,674; 1914, £572,213.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez (1915-22).

Ministry.—*Interior*, Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya.—*Foreign Affairs*, Gen. Ignacio Andrade.—*Finance*, Dr. R. Cardenas.—*War and Navy*, Gen. M. C. Castro Zavala.—*Fomento*, Santiago Fontiveros.—*Public Works*, Dr. L. Velez.—*Public Instruction*, Dr. F. G. Rojas.

Minister in London, Senor Dr. José Ignacio de Cardenas, 51, Drayton Gardens, S.W.

Vice-Consul in London, Carlos Heyden, 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

British Legation, Caracas: *Minister Resident*, F. D. Hartord, C.V.O.; *Vice-Consul*, T. Ifor Rees.—*Consul*, A. C. Hart (Ciudad Bolivar).—*Vice-Consuls*, M. Brewer (La Guayra); P. Ramirez Tirado (Puerto Cabello); Dr. J. Coates-Cole (Maracaibo); E. G. Permuy (Guiria); *Consular Agents*, A. Franceschi (Campano), E. A. Mathison (San Felix).

Steamship lines: see p. 284. Mail transit: 21 days.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.

As a guide to the power of recuperation from the effects of the war, the following comparative figures will be found useful; they are for the latest available year, 1912:

Country.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Marriage-rate.	Death-rate per 1,000.
United Kingdom	23·9	7·4	13·8
England and Wales.	23·8	7·8	13·3
Scotland	25·9	6·8	15·2
Ireland	23·0	5·3	16·5
Austria	31·3	7·3	20·5
Belgium	22·6	—	14·8
Denmark	26·7	7·3	13·0
Finland	29·1	5·9	16·3
France	19·0	7·9	17·5
German Empire	28·3	—	15·6
Holland	28·1	7·5	12·3
Hungary	36·3	8·6	23·3
Italy	32·4	7·6	18·2
Norway	25·4	6·2	13·4
Prussia	28·9	8·0	15·5
Rumania	43·4	8·6	22·9
Serbia	38·0	4·4	21·1
Spain	32·6	7·3	21·8
Sweden	23·7	5·9	14·2

SCHEME FOR THE ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

In Aug. 1915 a scheme was published by the Board of Education (which will provide office accommodation and staff) for the establishment of a permanent organisation for the promotion of Industrial and Scientific Research. The scheme provides for the establishment of (*a*) a Committee of the Privy Council responsible for the expenditure of any new monies provided by Parliament for the purpose; (*b*) a small Advisory Council responsible to the Committee of Council and composed mainly of eminent scientific men and men actually engaged in industries dependent upon scientific research. The Committee of Council consists of the Lord President, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for Scotland, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Education, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and certain other Ministers and individual members of the Council; the first non-official members appointed are: Lord Haldane, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland, and Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease. The primary functions of the Advisory Council will be: (1) proposals for instituting specific researches; (2) proposals for establishing or developing special institutions or departments of existing institutions for the scientific study of problems affecting particular industries and trades; (3) the establishment and award of Research Studentships and Fellowships. It is proposed to ask the Royal Society and the principal scientific and professional associations, societies, and institutes to undertake the function of initiating proposals for the consideration of the Advisory Council, and a regular procedure for inviting and collecting proposals will be established. Proposals will also be received from individuals. As regards the use of profits of discoveries, the general principle on which grants will be made by the Committee of Council is that discoveries made by institutions, associations, bodies or individuals in the course of researches aided by public money, shall be made available under proper conditions for the public advantage. The first members of the Advisory Council will be: Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S., G. T. Beilby, F.R.S., W. Duddell, F.R.S., Prof. B. Hopkinson, F.R.S., Prof. J. A. M'Clelland, F.R.S., R. Trelfall, F.R.S., with Sir William S. M'Cormick as administrative Chairman.

PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATION

AGRICULTURE.

PRODUCE OF CROPS, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1915.—THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.—THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.—BRITISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.—SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, etc.

YIELD OF CROPS, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1915.

The estimated total produce of the corn crops of 1915 in England and Wales was:—wheat, 8,490,692 qrs.; barley, 4,558,069 qrs.; oats, 10,452,128 qrs.; beans, 894,599 qrs.; peas, 299,226 qrs. The total production of wheat in England and Wales—8,490,692 qrs.—is 1,180,000 qrs. more than in 1914, when the area under this crop was 363,000 acres less, and is the largest since 1908. The total production of barley is much the lowest recorded, as a consequence of a greatly decreased acreage, coincident with a poor average yield per acre. Oats have yielded a little more per acre than last year, and are only slightly under the average, and owing to an increased acreage the total production is 900,000 qrs. more than last year, and is the highest since 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

The International Institute of Agriculture owes its inception to the King of Italy, at whose suggestion the Italian Government invited all the countries of the world to send representatives to a congress, having for its object the creation of such an institution. The Congress took place in Rome, in May 1905, and resulted in the signing of the Convention of June 17th creating an International Institute of Agriculture.

No less than 55 countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilised world, have adhered to the Convention.

The Institute, which is housed in a beautiful building constructed in Rome at the personal expense of the King of Italy, consists of a General Assembly and a Permanent Committee. The General Assembly elects from amongst its members a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman for each session. The Permanent Committee, in which each country is represented by one delegate, elects for a period of three years a President and Vice-President from amongst the delegates.

The current expenses are provided by the contributions of the Governments sending representatives to the Institute, supplemented by an endowment of 300,000 francs a year granted by the King of Italy. The different countries are classified according to the number of "units of contribution" which they pay to the Institute, a "unit of contribution" being 2,500 francs. Thus the countries in Class I. pay 16 units, and their delegates in the Permanent Committee have each 5 votes; in Class II., 8 units and 4 votes; in Class III., 4 units and 3 votes; in Class IV., 2 units and 2 votes; in Class V., 1 unit and 1 vote. The United Kingdom belongs to Class I., paying an annual contribution of 40,000 francs (about £1,600).

The official language of the Institute is French, but the staff is International. The work is carried on by an administrative branch (secrétariat) and three technical branches: Agricultural and Commercial Statistics; Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases; Economic and Social Intelligence. There is also a library. The technical branches are intended to supply the world with reliable information—(*a*) on crops (areas cultivated, conditions and forecasts, estimated yield and ascertained production), and on imports, exports, and prices of agricultural produce, with a view to minimising the effect of disturbing influences on the markets; (*b*) on the progress of agriculture science and the improvement of agricultural practice; (*c*) on the diseases of plants and on insect pests, in order to facilitate the prevention of their diffusion, and the protection of such districts as are free from them; (*d*) on agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit, and on agricultural economy in general, so as to help in promoting the diffusion and increasing the efficiency of the systems best adapted to the requirements of agriculturists. Each of the technical branches publishes a monthly bulletin in five languages, besides occasional volumes of collected information. A weekly bibliographical bulletin is published by the library. There are also issued a year-book of agricultural statistics and a year-book of agricultural legislation; the latter is compiled by the Secrétariat.

It is also a part of the functions of the Institute to submit to the approval of the Governments measures for the protection of the common interests of agriculturists and for the improvement of their condition, after having previously obtained all the necessary sources of information, such as resolutions passed by international or other congresses relating to agriculture or the sciences applied to agriculture, by agricultural societies, academies, scientific bodies, etc.

The following are the countries sending representatives to the Institute: Abyssinia, Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Algeria, Morocco (French Protectorate), Tunis, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Australia, Canada, India, Mauritius, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Greece, Guatemala, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Italy, Eritrea, Tripoli and Cyrenaica, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Egypt, United States, Uruguay. The delegate of Great Britain and Ireland is Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., who also acts as delegate for Australia, Canada, Mauritius, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The delegate of India is Sir Edward Buck, K.C.S.I.

President of the Institute, Marchese R. Cappelli, *Vice-President* of the Italian Chamber

of Deputies, delegate of Italy. *Vice President*, Louis-Dop, delegate of France; *General Secretary*, Prof. G. Lorenzoni; *Chief of the Division of General Statistics*, Dr. A. Widung; *Chief of Division of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases*, Dr. A. Hermes; *Chief of the Division of Economic and Social Intelligence*, Prof. G. Lorenzoni.

Chairmen of the Permanent Sub-Committees: *1st Sub-Committee*, E. de Miklós de Miklósvár, Secretary of State for Agriculture and Member of the House of Magnates of Hungary, delegate of Hungary; *2nd Sub-Committee*, Dr. T. Müller, Privy Councillor, delegate of Germany; *3rd Sub-Committee*, G. Zabiello, Consul-General of Russia at Rome, delegate of Russia; *4th Sub-Committee*, S. Aldunate, Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile at Rome, delegate of Chile.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

According to the **Final Report** on the **Census of Production** [Cd. 6320, 1913] the agricultural output of Great Britain was valued at £150,800,000, about 1,840,000 persons being permanently or temporarily employed in its production; the agricultural output of Ireland was valued at £45,574,000, affording employment to about 984,000 persons.

The total area (excluding water) of the United Kingdom is as follows:

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	U. Kingdom.
Acres.	32,388,998	4,750,155	19,069,228	20,248,397	76,642,731

Of this area the total acreage under crops and grass in 1914 was as follows:

		England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	U. Kingdom.
Arable land	Acres	10,306,467	691,787	3,295,487	5,027,082	19,414,166
Permanent grass	Acres	14,061,042	2,054,708	1,490,694	9,715,684	27,349,650

The crops grown on this acreage in 1914 were as follows:

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	1,770,470	37,028	60,521	36,913	1,905,933
Barley	1,420,346	84,425	194,109	172,289	1,873,280
Oats	1,730,091	199,535	919,580	1,028,758	3,899,074
Rye	52,348	1,551	5,349	7,535	66,890
Beans	292,612	1,404	6,123	1,236	301,488
Peas	168,233	608	691	272	169,938
Total corn crops	5,434,100	324,549	1,186,373	1,247,003	8,216,603
Potatoes	436,172	25,449	152,318	583,069	1,209,150
Turnips and Swedes	989,523	55,571	430,608	276,872	1,760,629
Mangold	421,336	11,031	1,927	81,570	516,893
Cabbage	51,407	777	5,015	39,169	192,145
Kohl-Rabi	15,680	80	—		
Rape	64,773	5,688	8,754		
Vetches or Tares	123,185	545	11,560	2,157	137,751
Lucerne	53,343	311	6	—	53,660
Hops	36,661	—	—	—	36,661
Small Fruit	76,331	1,027	7,271	16,090	101,083
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation	2,121,541	259,810	1,481,909	2,699,330	6,606,046
Other Crops	147,207	1,418	2,518	81,822	288,673
Bare Fallow	335,208	5,529	7,228	—	348,532

Number and Size of Holdings.

Details of holdings above 1 acre for 1914 are given in the following table:—

	No. of Holdings, 1914.	Acreage under Crops and Grass.	Average Size.	
			1914.	1895.
England	374,356	24,367,509	65·0	65·3
Wales	60,768	2,746,495	45·1	47·1
Scotland	77,150	4,786,181	62·0	61·5
Great Britain	512,274	31,900,185	62·2	62·6
Ireland	519,941	14,742,766	28·2	29·5*

* 1896 figures.

The various sizes of these holdings were:—

	1-5 Acres.	5-50 Acres.	50-300 Acres.	Above 300 Acres.
England	81,480	167,644	111,161	14,071
Wales	10,090	32,508	17,828	342
Scotland	18,402	32,945	23,205	2,598
Great Britain	109,972	233,097	152,194	17,011
Ireland	61,630	366,841	*82,232	†9,238

* 50-200 acres. † Above 200 acres.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

(See also under BRITISH TRADE, p. 295.)

The growth of the imports of the chief agricultural food products into the United Kingdom as shown by the following table, giving the **proportional quantities per head of population** for the products named:

Years.	Wheat (grain).	Wheat (flour).	Dead Meat.	Butter and Margarine	Cheese.	Eggs.
	lb.	lb.	lb.*	lb.	lb.	No.
'66-70	116	16	4·2	4·3	3·4	14
'71-75	152	19	10·9	4·8	4·7	19
'76-80	174	28	10·2	6·2	5·7	22
'81-85	186	45	18·9	7·2	5·7	26
'86-90	170	48	23·3	8·7	5·8	31
'91-95	202	56	30·4	10·4	6·2	36
'96-1900	185	58	43·8	11·6	6·8	44
1901-5	230	48	46·1	13·2	6·8	54
1906-10	246	31	47·9	13·2	6·2	50
1912	269	25	51·3	13·1	5·7	50
1913	258	29	55·4	13·8	5·6	56

* Including beef, mutton, and pork, fresh and preserved, and bacon and hams.

The total value of the imports of food and drink (exclusive of tobacco) per head of the population continues to grow:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1861 . .	2 18 0	1908 . .	5 8 4
1871 . .	3 18 9	1909 . .	5 12 0
1881 . .	5 0 9	1910 . .	5 12 8
1891 . .	4 18 0	1911 . .	5 14 2
1901 . .	5 5 11	1912 . .	6 0 6
1906 . .	5 7 8	1913 . .	6 3 5
1907 . .	5 11 2	1914 . .	6 5 8

The **average value of foreign and colonial corn** imported into the United Kingdom for the years named was, per imperial quarter:—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1905 . . .	31 0	20 1	15 4
1909 . . .	39 8	23 8	17 0
1911 . . .	34 0	24 1	16 5
1912 . . .	36 4	27 11	19 4
1913 . . .	35 6	25 9	17 5

The **average value of British corn** was as follows in the years enumerated:

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1851 . . .	38 6	24 9	18 7
1861 . . .	55 4	36 1	23 9
1871 . . .	56 8	36 2	25 2
1881 . . .	45 4	31 11	21 9
1891 . . .	37 0	28 2	20 0
1901 . . .	26 9	25 2	18 5
1905 . . .	29 8	24 4	17 4
1910 . . .	31 8	23 1	17 4
1911 . . .	31 8	27 3	18 10
1912 . . .	34 9	30 8	21 6
1913 . . .	31 8	27 3	19 1
1914 . . .	34 11	27 2	20 11

Irish Cattle Trade.

The following are the exports of animals from Ireland to Great Britain:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.
1911	694,828	31,578	654,197	342,340
1912	555,099	34,711	618,659	265,241
1913	1,109,621	36,643	659,255	200,296
1914	944,578	30,753	537,539	147,922

Fish.

The value of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1914 was: English and Welsh coasts, £8,135,044; Scottish coasts, £3,036,242; Irish coasts, £243,936. Total, United Kingdom, £14,692,953. Of this total, herrings were valued at £4,572,295; haddock, £1,891,005; cod, £2,300,119; shell-fish, £463,642.

Numbers of Live Stock, 1876-1915.

Number of horses,* cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom in the years mentioned.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1876	1,863,410	9,995,028	32,262,579	3,734,429
1880	1,929,680	9,871,153	30,239,620	2,863,488
1885	1,909,200	10,868,760	30,086,200	3,686,628
1890	1,964,911	10,789,858	31,667,195	4,362,040
1895	2,112,207	10,753,314	29,774,853	4,238,870
1900	2,000,415	11,455,009	31,054,726	3,663,716
1905	2,116,800	11,674,019	29,076,777	3,601,659
1910	2,094,587	11,765,453	31,164,587	3,561,481
1913	1,874,264	11,936,600	27,629,206	3,305,771
1914	1,851,042	12,184,505	27,963,977	3,952,615
1915	1,699,640	12,131,370	28,181,540	3,783,780

* Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) and unbroken horses.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in '89, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. By the **Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903**, the duties of the **Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade** were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in five divisions.

1. **The Animals Division** is charged with the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, '87 and '91, and certain sections of the Dogs Act, 1906. The Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders made thereunder deal with the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of certain contagious diseases among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation into Great Britain, of ruminating animals, and swine, horses, dogs, and other canine animals, and hay and

straw from certain countries; the transit of animals, and the exportation of horses.

2. The Fisheries Division is charged with powers and duties in England and Wales under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, the Cran Measures Act, 1908, the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries. It also conducts the English share of the International Fisheries Investigations in the North Sea and adjacent waters, and carries out independent research work.

3. The Intelligence Division is charged with correspondence and inquiries relating to insect and fungus attacks of plants and diseases of bees, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Destructive Insects and Pests, and other Acts. It also deals with Agricultural Education in England and Wales and Forestry, and superintends experimental and research work; issues leaflets and the monthly *Journal* of the Board.

4. The Land Division administers the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, and is concerned with transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement, and grants of land or advances of money under the Light Railways Act, 1896; the appointment of arbitrators and umpires, in certain cases, under the Agricultural Holdings Acts, and business relating to charges under these Acts. It is also entrusted with the business relating to the improvement of light-horse breeding and live stock.

5. The Statistical, Tithe, and Establishment Division collects the annual Agricultural Returns of acreage and produce of crops and live stock, statistics of fisheries, prices of agricultural produce, statistics of diseases of animals, etc., and prepares reports thereupon. Business in this division relates also to the re-apportionment and redemption of tithe rentcharge, corn rents, and extraordinary tithe rentcharge, the merger of tithe rentcharge, the definition of disputed boundaries in certain cases, the redemption of rents under sect. 45 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, the enfranchisement of copyhold land, exchanges of lands, the regulation and inclosure of commons under the Inclosure Acts, the constitution of Land Drainage Districts, and the sanction of loans under the Land Drainage Act, 1861. Matters relating to the staff of the Department are dealt with in this Division.

The administration of the Ordnance Survey and of Kew Gardens is under the control of the Board.

Estimates, 1915-16, £341,648.

Offices, 4-6 and 8, Whitehall Place, 3 and 21, St. James's Square, 43 and 54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Craven House, Northumberland Avenue.

President, Rt. Hon. Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G. (£2,000).

Private Secs., A. W. Munro and R. S. Langford (£300).

Personal Clerk, W. E. Walters (£100).

Permanent Sec., Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. (£1,500).

Private Sec., W. E. McConnell (£100).

Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, M.P. (£1,200).

Private Sec., A. T. A. Dobson (£150).

Chief Agricultural Adviser, E. J. Cheney, C.B. (£1,500).

Assist. Secs., A. W. Anstruther, C.B., R. H. Rew, C.B., T. H. Middleton, C.B., H. G. Maurice, and F. L. C. Floud (£1,000-£1,200).

Small Holdings Commissioners, S. Mager, J. Owen, A. Allsebrook, F. E. N. Rogers, E. O. Fordham, F. H. Diggle, F. Horne, and D. C. Barnard (£800-£1,200).

Agricultural Commissioner for Wales, Prof. C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc. (£800).

Legal Adviser, F. A. Jones (£800-£1,000).

Assist. Legal Adviser, *A. S. Gaye (£600-£800).

Technical Adviser in Botany, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S.

Chief Agricultural Analyst, Sir J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Chief Veterinary Officer, Sir S. Stockman (£800-£1,000).

Assist. Veterinary Officer, J. McI. McCall, M.B., C.M. (£500-£700)

Chief Clerk, T. F. Husband, I.S.O. (£600-£800).

First Class Clerks, Commander W. H. Chamberlain, R.N., R. H. Hooker, G. W. Lloyd, R. E. Martyr, E. L. Mitchell, A. G. L. Rogers, E. B. Shine, and R. J. Thompson (£600-£800).

2nd Class Clerks, A. E. Balleine, W. S. Cool, H. C. Cotsell, A. T. A. Dobson, A. Dunbar, H. L. French, H. V. Hyde, H. H. Judson, R. S. Langford, H. C. Long, *A. M. Lowe, P. W. Millard, F. K. Milsom, C. Nathan, B. W. Phillips, H. G. Richardson, *C. W. Sabin, S. Samson, G. Shaw, H. D. Vigor, C. R. T. Williams, and E. B. Wilson (£150-£400).

Superintending Inspectors, J. F. Blackshaw (£600-£800); E. G. Haygarth Brown, A. B. Bruce, F. W. Carter, *Lt.-Col. Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bt., P. G. Dallinger, W. S. Douglas, F. A. Fulford, E. T. Kenyon, A. T. Masterman, D.Sc., F.R.S., C. T. A. Robertson (*non-estd.*), R. L. Robinson, J. G. Stewart, F. N. Webb (£500-£700).

General Inspectors, G. P. Berry, Capt. A. S. Campbell (*non-estd.*), *J. Cornelius, G. T. Dixon, R. P. P. Fulford, *E. Garnsey, W. B. Hooper, A. K. Kemble, P. S. Lawrie, *Maj. W. S. Masterman, E. W. Moss-Blundell, W. L. Newton, *A. H. Pryce, Dr. T. E. Pryce-Tannatt, J. Roberts (*non-estd.*), Capt. G. R. Spencer, T. H. Sutton, and F. T. Wilson (£400-£500).

Inspectors, J. G. Black, J. S. Bowles, R. M. Brewer, *W. F. Bruce, A. C. Cole, D. A. H. M. Craigie, *G. H. Croft, G. H. Crosfield, J. Edwards, *G. C. Fox, F. France-Hayhurst, G. C. Gough, C. T. Graham, T. D. Graham, E. W. Harber, G. P. Haynes, D. G. Hervey, F. C. Hooper, W. S. Jones, F. L. H. Jörgensen. *R. H. Kendle, F. Latham, W. Lewthwaite, A. P. Long, B.A., H. T. Money, A. W. Monro, W. L. Newton, L. S. Osmaston, *J. Robertson, Hon. E. N. Rollo, B. H. Satterthwaite, J. Snell, *J. C. Stewart, R. Stewart, G. S. Strangwayes, *R. L. Surtees, H. V. Taylor, R. A. Todd, H. Vaughan, E. M. Wason, J. F. H. Wrightson, and D. W. Young (£300-£400).

Assistant Inspectors, *H. B. Blackett, *H. M. Blomfield, B. Brown, Junr., *F. R. Buckingham, *H. M. Calvert, *J. G. Campbell, *L. C. Chaplin, E. V. Cope, G. F. Cowlard, W. H. Delmé-Murray, *Capt. W. R. Evans, A. Bruce

* Absent on Military or Naval Service.

Forbes, *H. O. S. Gibson, J. P. Grange, W. H. Guilleband, *W. M. Jones, *E. J. Kendle, *W. L. Llewellyn, A. G. McClelland, W. E. McConnell, P. A. Mytton, *A. B. W. Ramsay, P. G. Rew, Sir F. M. S. Scott, Bt., *J. W. Taylor, J. Thomson, H. Twinch, *J. L. Whytehead, and *C. J. d'E. B. Wodehouse (£150-£250).

Temp. Substitute Inspectors, H. T. J. Baillie, A. E. Bonsey, E. B. Conington, J. A. Edmonds, G. France Hayhurst, H. Fairfax Jones, J. McQueen, W. Mason, and A. H. Packe.

Superintending Veterinary Inspectors, A. H. Berry, W. W. Smart, I.S.O., and J. R. Jackson (£500-£700).

Veterinary Inspectors, J. Brand, *J. D. Broome, E. Brown, T. H. Brown, W. T. Cranston, E. R. Edwards, J. L. Frood, H. Gooch, P. J. L. Kelland, G. T. Matthews, A. M. Munro, E. Peacey, J. O. Powley, K. P. Rankin, W. C. B. Revill, D. B. Rodger, F. W. H. Smith, and W. Vessey (£300-£500).

Assist. Veterinary Inspectors, *V. A. Bartrum, *V. Boyle, D. A. E. Cabot, *K. J. S. Dowland, *L. F. Eady, A. B. Fewings, H. C. D. Golledge, *J. R. Greig, E. C. Lloyd, R. E. Lloyd, *T. G. Millington, *R. E. Murison, J. M. L. Penhale, *C. F. Shawcross, G. V. Slinn, *J. A. Ward, and W. J. Young (£200-£300).

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, G. Macey (£550-£700).

Assist. do., P. J. Langley (£300-£450).

Establishment Clerk, W. R. Gilbert (£400-£600).

Supt. Naturalist Inspector, J. O. Borley (£350).

Gen. Naturalist Inspector, E. C. Jee, D.Sc. (£300).

Naturalist Inspectors, *G. T. Atkinson, A. E. Hefford, E. S. Russell, W. Wallace, and *H. J. B. Wollaston (£250).

Superintendent of Registry, P. Riordan (£300-£400).

Staff Clerks, H. P. Attwater, J. L. Bryan, J. E. Bury, H. Chambers, T. Edser, E. C. Martin, G. F. Middleton, J. R. Moorey, H. Nash, S. A. Playne, H. H. Smart, and W. P. Smart (£250-£350).

Superintending Surveyor, W. Webb (£400-£600); *Principal Surveyor*, C. H. J. Clayton (£250-£350).

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Head Office:

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S. (£1,000).

Assist. Director, A. W. Hill, M.A., F.L.S. (£500-£700); *Assist.*, J. Aikman (£150-£300).

Executive Office:

Curator, W. Watson (£300-£500); *Assist. Curator*, W. J. Bean (£150-£300); *Assist.*, W. N. Winn (£150-£300).

Herbarium and Library:

Keeper, Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S. (£500-£600); *1st Class Assists.*, R. A. Rolfe and C. H. Wright (£300-£500).

2nd Class Assists., M. B. Scott, S. A. Skan, T. A. Sprague, and W. B. Turrill (£150-£300); *Lady Assistant*, Miss E. M. Wakefield (£150-£300).

* Absent on Military or Naval Service.

Museums:

Keeper, J. M. Hillier (£300-£500); *2nd Class Assists.*, W. Dallimore and J. H. Holland (£150-£300).

Jodrell Laboratory:

Assist. Keeper, L. A. Boodle (£300-£500).

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. C. F. Close, C.M.G. R.E. (£1,200); *Executive Officer*, Col. A. D. Meeres; *Assistant*, Maj A. C. Robinson, R.E.; *Publication Division*, Lt.-Col. E. P. Brooker, R.E. (£876), assisted by Maj. A. C. Robinson, R.E. (£457 15s. 5d.); *Control Div.*, Capt. B. F. E. Keeling, R.E.; *Map Branch*, Maj. A. C. Robinson, R.E.; *Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch*, Capt. B. F. E. Keeling (£457 15s. 5d.).

Stores and Buildings Branch, Col. H. D. Laffan.

Survey Divisions.

Division Officers (Gt. Britain), Col. W. A. Gale, *Carlisle and York*; Col. F. B. Longe, *Norwich*; Col. A. Hill, *Redland, Bristol*; Col. H. L. Jessep, *Shrewsbury and Edinburgh*; and Col. H. D. Laffan, *Southampton*.

Division Officers (Ireland), Lt.-Col. G. F. A. Whitlock, R.E., *Dublin*; Col. E. W. Creswell, *Belfast*.

Board of Agriculture, Edinburgh.

[In 1911 a separate Department was created for Scotland which up to that time had been within the jurisdiction of Whitehall. Estimates, 1915-16, £66,553.]

Chairman, Sir Robert P. Wright (£1,200-£1,500); *Private Sec.*, J. J. Fogarty; *Commissioners*, R. B. Greig, LL.D., J. D. Sutherland (*Small Holdings*) (£1,000-£1,200); *Secretary*, H. M. Conacher (£850-£1,000); *Asst. do. and Accountant*, C. Weatherill (£550-£700); *Head Inspector*, J. Wood (£600-£800); *Supt. of Statistics*, J. M. Ramsay (£550-£700); *Supt. of Live Stock*, W. Barber (£550-£700); *Sub-Commissioners, Small Holdings*, J. Dunlop, A. MacKintosh, A. M. Prain, T. Wilson (£550-£700); *Chief Surveyor*, W. G. Coles (£500-£700); *Forestry Advisory Officer*, A. W. Borthwick, D.Sc. (£500-£700); *Director of Seed Testing Station*, T. Anderson (£300); *Agricultural Inspectors*, P. A. Francis, W. H. Hogg, A. Main, J. D. Scott (£300-£400), F. A. Thomson (£200-£400); *Asst. Sub-Commissioners*, J. Cameron, C. Macdonald, J. E. Scott, D. Stewart (£250-£350); *Asst. to Supt. of Statistics*, J. M. Caie (£300-£450); *Asst. Accountant*, J. J. W. Handford (£300-£400); *Senior Staff Clerks*, T. F. Maclean (£420-£600), W. N. McWilliam (£350-£500); *Staff Clerks*, T. C. Gilbert, B. A. Hyslop, H. McDonald (£300-£400); *Minor Staff Clerks*, F. L. Darbey, J. D. Grieve, A. Harper, W. Henderson, R. L. Morris, J. Morrison, W. Rose (£200-£300), J. T. Smith (£180-£250); *Land Clerk*, A. Campbell (£250-£350); *Surveyors*, R. Cunningham, A. G. Ingham, G. Low, W. F. Lownie (£200-£300); *Solicitor*, A. D. Callander (£300-£400); *Consulting Veterinary Officer*, J. R. U. Dewar, F.R.C.V.S.; *Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland*, J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland.

4, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

[Created in '99. Estimates, 1915-16, £169,406.]

Vice-President, Rt. Hon. T. Wallace Russell, M.P. (£1,350). *Sec.*, T. P. Gill (£1,800). *Assist. Secs.*, J. R. Campbell (*Agri.*), G. Fletcher (*Tech Inst.*) (£1,000-£1,200). *Chief Clerk*, H. G. Smith, M.A., LL.D. (£700-£900). *Senior Staff Clerk*, J. V. Coyle, B.L. (£500-£600); *Staff Clerk*, J. Hogan, B.A. (£400-£600).

Agricultural Branch:

Dep. Asst. Sec. and Chief Insp., J. S. Gordon, B.Sc. (£950); *Inspectors*, T. S. Porter (£955), J. H. Hinchcliff, Ph.D., E. Gallagher, J. Pimlott, F.H.A.S., A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S. (£400-£600); *Vet. Insp. for Live Stock Schemes*, M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S. (£600). *Chief Forestry Insp.*, A. C. Forbes, F.H.A.S. (£300-£400); *Staff Clerk*, F. J. Meyrick, M.A. (£350-£600); *Economic Geologist*, E. St. J. Lyburn, A.R.C.Sc.I. (£500).

Technical Instruction Branch:

Senior Insp., W. Vickers Dixon, B.A. (£600-£800); *Inspectors*, R. Turnbull, B.Sc., P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A., H. Garrett, B.Sc., Ph D., J. J. M'Caffery (£400-£600); *Insp. for Industries*, W. T. Macartney Filgate (£300-£400); *Staff Clerks*, A. Kelly, P. F. Walsh (£350-£600).

Statistics and Intell. Branch:

Supt., Thos. Butler (£600-£700); *Staff Clerks*, J. Hooper, B.A., E. A. M. Morris, M.A., B.L. (£350-£500); *Inspectors*, J. Clibborn Hill, O. W. H. Roulston, B.A., M. I. Jamison, A.R.C. Sc.I. (£200-£400).

Accounts Branch:

Clerk-in-Charge, J. P. Walsh (£400-£700); *Assistant*, M. Killeen (£250-£400).

Registry:

Staff Clerk, W. Dalton, B.A. (£300-£400).

Fisheries Branch:

Chief Insp., E. W. L. Holt (£700-£900); *Inspectors*, C. Green, B.A., R. H. Lee (£400-£600); *Engineer*, C. D. Oliver, B.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E. (£600).

Veterinary Branch:

Chief Insp., D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S. (£700-£900); *Supt. Insps.*, F. Kerr, J. H. Norris, J. Purdy, W. W. Malone (£400-£600).

Royal College of Science for Ireland:

Dean of Faculty, H. H. Jeffcott, B.A., B.A.I., M.I.M.E. (£800). *Professors*: *Agriculture*, J. Wilson, M.A., B.Sc.; *Botany*, I. Johnson, D.Sc.; *Chemistry*, G. T. Morgan, D.Sc., F.I.C.; *Engineering*, The Dean; *Forestry*, A. Henry, M.A., F.L.S.; *Geology*, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; *Mathematics*, W. M'Fadden Orr, M.A., F.R.S.; *Physics*, W. Brown, B.Sc., M.I.E.E.; *Zoology*, G. H. Carpenter, M Sc. (£600-£700). *Lectures*: *Agri. Biology*, D. Houston, F.L.S.; *Agricultural Chemistry*, Geo. Stephenson; *Organic Chemistry*, A. O'Farrelly, M.A.; *Phys. and Metallurg. Chem.*, J. H. Pollok, D.Sc.; *Engineering*, J. Taylor, M.A.; *Mathematics*, J. P. Johnston, M.A., D.Sc.; *Physics*, F. E. Hackett, Ph.D. (£350-£450); *Registrar*, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A. (£300-£450).

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, eight Commissioners, styled the Development Commissioners, are appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of a national fund for the development of agriculture and other economic resources of the United Kingdom. The Commissioners are appointed by Royal Warrant for ten years, one of them (who, however, may be reappointed) retiring every two years. Two only of the Commissioners receive salaries, which together must not exceed £3,000 a year. Every application for a grant or loan is referred to the Commissioners, who, after considering the application, draw up a recommendation to the Treasury. Before making any recommendation for an advance for the purpose of improving rural transport the Commissioners must consult the Road Board (see p. 290).

Grants and loans are made out of a fund, fed by: (1) any sums which may be voted by Parliament; (2) a sum of £2,500,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund; (3) sums received by way of interest and on repayment of loans, and the profits made as the result of a grant or loan in cases where the repayment of such profits is made a condition of the grant or loan.

Commissioners in the order in which they are to retire: Alfred Daniel Hall, F.R.S., Sidney Webb, Lord Richard Fredk. Cavendish (Chairman), Vaughan Nash, C.V.O., C.B. (Vice-Chairman), Henry Jones Davies, Walter W. Berry, Michael Andrew Ennis, Sir William Stowell Haldane. **Secretary**, H. E. Dale (£1,000), R. T. Warner (acting); **Assist. Sec.**, R. C. Woodhead (£600-800). **Offices**, 6A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Two-thirds of the financial year 1914-15 falls within the war period; and, since the pressing need for national economy arose, the Commissioners have not as a rule been prepared to recommend advances for Schemes unless likely to relieve serious distress prevalent in the locality. Schemes contributing to the increase of the home food supply—both farm produce and fish—have been recommended; and preliminary steps have been taken for getting large labour-employing Schemes—such as land drainage and light railways—ready to start when the anticipated want of employment sets in after the war. In other directions recurrent expenditure on existing Schemes has as far as possible been curtailed. During 1914-15 the total advances recommended amounted to £550,232.

Agriculture and Rural Industries. £288,023 was recommended for the development of agriculture and rural industries. Provision was made for the continuation of the schemes for the promotion of scientific research in agriculture in the United Kingdom, for agricultural education in connection with Farm Institutes in England and Wales, and for experiments in the cultivation and preparation of flax and tobacco. The annual advances were renewed for the improvement of live stock (including light horses) in Great Britain, horse-breeding schemes in Ireland, and for the organisation of agricultural co-operation by the English Scottish, and Irish Agricultural Organisation Societies. Advances were also

made in aid of schemes for the increase of the production of food supplies and their preservation.

Forestry. £78,273 in all was recommended during the year, the greater part of it (£71,231) being by way of loan over an extended period of years for the purchase of land in Ireland and its afforestation. The balance included advances for forestry instruction at Aberdeen, for advisory forestry officers in Scotland, and the award of scholarships for students at Woodmen's Schools.

Land Reclamation. Small sums were recommended to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, to the Duchy of Lancaster and the Land Reclamation Society in connection with Land Drainage and Reclamation experiments.

Harbours. For the improvement of fishery harbours £25,756 was granted: £9,700 for England and Wales (Portmadoc; Newlyn; Sennen Cove, and Rye): Scotland, £8,056 (Cromarty, Eyemouth and Lossiemouth); and £8,000 to Ireland for works at Dingle and Helvick Head.

Inland Navigations. Further sums of £23,000 and £7,000 were recommended for the Upper Medway and River Stort Navigations respectively.

Fisheries. For the development of Fisheries £15,780 was recommended. This sum included several advances for salmon investigations and for the improvement of salmon fisheries; £2,000 to the recently formed Fisheries Organisation Society for the purpose of promoting co-operation amongst those engaged in fisheries and allied industries; £3,500 to the Congested Districts Board for Ireland for the provision of modern fishing vessels; and a sum of £6,000 to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the establishment of a new industry for the purpose of turning to economic uses the American slipper limpet and for accompanying purposes in connection with oyster fisheries, affording employment to dredgermen seriously affected by the loss of the foreign oyster market.

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

The **Agricultural Organisation Society** (established 1901) is a non-trading society which exists for the purpose of advocating the principles of co-operation amongst agriculturists, and of giving assistance in the formation of agricultural co-operative societies in suitable districts throughout Englanp and Wales. On Dec. 31st, 1914, it had 573 affiliated societies. The Society receives certain Government grants, but a proportion of these grants is dependent upon the amount of voluntary contributions which it receives.

Pres., R. A. Yerburgh, M.P.; **Sec.**, J. Nugent Harris. **Offices**, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, Westminster.

The reports of the **Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd.**, indicate that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country is growing steadily. There were, in Dec. 1914, 1,023 co-operative farmers' societies, comprising creameries, credit banks, agricultural societies, poultry keepers' societies, and others of a miscellaneous character, with an aggregate membership of 106,212 and a total business turnover of £3,491,769.

The Society is a voluntary association depending for its existence on subscriptions and on affiliation fees from the societies it organises. It receives from the Development Fund *pro rata* to what it receives from the subscriptions of its members and the contributions of its affiliated societies. In addition it receives a grant of £350 a year from the Congested Districts Board. It has spent upwards of £100,000, privately contributed, in spreading co-operative organisation among Irish farmers. **Sec.**, R. A. Anderson. **Office**, The Plunkett House, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.

A **Joint Board for Co-operative Organisation**, representative of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was formed in 1908. **Chairman**, Sir Horace Plunkett; **Vice-Chairmen**, R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., and Dr. Douglas; **Secretary**, R. A. Anderson, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.

A Co-operative **Reference Library** has been established, and publishes a quarterly, *Better Business*. **Librarian**, Lionel Smith-Gordon, The Plunket House, Dublin.

In 1914 there were 906 registered co-operative societies engaged in agricultural production and distribution in the United Kingdom. Of these 833 were societies engaged wholly in agricultural operations, 465 being engaged in the distribution of seeds, manures, implements, etc., and 368 mainly in the production of butter. The total capital amounted to £1,031,397. The aggregate sales of the 833 societies amounted to £6,070,260. They employed 3,295 persons. In addition to the 833 societies mentioned, there were 73 industrial co-operative societies having farming and dairying departments. The following table shows, for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, the sales of all the 906 distributing and productive societies and departments:—

	Agricultural Distributive Societies.	Agricultural Productive Societies and Departments	Total.	
			Amount.	Per Cent.
	£	£	£	
England & Wales	1,822,050	378,322	2,200,372	34·5
Scotland	417,742	285,988	703,730	11·0
Ireland	694,841	2,778,332	3,473,173	54·5
	2,934,633	3,442,642	6,377,275	100.0

SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907, came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908. Its provisions were consolidated with those of previous measures dealing with the subject in the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1909. A supplementary Act, the Small Holdings Act, 1910, provided compensation to tenants on whom notice to quit is served with a view to the use of the land for the provision of small holdings. The Board of Agriculture have prepared leaflets on "The Administration of the Small Holdings Acts," "How to Obtain an Allotment or a Small Holding," and "Agricultural Credit Banks," and have also published reports on the working of a number of holdings.

The Commissioners, in their latest report, state that up to Dec. 31st, 1914, 195,499 acres had been actually acquired or agreed to be acquired for small holdings by **County Councils** in England and Wales, of which 138,405 acres had been purchased for £4,549,068, and 57,094 acres leased for rents amounting to £71,221. Of this land, 178,911 acres had been actually let to 12,584 individual small holders and 506 acres sold to 50 small holders. In addition 8,436 acres had been let to 63 Co-operative Small Holdings Associations, who had sublet the land to 1,451 of their members; and 3,580 applicants had been provided with over 47,500 acres by private landowners direct, mainly through the instrumentality of the Councils. The land that has been acquired, but which is not yet let in small holdings, will probably provide for another 475 applicants, and the Councils of County Boroughs have about 310 acres not yet allotted, which will probably provide for about another 50 applicants. It appears, therefore, that the Act has resulted in the provision of land for **18,486 applicants in seven years.**

During 1914 **fresh applications** were received by County Councils from 3,415 individuals and 7 associations. The total quantity applied for was 58,789 acres, showing a decrease on 1913 due to the war. During the seven years since the Act came into operation, applications have been received from 46,660 individuals and 96 associations, and the **total quantity applied for** amounts to 782,286 acres. A considerable number of the applicants, especially of those who applied in the first year, proved to be unsuitable for various reasons, mainly owing to lack of necessary capital; but 27,667 applicants have been provisionally approved as suitable, though it does not necessarily follow that it is possible to obtain holdings for them at rents which they are prepared to pay. A striking feature of the applications received is the demand in Norfolk, due largely to the efficient administration of the Act by the County Council.

The average price of the land purchased in 1914 was £36 an acre, and the average rent of the land leased £1 5s. 6d. an acre.

The **number of small holdings provided by County Councils** of which the holders were in actual possession on Dec. 31st, 1914, was 12,634. This does not include 1,451 holdings on land let by County Councils to Associations. The **average size of the holdings** provided in England and Wales was between 13 and 14 acres, but the average varies very considerably in different parts of the country.

Norfolk maintains the lead with 1,375 tenants, followed by Cambridge with 1,194, the Isle of Ely with 1,051, Bedfordshire with 644, Somerset with 625, and Worcester with 515. Every Council, except that of London, has provided some holdings, but the following have not succeeded in doing much in that direction, viz. Westmorland with 9, Middlesex with 18, and West Sussex with 15. It is very largely true to say that the demand increases in proportion to the activity shown in administering the Act.

Little has been done yet in the direction of **co-operation**, and a number of the tenants have not fully realised the fact that, if they are to make the most of their land, it is useless to attempt to grow the same crops as those produced by large farmers. A profit of 30s. to £2 an acre, which may provide a good living to the farmer of 300 or 400 acres, is not sufficient for a tenant of 20 acres, who, by the adoption of improved methods and the choice of special forms of cultivation, ought to aim at a profit of at least £10 to £15 an acre on many of the crops grown.

The total quantity of land let for the purpose of allotments by the various local authorities in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1914, was 33,523 acres, of which 8,556 acres were the property of the Councils and 24,967 acres were leased. This land is let to 130,526 individual tenants and 52 Associations.

Applications were received for allotments during 1914 from 12,731 individuals and 2 Associations, and the total quantity applied for was 3,101 acres.

The returns show that 832 acres were acquired for allotments during the year, 194 acres being purchased and 644 acres leased.

The **Allotments and Small Holdings Association** of England, Ltd., was registered in 1912 to carry on in a more complete form the work done by the Allotment and Small Holdings Association since 1883. By joining the Society, small cultivators and applicants for land are assisted to make the most of the opportunities given by recent legislation. **Pres.**, C. Scaramanga Ralli, J.P. **Hon. Sec.**, Herbert New; Secretary, George Streetly. **Offices**, 55, Temple Row, Birmingham.

Small Holders' Union, Ltd., 31, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

The **National Land and Home League** for promoting the revival of country life. **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Edward Pease. **Offices**: Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Land Law Reform Association. Pres., J. Martin White, J.P. **Hon. Sec.**, James Rowlands, M.P., 8, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Central Land Association. Pres., Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P. **Chairman of Executive Committee**, Abel H. Smith. **Acting Sec.**, W. A. Haviland. **Office**, 49-50, Parliament Street, S.W.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The establishment of **Credit Banks** has occupied a place in the programmes of both the great political parties, who approach the question from somewhat different standpoints. The two views, as presented by Lord Carrington on the one hand and Mr. Balfour on the other, were set forth at some length in the 1911 ANNUAL (p. 318). Briefly it may be said that the Liberal policy seeks to encourage tenant occupation under a local authority, while the Unionist policy aims at the creation of a large class of owning occupiers. Bills embodying both policies have been introduced into Parliament, but so far without success.

The Board of Agriculture has successfully concluded negotiations with twenty-two of the leading joint-stock banks, who have agreed to allow the managers of their country branches to assist in the formation of **co-operative credit societies**, to audit the accounts, and, where satisfied as to the security offered by the joint liability of the members, to advance money at a favourable rate of interest to the societies. There were in existence at the end of 1914, 223 registered credit societies in the United Kingdom, with a membership of 22,671. Of the 223 associations, 49, with 4,147 members, were in England; 1, with 353 members, was in

Scotland; and 173, with 18,171 members, were in Ireland. As one of the main reasons for the slow rate of progress in the establishment of co-operative credit societies in England appears to be the general reluctance to accept the principle of unlimited liability, on which these societies have been formed hitherto, the Board of Agriculture have drawn up and issued model rules for a society with share capital and limited liability, to be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act. The Board has also issued model rules for co-operative cow and pig insurance societies.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The following institutions in England and Wales provide full courses of instruction in agriculture and the allied sciences. They are of university rank, and the highest courses can lead up to a degree. Courses of a less advanced character are also provided at them:—

Oxford University.
Cambridge University.
University College of North Wales, Bangor.
Leeds University.
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
University College, Reading.
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent. **Principal**, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.
College of Agriculture, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire (and University of Manchester). **Principal**, T. J. Young, M.Sc., F.S.I.

Courses more or less complete, but not leading up to a degree, are held at the following agricultural colleges:—

Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. (Closed for the period of the war.) **Principal**, J. R. Ainsworth Davis, M.A. (now Capt. 3rd Bn. Wilts. Reg.).
Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby. **Principal**, W. Goodwin, M.Sc.
Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Salop. **Principal**, P. H. Foulkes, B.Sc.
Agricultural and Horticultural College, Uckfield. **Principal**, S. A. Woodhead, M.Sc.
East Anglian Institute of Agriculture, Chelmsford. **Principal**, R. M. Wilson, B.Sc.
Horticultural College for Women, Swanley, Kent. **Principal**, Miss F. R. Wilkinson.

In addition, there are many institutions which either give general agricultural instruction of a less advanced character or confine themselves to some particular branch, *e.g.* dairying. Amongst these are:—

British Dairy Institute, Reading. **Manager and Chief Instructor**, A. Todd; **Sec.**, Francis H. Wright, M.A.
Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, Ipswich. **Principal**, J. A. Smith.
National Fruit and Cider Institute, Long Ashton, near Bristol. **Principal**, Prof. B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
Royal Horticultural Society's School of Horticulture, Wisley, Surrey. **Principal**, F. J. Chittenden, F.L.S.
Dauntsey Agricultural School, West Lavington, Wilts. **Headmaster**, F. O. Solomon, F.H.A.S.
Tamworth Agricultural College. **Sec.**, Wm. Sillito.
Monmouth Agricultural Institute, Usk. **Principal**, J. C. Newsham, F.L.S.
Royal Veterinary College, London.

There are a number of agricultural or farm institutes, such as:—

Agricultural Institute, Ridgmont, Beds.
Cumberland and Westmorland Farm School, Penrith.
Essex County Technical Laboratories, Chelmsford.
Hampshire Farm School, Basing.
Harris Institute, Preston. **Principal**, Lt.-Col. Jolly, V.D.
Newton Abbot, Devon (Seale-Hayne Coll.). **Principal**, B. N. Wale, B.Sc.
Newton Rigg, Penrith. **Principal**, Wm. T. Lawrence.

The following are institutions in Scotland at which a complete course of instruction is given:—

Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture, Aberdeen. **Director of Studies**, Prof. James Hendrick, B.Sc., F.I.C. **Sec.**, Geo. Hendry 41½, Union Street, Aberdeen.
Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Edinburgh, 13, George Square. **Director**, Alex. McCallum, LL.B.
West of Scotland College of Agriculture, Glasgow. **Sec.**, J. Cuthbertson, F.R.S.E.

And in Ireland:—

Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, Dublin. **Principal**, G. Stephenson.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded on May 9th, 1838, as "The English Agricultural Society," and was incorporated on March 26th, 1840. It has two sides to its work: (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows; (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding-stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture, are carried on. Its *Journal* contains articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The members number about 10,500. The Society's consulting chemist is Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.; the consulting botanist is Prof. R. H. Biffen, F.R.S.; and the zoologist is Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., all of whom members may consult on payment of a small fee. The seventy-seventh annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce will be held in Manchester in the week commencing June 26th, 1916. **Pres.**, Lord Powis; **Sec.**, Thomas McRow, 16, Bedford Square, W.C.

Royal Veterinary College.

Founded in 1791, and incorporated 1875. Subscribers of £2 2s. per annum, or £21 for a life subscription, are entitled to various services from the College, as are, in a lesser degree, annual subscribers of £1 1s. The College itself is under the supervision of a Principal, or Dean, assisted by a number of Professors. Students' fees are £22 6s. for the first and £21 15s. 6d.

for the second and subsequent years. **Principal and Dean,** Prof. Sir John McFadyean, M.B., B.Sc., LL.D., M.R.C.V.S. **Sec.,** Thomas C. Wight. **College,** Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Rothamsted Experimental Station.

The Rothamsted Experimental Station owes its existence to the late Sir John Bennet Lawes, who, in collaboration with the late Sir J. H. Gilbert, carried out field experiments on a large scale to ascertain the manurial requirements of the various farm crops, and the yield under various conditions. These are still going on. Feeding experiments were also conducted with cattle, sheep and pigs, and analyses made of the whole bodies of these animals in various stages of fatness.

The **Lawes Testimonial Laboratory** was erected in 1855, but extension of the work required the construction of a new Laboratory now nearly completed at a cost of £10,000, half of which was collected by public subscription, and the other half from the Development Fund. In 1906 the **"James Mason" Laboratory** for agricultural bacteriology was added, being the gift of Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P.

In '99 Sir John Lawes created the **Lawes Agricultural Trust,** endowing it with stock to the value of £100,000, the Laboratory and the lease of the land on which the experimental plots are situated. In 1907 the Goldsmiths' Company made a grant of £10,000, the income of which is devoted exclusively to the investigation of the soil. The Society for Extending the Rothamsted Experiments also collects other donations and annual subscriptions, and the sums thus obtained provide a valuable contingency fund. Under the scheme of the Board of Agriculture for the promotion of agricultural research the Rothamsted Experimental Station is recognised as the Institute for dealing with soil and plant nutrition problems. It has an annual grant from the Development Fund of £2,850.

Director: E. J. Russell, D.Sc.

Chemist: N. H. J. Miller, Ph.D.

Soil Investigations (Goldsmiths' Co. Foundation): E. Horton, B.Sc., and A. Appleyard, M.Sc., (chemists); B. A. Keen, B.Sc. (physicist).

Bacteriologist, H. B. Hutchinson, Ph.D.

Protozoologist: K. R. Lewin, B.A.

Plant Physiologist and **Botanist,** Miss W. E. Brenchley, D.Sc.

Plant Chemistry: W. A. Davis, B.Sc., A. J. Daish, B.Sc., and G. C. Sawyer.

Hon. R. Guinness Chemist, E. H. Richards, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Other Societies.

The **Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Secretary,** John Stirton, 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

The **Royal Dublin Society,** founded in 1731, incorporated 1750, for the advancement of agriculture and other branches of industry, and for the advancement of science and art. The Society's work in connection with agriculture includes the holding of four shows: show and sale of bulls in February; spring show of breeding cattle, hackney and agricultural horses, and agricultural machinery in April; horse and sheep show in August; winter show of fat cattle, farm produce, etc., in December. The Society's rooms and offices are at Leinster House, Dublin. The agricultural premises at Ball's Bridge occupy 40 acres, and are connected by the Society's branch railway with the railway system of Ireland. The exhibition halls cover an area of nearly 8 acres. **President,** Rt. Hon. Lord Rathdonnell; **Hon. Secs.,** R. G. Carden, D.L., and Sir Joseph M'Grath, LL.D.; **Registrar and Chemical Analyst,** Richard J. Moss, F.C.S.; **Librarian and Editor,** A. H. Forde, Ph.D., F.G.S.; **Agricultural Superintendent,** R. Bruce; **Consulting Botanist,** Sir Frederick W. Moore, M.A.; **Consulting Entomologist,** Prof. G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc.

The local Chambers of Agriculture (112 in number) in England and Wales are associated with the **Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture (Secretary,** A. H. H. Matthews, 28, Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Scotland has its own Chamber, to which 69 local societies are affiliated. **Secretary,** Isaac Connell, Solicitor, Supreme Courts, 18, Duke Street, Edinburgh.

The **Smithfield Club (Incorporated). Secretary,** E. J. Powell, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The **British Dairy Farmers' Association. Secretary,** F. E. Hardcastle, 28, Russell Square, W.C.

The **Bath and West and Southern Counties Society. Sec.** and **Ed.,** T. F. Plowman, 3, Pierrepont Street, Bath.

The **English Guernsey Cattle Society. Secretary,** Robert F. Ling, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The **Royal Counties Agricultural Society. Secretary,** Franklin Simmons, Basingstoke.

The **Welsh National Agricultural Society. Sec.,** T. Whitfield, Talbot Chambers, Shrewsbury.

British Bee-keepers' Association has 41 affiliated Associations, with a membership of 545. **Sec.,** W. Herrod-Hempsall, 23, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. 'Phone: Gerrard, 27.

British Sugar Beet Council. Sec., W. T. Chadwin, 28, Westminster Palace Gardens, S.W.

Fisheries Organisation Society, Ltd., Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W.

Great attention is now being paid to instruction in **Dairying,** which may be specially studied at

The British Dairy Institute at Reading.

The Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby.

The Dairy Institute, Worleston, Nantwich.

The Dairy School of The West of Scotland Agricultural College, Kilmarnock, N.B.

The **Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution** grants pensions to farmers and their wives, widows, and unmarried orphan daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. Income, 1914, £25,106. **Sec.,** C B. Shaw, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W

The **Royal Scottish Agricultural Benevolent Institution. Sec.,** I. Connell, Solicitor, 18, Duke Street, Edinburgh.

FORESTRY AND AFFORESTATION.

Forestry Branches have been constituted in the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Office of Woods. The two departments are closely associated, and are engaged in developing forestry on lines which, in part at least, run in parallel directions. Until the passing of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, the funds available for the improvement of forestry, it may be noted, were very limited. The first **Joint Annual**

Report of the Branches, issued in 1914 [Cd. 7488], introduces, therefore, a certain amount of material of historical interest bearing on the progress of British forestry and the development of the Crown woods. The work of the branches during the year was as follows:—**Education**: Total expenditure for the year, £1,700. Students receiving instruction at Oxford, Cambridge, Bangor, Newcastle, Cirencester, Dean Forest, and Chopwell Woods numbered 139—46 taking a full academic forestry course, and 60 taking forestry as a subsidiary course; 33 of the 139 were woodmen. **Research**: Under the terms of a grant of £1,200 from the Development Fund, work was distributed as follows: Oxford, insect and fungus pests; Cambridge, structure of home-grown timbers; Bangor, seed research; Newcastle, creosote and the preservation of timber. **Surveys**: A rapid survey and report to the Development Commission on some 6,000 acres of land in the catchment area at Lake Vyrnwy was made, as well as a flying survey of an area in Wales extending to 333,000 acres, and containing some 142,000 acres of uncultivated land. The result showed 73,800 acres, or 52 per cent., to be afforestable. Considerable progress was also made in locating and marking down on ordnance sheets the uncultivated land in the country.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

1, Whitehall, S.W.

Estimates, 1915-16, £23,346.

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G. (*ex-officio, unp.*); George Granville Leveson Gower (£1,500).

Joint Secretaries, Chas. E. Howlett, I.S.O., Morton Evans (£800-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, W. Dawson Ainger, D. R. Crawfurth Smith (£500-£650).

1st-Class ditto, H. C. Eyles, E. Blanford, J. Whyte, W. Lee Nash, T. A. Cochrane, G. P. Best (£360-£480).

Receiver-General, W. Fidler (£500-£700).

Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth Forster Brown (£600-£700).

Forestry Adviser, R. L. Robinson.

Forestry Inspector, G. H. Crosfield (£300-£400).

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Herbert Clarke (£360-£480).

Office in Dublin.

Superintendent, J. Harper Scaife, LL.B. (£420-£650).

1st-Class Clerk, G. H. Burnett (£360-£480).

Legal Branch.

First Legal Assistant, D. W. Westmacott (£600-£850).

Second ditto, I. B. Stonebridge (£360-£480).

Clerks, W. C. Martin, E. W. Welley, J. Lovett.

Solicitor, Scotland, Thos. Carmichael, S.S.C.

Ditto Ireland, W. Fry, Dublin.

Woods and Forests.

New Forest, Bere, and Parkhurst: Deputy Surveyor, V. F. Leese.

Dean Gaveller, Rt. Hon. Earl of Selborne.

Dean Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.

Dean Deputy Surveyor and Crown Receiver, L. S. Osmaston.

Windsor Ranger, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.

Windsor Deputy ditto, Capt. Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.V.O.

Windsor Bailiff, S. Collard.

Windsor Deputy Surveyor, Arthur J. Forrest.

New Forest.

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.

Elective Verderers, Earl of Normanton, G. E. Briscoe Eyre, J. Jeffreys, H. F. Compton, K. Pulteney, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

(Total area of Crown forests and woodlands, 1915, 69,103 acres.)

Facilities for Instruction.

In Jan. 1904 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests established a **School of Forestry in the Forest of Dean**, at Parkend. The school is for working youths and men only, between the ages of 20 and 25. The course of instruction extends over 2 years, beginning in October each year, and only 12 students can be admitted each year, preference being given to young men in the Crown employ. Students are paid 15s. a week. The subjects taught include sylviculture, the protection and management of woodlands, preparation of plans, measurement of timber, felled and standing, forest botany, surveying, and accounts. Applications for admission should be sent to The Deputy Surveyor, Forest of Dean, Whitemead Park, Parkend, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.

A complete course of instruction in scientific and practical forestry is given at **Oxford University**, which grants a diploma in forestry to successful students.

A Reader in Forestry has been appointed by the **University of Cambridge**. A diploma in forestry is now granted, after a course of instruction for two years in theoretical and practical forestry.

The University College of North Wales Bangor, and Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, offer special advantages as centres of instruction in forestry. There is a school for woodmen at Newcastle. Forestry branches have been added to the Agricultural Colleges at Cirencester and Wye. Forestry instruction is also given at Edinburgh University, and there are lectureships at the three Scottish colleges of agriculture.

The **Royal English Arboricultural Society**, Pres., Lord Barnard. Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Davidson, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society (instituted 1854). Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Galloway, S.S.C. Offices, 19, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Irish Forestry Society. Pres., Marquess of Headfort. Hon. Secs., J. Scott Kerr; Chas. Dawson. Gen. Sec., E. Knowldin, 5, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

The **Midland Reafforesting Association**. Hon. Sec., P. E Martineau, The Woodrow, near Bromsgrove. Organising Sec., Roland Antrobus, 45, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

United Kingdom Consumption of Timber.

In 1914 the United Kingdom imported £25,343,111 worth of unmanufactured wood and timber. Of this total, £14,052,951 was sawn or split wood and £2,169,003 was furniture wood (mahogany and other sorts). In addition, there was imported £2,336,018 worth of wood and timber manufactured (including furniture), comprising £309,683 worth of furniture and cabinet ware, and £153,489 worth of joiners' work, including house frames and fittings, and £1,846,125 worth of woodware, turnery, etc.

MINES AND MINERALS OF THE WORLD.

Coal.

The main sources of the world's coal supply in 1913 were:—

	Metric tons.
United States	484,864,901
United Kingdom	287,430,473
Germany	255,810,100
France	41,145,178
Russia	31,296,900
Belgium	22,972,140
Japan	19,639,755

The total production of coal in the world in 1913 was estimated at about 1,249 million tons, the value of which is estimated at more than 450 million pounds sterling. The world's estimated actual **reserves of coal** are 299,842 million tons, and the probable and possible reserves 4,029,237 million tons. The estimated reserves for the United Kingdom are 139,225 million tons and 47,262 million tons respectively.

Minerals raised in the United Kingdom during 1913 were valued at £160,112,667, an increase of £28,891,814 over 1912, due to increased output of coal. The total **output of coal** was 287,430,473 tons, and the value, £145,535,669. The **average price of coal** was 10s. 0·68*d*. per ton as compared with 9s. 0·68*d*. in 1912. The **quantity of coal exported** was 73,400,118 tons. In addition, 3,926,436 tons of coke and manufactured fuel were exported, and 21,031,550 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, making the total exported 98,338,104 tons, leaving for **home consumption** 189,092,369 tons. Since 1873 the total value of minerals raised amounts to £3,519,117,049, and of this sum coal accounts for £2,950,594,385, or 83·8 per cent. Total coal production, 1873-1913, 7,940,579,000 tons, of which 1,931,802,000, or more than 24 per cent., has been exported.

1914 Output.—The U.K. output of coal in 1914 was 265,664,393 tons, comprising 38,847,362 tons from Scotland, 52,384,478 tons from the Northern Division, 66,807,623 tons from the York and North Midland Division, 26,200,447 tons from Lancashire and North Wales, 92,400 tons from Ireland, 53,879,728 tons from South Wales, and 27,430,992 tons from the Midland and Southern Division. Ireland produced in 1914 8,286 tons of bauxite, 13,384 tons of barium compounds, and 42,005 tons of rock salt. Scotland produced in 1914 3,268,435 tons of oil shale.

Gold.

The output of fine gold in the world in 1913 was 22,906,846 fine oz. (the value being over £97,000,000), of which the British Empire supplied some 61 per cent.

The **main sources of supply** were:—

	Ozs.
Australasia	2,207,433
Canada	784,525
British India	595,761
Africa	9,892,723
British Guiana	82,706
United States	4,521,000
Russia	1,879,600
China	177,000
Mexico	1,185,000

Copper, etc.

The total quantity of copper raised in the world in 1914 amounted to 898,780 tons, the United States' production being 506,890 tons, Mexico 34,880 tons, Canada 32,725 tons, Peru 22,515 tons, and Chile 37,665 tons.

The world's production of other metals in 1914 was: lead, 1,168,000 tons; zinc, 1,017,749 tons; tin, 125,718 tons; nickel, 30,000 tons; quicksilver, 4,200 tons; spelter, 991,000 tons; and aluminium, 70,000 tons (about).

Silver.

The world's production of silver in 1913 was 222,600,000 oz., valued at £24,000,000. The average price per oz. in London during 1913 was $27\frac{5}{16}d.$ as compared with $52\frac{1}{4}d.$ in 1880, $28\frac{1}{4}d.$ in 1900, $24\frac{11}{16}d.$ in 1910, and $28\frac{1}{16}d.$ in 1912. The silver produced in the British Empire in 1913 was valued at £4,800,000.

Petroleum.

The world's production of crude oil in 1914 is estimated at 400,483,489 barrels of 42 gall., with invested capital of £500,000,000. The greatest producers are the United States, Russia, Mexico, and Rumania. The total production of the United States in 1914 was 265,762,535 barrels, or approximately 63 per cent. of the world's output. Russia produced 67,020,522 barrels. Mexico produced 21,188,427 barrels in 1914, and Rumania 12,826,579 barrels. The Dutch East Indies produced 12,705,208 barrels, British India 8,000,000 barrels, Galicia 5,033,350 barrels, Japan 2,738,378 barrels, Peru 1,917,802 barrels, Germany 995,76 barrels, Egypt 777,038 barrels, Trinidad 643,533 barrels, Canada 214,805 barrels, Italy 39,548 barrels, various other countries being responsible for the balance of 620,000 barrels.

The Miners of the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom in 1914 there were **1,133,746** persons employed at **2,988 coal mines.**

Of this number, 915,381, or 80·7 per cent., were employed below ground. Of the 218,365 surface workers, 6,576, or 3·01 per cent., were females. The number of young persons under 16 below ground in these mines was 53,402, or 5·83 per cent. of the underground workers; the total number of surface and underground workers under 16 was 77,304, or 6·82 per cent. of all workers. At **mines other than coal mines** 14,426, or 60·8 per cent., worked below ground, and of the 9,283 surface workers 148, or 1·6 per cent., were females. There were 78,908 **employed at quarries**, of whom 50,074 worked inside the actual pits or excavations, and 28,834 outside. In coal mines there were 1,219 **deaths** by accidents, in other than coal mines 23 deaths, and in quarries 95 deaths.

In the United States 723,000 persons were employed in coal mines; 643,170 in Germany; 202,000 in France, and 146,000 in Belgium.

COINAGE OF THE MINTS.

In 1913 the Royal Mint, London, issued £27,638,789 worth of gold coins; the Mints at Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, and Ottawa £9,211,209. The gold coinage of the United States in 1914 was £10,691,563. The gold coinage of the mints of the world in 1913 was £65,452,480, and the silver coinage £32,603,606. The United Kingdom coined £1,693,228 worth of silver in 1913, British Colonies and Dependencies £1,657,666 worth, and the Indian mints £11,415,003. The U.S. coined £1,016,764 worth of silver in 1914.

British gold coin to the value of £11,946,744 was imported into the United Kingdom in 1913, and £19,741,360 worth was exported.

In a report on the extent of the **iron ore resources of the world** which was presented at the eleventh International Geological Congress at Stockholm, it was estimated that the total weight of iron ore existing in deposits which have been more or less developed amounts to 22,408,000,000 tons, representing 10,192,000,000 tons of iron. This total, even were the present rate of output not exceeded on the average, would only be sufficient to supply the requirements of the world for considerably less than two centuries. The **actual resources** of the principal ore-producing countries are estimated to be, in the United States, 4,258,000,000 tons, the equivalent in metallic iron being 2,305,000,000 tons; in Germany, 3,877,000,000 tons, estimated to yield 1,360,000,000 tons of metallic iron; in the United Kingdom, 1,300,000,000 tons, equal to 455,000,000 tons of metal; in France, 3,300,000,000 tons, equal to 1,140,000,000 tons of metal; and in Spain, 711,000,000 tons, equal to 349,000,000 tons of metal.

In addition to these quantities which are estimated to exist in present workings, the **potential resources** of the world not yet developed are estimated to amount to 123,377,000,000 tons of ore representing 53,136,000,000 tons of iron, the principal deposits being in Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The **total quantity of pig iron produced in the world** amounted in 1905 to about **53,500,000 tons**, and in 1912 to about **72,000,000 tons**, the chief producers being the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, in the order stated. These countries between them are accountable for about 77 per cent. of the whole output.

It is noteworthy that whereas **the output of steel** in Germany has risen since 1908 from 11,006,000 tons to 17,024,000 tons, and in the United States from 14,023,000 tons to 31,251,000 tons, that of the United Kingdom has only risen from 5,389,000 tons to 6,903,000 tons. The steel production in France is stated to have been about 1,611,000 tons more in 1912 than in 1907; that of Austria-Hungary 965,000 tons more; and that of Belgium 978,000 tons more.

The quantity of steel produced by **the open-hearth process** in the United Kingdom (5,274,000 tons) is at present three and a half times that produced by **the Bessemer process** (1,522,000 tons). In Germany, on the other hand, the proportions are reversed, nearly three-fifths of the total production (9·8 million tons) consisting of Bessemer steel. In the United States the production of Bessemer steel is also exceeded by that of steel produced by the open-hearth process, and most of the new plant recently erected in that country is of the open-hearth variety.

Nearly the whole of the German steel is basic steel, the native ores being for the most part such as are suitable for the Gilchrist-Thomas process. Nine-tenths of the open-hearth steel produced in the United States is basic steel, whereas the entire output by the Bessemer process is acid steel. In the United Kingdom for various reasons acid steel is much in demand, and most of the steel produced, whether by the Bessemer or open-hearth process, is acid steel.

The large **importation of iron ores** (nearly one-third of the total quantity smelted) by this country is determined to a great extent by this demand, the greater part of the ores raised in the United Kingdom, with the exception of those obtained from Cumberland and Lancashire, containing too large a percentage of phosphorus to be available for the acid process.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON.

The following figures are taken from the last available Parliamentary Return drawn up by the Board of Trade and published in 1914:

Years.	Total Average Production. Tons Avoirdupois.	Per head. Cwts.	Total Average Consumption Tons Avoirdupois.	Per head. Cwts.
United Kingdom.				
1894-98 .	8,239,000	4·2	7,355,000	3·7
1899-03 .	8,785,000	4·2	7,799,000	3·8
1904-08 .	9,531,000	4·4	8,292,000	3·8
1911 . .	9,526,000	4·2	8,498,000	3·7
1912 . .	8,751,000	3·8	7,706,000	3·4
1913 . .	10,479,171	*	*	*
Canada.				
1904-8 .	483,000	1·5	579,000	1·8
1911 . .	819,000	2·3	1,010,000	2·9
1912 . .	906,000	2·5	1,181,000	3·2
United States.				
1894-98 .	9,230,000	2·6	9,138,000	2·6
1899-03 .	15,823,000	4·1	15,970,000	4·1
1904-08 .	21,300,000	5·0	21,490,000	5·0
1911 . .	23,650,000	5·1	23,676,000	5·1
1912 . .	29,727,000	6·2	29,578,000	6·6
Germany (including Luxemburg).				
1894-98 .	6,181,000	2·3	6,353,000	2·4
1899-03 .	8,479,000	3·0	8,614,000	3·0
1904-08 .	11,395,000	3·7	11,360,000	3·7
1911 . .	15,324,000	4·7	14,634,000	4·4
1912 . .	17,582,000	5·3	16,677,000	5·0
1913 . .	19,291,920	*	*	*
Russian Empire (excluding Finland).				
1894-98 .	1,649,000	0·3	1,758,000	0·3
1899-03 .	2,640,000	0·4	2,676,000	0·4
1904-08 .	2,745,000	0·4	2,734,000	0·4
1911 . .	3,526,000	0·4	3,580,000	0·4
1912 . .	4,119,000	0·5	4,226,000	0·5
France.				
1894-98 .	2,247,000	1·2	2,213,000	1·1
1899-03 .	2,543,000	1·3	2,549,000	1·3
1904-08 .	3,217,000	1·6	3,170,000	1·4
1911 . .	4,398,000	2·3	4,539,000	2·3
1912 . .	4,870,000	2·5	4,930,000	2·5
Austria-Hungary.				
1894-98 .	1,210,000	0·6	1,331,000	0·6
1899-03 .	1,420,000	0·6	1,467,000	0·6
1904-08 .	1,647,000	0·7	1,704,000	0·7
1911 . .	2,081,000	0·8	2,118,000	0·9
1912 . .	1,732,000	*	*	*
Belgium.				
1894-98 .	909,000	2·8	1,167,000	3·6
1899-03 .	1,002,000	3·0	1,269,000	3·8
1904-08 .	1,309,000	3·6	1,787,000	5·0
1911 . .	2,013,000	5 3	2,684,000	7·1
1912 . .	2,264,000	6·0	3,018,000	8·0
Sweden.				
1894-98 .	490,000	2·0	451,000	1·8
1899-03 .	511,000	2·0	477,000	1·9
1904-08 .	562,000	2·1	516,000	1·9
1911 . .	624,000	2·2	552,000	2·1
1912 . .	689,000	2·5	577,000	2·1
Spain.				
1894-98 .	131,000	0·1	104,000	0·1
1899-03 .	179,000	0·2	146,000	0·2
1904-08 .	331,000	0·3	301,000	0·3
1911 . .	402,000	0·4	369,000	0·3
1912 . .	*	*	*	*

* Figures not yet available.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

THE OUTPUT OF THE LOOMS AND SPINDLES OF THE WORLD.

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, with a view to affording some indication as to their general progress. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects :—

1. The sources of supply of raw material.
2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

It does not appear that any attempt to present such figures as this article does in a concise form, has been made before; and the compilation of these tables has involved a good deal of special investigation of official records, British and foreign. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader to grasp the important and salient points connected with this branch of industry, the most important of any existing in this country from the point of view of its foreign trade.

COTTON.

Out of an annual crop now ranging between 19,000,000 and 21,000,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about two-thirds. India is responsible for a further average amount of 3,500,000 bales (of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another 1,400,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

The following table sets out the American and other crops at various dates during the past 20 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively. It may be noted that prior to the past year, for over half a century, the statistics were compiled to cover the twelve months ending Aug. 31st. It has now been decided to end the cotton year with July, so that the figures for 1914-15 are on a slightly different basis from those for previous years.

Production and Consumption of Cotton.

	1884-5.	1894-5.	1904-5.	1914-15.
	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)
Production—				
United States .	5,136	9,640	13,420	14,766
Other countries	2,101	2,978	4,464	4,777
Total . .	7,237	12,618	17,884	19,543
Consumption—				
Great Britain .	2,746	3,250	3,620	3,000
Continent . .	2,604	4,030	5,148	3,250
United States .	1,527	2,743	4,310	5,806
Other countries	567	1,520	2,534	3,861
Total . .	7,444	11,543	15,612	16,917

It is important to note that owing to the existence of war in 1914-15, the world's consumption of cotton has so decidedly fallen off as to leave a large surplus of production. This is clear from the following comparison of consumption for 1913-14 with that of 1914-15, both years' figures being for the twelve months ending with July, so that in one case the war was practically without effect, while in the other it was continuously in progress :—

	1913-14 (1,000 Bales).	1914-15 (1,000 Bales).
Great Britain . .	4,300	3,000
Continent . . .	6,000	3,250
United States . .	5,680	5,806
Other countries .	3,878	3,861
Total . . .	19,858	15,917

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount of the American cotton crop over a series of years :—

American Cotton Crop.

	1,000 Bales.		1,000 Bales.
1883-4 . .	5,714	1909-10 . .	10,651
1893-4 . .	7,527	1910-11 . .	12,132
1899-1900 . .	9,439	1911-12 . .	16,043
1905-6 . .	11,320	1912-13 . .	14,128
1906-7 . .	13,551	1913-14 . .	14,494
1907-8 . .	11,582	1914-15 . .	14,766

American home requirements have on the whole very greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

American Cotton taken for Consumption.

Year ended Aug. 31st.	Northern Mills.	Southern Mills.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1896 . .	1,660,271	904,701	2,504,972
1898 . .	2,211,740	1,231,841	3,443,581
1900 . .	2,068,300	1,597,112	3,665,412
1902 . .	2,050,774	1,937,971	3,988,745
1904 . .	2,137,369	2,007,509	4,144,878
1906 . .	2,453,498	2,398,404	4,852,352
1908 . .	2,007,422	2,234,395	4,241,817
1910 . .	2,265,414	2,267,358	4,532,772
1911 . .	2,214,180	2,369,827	4,584,007
1912 . .	2,587,858	2,622,056	5,209,914
1913 . .	2,681,804	2,849,524	5,531,328
1914* . .	2,701,479	2,978,533	5,680,012
1915* . .	2,768,415	3,037,280	5,805,695

* Year ended July 31st.

The significance of the second table lies in the increasing superiority of the Southern mills, the output of which first exceeded those of the Northern in 1908. The margin has since steadily increased.

Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers.

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the relative position of British and foreign cotton manufacturers at different dates. The following estimate has been prepared by the *New York Chronicle*, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 44 years.

The World's Cotton Spindles.

	U.K.	Continent.	U.S.	Other Countries.	Approximate Total.
	Million spindles.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil spin.
1870	37¾	13	7	—	57¾
1880	44½	21	10½	2	78
1890	44½	26	14	4	88½
1900	46	32	19	7	104
1905	48½	35	24	8½	116
1910	56	39	29	10	134
1911	56	41	29	11	137
1912	57	42	30	11	140
1913	57	43	31	11	142
1914	57	43	32	12	144
1915	57	43	32	12	144

It is evident from these figures that the output power of the world was last year stationary. That of the United Kingdom, though it is still much larger than in any other part of the world, has not expanded for several years past, and that of the Continent very little. In normal times, however, this has not prevented a steadily increasing demand for the raw material, so that equilibrium between them will be difficult to maintain when the war has ceased, and the consumption of cotton automatically increases with the growth of the world's population. No effective remedy can be looked for apart from a considerable growth in production, and it is therefore important to consider what prospects there are of such a development.

United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing.

Naturally attention must first be directed to the probability of a larger output from the United States, which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful. While a larger area is being planted in the United States, every year, the yield per acre has on the whole decreased. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past fifteen years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

Cotton Manufactures in various Countries.

The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures. Taking cotton yarn first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 14 years. Statistics for the two latter countries for 1914 are not available.

Value of Exports of Cotton Yarn.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
1901	7,977	1,425	158
1902	7,404	1,585	127
1903	7,407	1,625	182
1904	8,955	1,492	270
1905	10,318	1,705	759
1906	11,836	1,605	732
1907	15,417	1,895	754
1908	12,844	1,825	388
1909	11,822	2,450	400
1910	13,338	2,740	600
1911	15,663	2,960	645
1912	16,223	3,205	671
1913	15,007	3,055	904
1914	11,973	—	—

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a fluctuating tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany, statistics for which are of course not available for 1914, and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards cotton manufactures, figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn. French and German statistics for 1914 are not available.

Value of Exports of Cotton Piece Goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	France.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£,1000)
1901	65,708	10,990	4,054	7,054
1902	65,054	12,960	4,702	7,042
1903	55,267	13,181	5,543	7,238
1904	64,078	16,085	5,495	8,398
1905	70,821	19,010	9,333	10,181
1906	75,372	19,625	10,589	12,269
1907	81,048	21,600	6,461	14,088
1908	70,231	17,510	5,237	11,768
1909	68,280	16,085	6,376	13,279
1910	78,685	18,255	6,679	13,126
1911	90,513	19,495	8,172	13,354
1912	91,624	21,080	7,350	15,389
1913	97,820	22,325	9,611	14,697
1914	79,183	—	10,293	—

WOOL.

While cotton is only grown in semi-tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however, an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator and the Arctic circles, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. The Australian merino, which is particularly fine and soft, now bulks largest in the imports, but South America is a good second to Australia as a wool-growing country.

The atmospheric and pasturage conditions of South Africa, however, promise for it a great future as a foremost wool-producing country. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabric is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence **the world's sources of supply** are, apart from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. The relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be seen from the following table. No figures are given for 1914, as, owing to war conditions, they would be of little value.

Imports into Europe and North America of Extra European Wool.

	Australasian.	Cape.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total
	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.
1900	1,437	131	396	455	2,419
1901	1,719	214	533	395	2,861
1902	1,654	245	468	427	2,794
1903	1,442	229	538	480	2,689
1904	1,423	206	443	518	2,590
1905	1,693	219	448	520	2,880
1906	1,750	229	442	626	3,047
1907	2,190	306	474	581	3,551
1908	1,971	291	476	435	3,173
1909	2,328	400	482	626	3,836
1910	2,442	361	435	593	3,831
1911	2,500	382	467	587	3,936
1912	2,463	463	497	430	3,853
1913	2,296	484	437	503	3,720

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen industries exist on a limited scale, the manufacturers are dependent upon the domestic supply.

The foregoing table shows the **immense predominance of Australasia as a wool producer.** In good years it is responsible for about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion exceeds one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is liable to be **a dearth of wool**, the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals **the cause of that dearth.** It was the prolonged drought in Australia which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Australian supplies have now regained, and even exceeded, the level of the years before the drought. Irrigation on a large scale will probably minimise the danger of drought, and an average equality between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbable event of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from thence do not show on the whole an increasing tendency.

Importation of Colonial Wool.

A broad survey of the expansion in Colonial wool supplies during the last half-century, and of the variations which have taken place in prices, is shown in the following table, which gives the imports of Colonial wool into England and America :—

Year.	Australasian Bales.	Cape Bales.	Total Colonial Bales.	Average value per bale.	Total value.
				£ s. d.	£
1860	187,000	79,000	266,000	25 15 0	6,850,000
1870	546,000	152,000	698,000	16 15 0	11,691,000
1880	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	20 5 0	22,032,000
1885	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14 0 0	17,948,000
1890	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,000	14 15 0	25,060,000
1895	2,001,000	269,000	2,270,000	11 0 0	24,970,000
1900	1,456,000	140,000	1,596,000	13 10 0	21,546,000
1904	1,371,000	201,000	1,572,000	14 10 0	22,794,000
1905	1,633,000	209,000	1,842,000	15 15 0	29,011,000
1906	1,833,000	238,000	2,071,000	17 0 0	35,207,000
1907	2,103,000	287,000	2,390,000	16 5 0	39,435,000
1908	2,072,000	276,000	2,348,000	13 5 0	31,111,000
1909	2,296,000	380,000	2,676,000	15 0 0	40,140,000
1910	2,411,000	377,000	2,788,000	16 5 0	45,305,000
1911	2,524,000	376,000	2,900,000	15 0 0	43,500,000
1912	2,463,000	463,000	2,926,000	15 0 0	43,890,000
1913	2,296,000	484,000	2,780,000	16 10 0	45,870,000
1914	2,332,000	499,000	2,831,000	17 0 0	48,127,000

It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached a maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record up to date. Since then, with fluctuations, due to market causes, into which it is not now necessary to enter, imports declined until 1904, since when there has again been, though with some fluctuations, an upward movement, and the total of 1895 has now for seven years been exceeded. Prices have risen considerably during recent years, as consumption is on the whole increasing with the growth of the world's population. In all industries connected with wool, high prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom.

As showing how production in the United Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity or abundance of supplies, the following table is of interest:

Average.	Domestic Clip (Estimated).	Imports.	Exports.	Left for Home Cons'p'n.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1861-70 .	150	220	87	283
1871-80 .	156	381	186	351
1881-90 .	134	578	322	390
1891-95 .	146	744	399	491
1896-1900	139	701	318	522
1901-5 .	134	656	313	477
1908 . .	134	755	365	524
1909 . .	142	848	454	536
1910 . .	143	843	373	613
1911 . .	136	832	353	633
1912 . .	133	837	360	610
1913 . .	125	826	353	573
1914 . .	130	990	182	838

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption is, on the whole, gradually decreasing, owing to concentration of labour in urban districts, and to increasing supplies from abroad.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1901 . . .	3,488	2,815	969
1902 . . .	3,531	3,125	1,371
1903 . . .	4,198	2,956	1,410
1904 . . .	4,209	3,286	1,235
1905 . . .	4,244	3,176	1,659
1906 . . .	5,340	2,955	2,134
1907 . . .	5,758	3,765	2,806
1908 . . .	4,009	3,305	1,905
1909 . . .	5,004	3,010	2,799
1910 . . .	4,967	3,875	3,048
1911 . . .	5,933	4,405	3,154
1912 . . .	5,314	4,210	3,541
1913 . . .	4,994	4,530	3,859
1914 . . .	3,420	—	—

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see how differerent countries are faring in the matter of exports. The preceding table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively. For 1914 figures for the two latter countries are not available.

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and until recently it seemed not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom would lose the leading place. The war is, however, seriously affecting German exports, though the full extent to which they have declined we have, at present, no means of determining. The reason for the increase of foreign competition is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.

Turning to the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures, the following table includes the same three countries as in the last table, with the addition of the United States. French and German figures for 1914 are not available. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.
	£1,000	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1901 .	14,237	10,630	8,544	309
1902 .	15,261	13,345	8,810	302
1903 .	15,864	12,075	8,735	344
1904 .	17,993	12,480	8,412	398
1905 .	19,507	14,685	7,736	419
1906 .	20,585	13,310	8,957	424
1907 .	22,154	14,275	9,820	444
1908 .	19,154	12,935	7,844	394
1909 .	20,646	12,775	8,483	473
1910 .	25,080	13,165	8,500	474
1911 .	25,338	13,120	7,680	459
1912 .	26,064	12,670	7,627	507
1913 .	25,987	13,545	8,450	740
1914 .	22,822	—	—	958

Here again the British have a superiority, but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of machinery until recently hampered the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that this trade largely depends upon fashion as well as on the cost of the raw material and on general trade conditions. With all allowances, however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their

own against foreign competitors. The Germans have shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade, though whether they will be able to retain it seems at present rather doubtful. The speciality of France in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing quantity. British superiority is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions.

JUTE.

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and the crop of course varies from year to year. Nearly the whole jute area in British India lies in Bengal. The estimated yield of jute in 1908-9 was, as will be seen from the table below, much under the average, but there has since been decided improvement. The total consumption of the whole world is estimated from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales, of which nearly half are used in India itself. This is an increase of about 40 per cent. as compared with 1904. The jute industry is now a very important economic factor in British India. The following are particulars for the past ten years of the

Indian Jute Crop.

1906-7 . . .	9,860,000 bales.
1907-8 . . .	6,187,500 ,,
1908-9 . . .	6,310,800 ,,
1909-10 . . .	8,818,000 ,,
1910-11 . . .	7,954,000 ,,
1911-12 . . .	9,426,000 ,,
1912-13 . . .	9,843,000 ,,
1913-14 . . .	9,775,000 ,,
1914-15 . . .	10,531,500 ,,
1915-16 (estimated)	7,095,000 ,,

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1901 . .	2,658	434
1902 . .	2,438	442
1903 . .	2,579	460
1904 . .	2,531	549
1905 . .	2,680	617
1906 . .	3,463	804
1907 . .	3,980	786
1908 . .	2,860	450
1909 . .	2,250	481
1910 . .	2,217	607
1911 . .	2,261	657
1912 . .	2,676	948
1913 . .	3,332	1,004
1914 . .	2,753	—

LINEN.

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly important, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade, and it has also to be borne in mind that the French figures include hemp exports.

Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1901 . .	5,020	1,096
1902 . .	5,430	1,477
1903 . .	5,540	1,203
1904 . .	5,732	1,681
1905 . .	6,340	1,627
1906 . .	7,001	2,033
1907 . .	7,345	2,414
1909 . .	7,545	2,189
1910 . .	8,280	2,049
1911 . .	7,842	2,090
1912 . .	8,416	2,193
1913 . .	8,247	2,973
1914 . .	7,689	—

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Though the rubber industry is not a new one, the advent of motors has so changed the trade as to make it practically a modern enterprise. Up to 1875, or thereabouts, about 5,000 tons of caoutchouc sufficed for the world's requirements, and this moderate quantity was manipulated and turned into the manufactured article by a hundred and fifty rubber factories in Europe and America. The raw material came chiefly from South America, where it was collected from the native forests, and the idea of supplementing the quantity by cultivated rubber existed in the minds of few people. The estimated annual consumption of rubber, owing to the development of the electrical industry and introduction of motor and cycle tires, is now about 120,000 tons and to meet such a demand the rubber tree is being cultivated in every part of the tropical world suitable for its culture, as rapidly as can be done. Public companies have acquired and developed rubber estates in Ceylon, Java, Samoa, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Africa. Of late the price of rubber has risen somewhat, after a considerable fall, but as many of the plantation companies have been able to reduce working expenses, the present tendency of profits and dividends is in the direction of increase. The ultimate outlook is that the demand will expand at least as fast as the supply. No substitute, which can be applied equally well to all the purposes for which rubber is used, has yet appeared upon the market, but in any case the margin of profit on natural rubber ought to be large enough to allow of a diminution of price and yet attract capital. The various forms of rubber made are sheet, biscuit, crepe, worm, lace, flake, and scrap rubber. The importation of raw rubber into the United Kingdom averaged for the years 1898-1904 some 450,000 cwt., but the figures for 1914 show an importation of 1,352,500 cwts.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1915.
THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING 1914, AND (U.K.) 1914-15.
SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.
BRITISH SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING.

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The extended information hitherto given in the ANNUAL is not, in the public interest, published for 1915.]

The total number of **steamships** and **sailing-vessels** of the world, of 100 tons and upwards in the Register Book issued July 1st, 1915, was **30,720**, of **49,261,769 tons.**

The number of steamships was 24,508, having a gross tonnage of 45,729,208.

The number of sailing-vessels was 6,212, with a net tonnage of 3,532,561.

The World's Steamships and Sailing-Vessels, 1915.

Flag.	Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		Steamships and Sailing-vessels.	
	No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Net.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
British: United Kingdom	8,675	19,235,705	610	305,663	9,285	19,541,368
British: *Colonies	1,543	1,595,213	525	137,487	2,068	1,732,700
British: Total	10,218	20,830,918	1,135	443,150	11,353	21,274,068
American (United States): Sea	1,233	2,579,645	1,347	943,288	2,580	3,522,933
American (United States): *Northern Lakes	569	2,231,074	31	92,323	600	2,323,397
American (United States): Philippine Islands	61	44,029	8	2,280	69	46,309
American (United States): Total	1,863	4,854,748	1,386	1,037,891	3,249	5,892,639
Argentine	245	188,771	72	33,762	317	222,533
Austro-Hungarian	422	1,016,695	11	1,515	433	1,018,210
Belgian	159	269,252	5	7,175	164	276,427
Brazilian	391	302,513	52	14,901	443	317,414
Chilian	93	100,320	30	28,272	123	128,592
Chinese	79	97,536	2	543	81	98,079
Cuban	42	35,395	6	2,487	48	37,882
Danish	586	803,701	249	51,295	835	854,996
†Dutch	710	1,498,519	99	24,028	809	1,522,547
French	1,016	1,909,609	523	376,119	1,539	2,285,728
German	1,897	4,419,167	269	286,860	2,166	4,706,027
†Greek	433	892,991	77	15,734	510	908,725
Italian	655	1,513,631	522	222,914	1,177	1,736,545
‡Japanese	1,155	1,826,068	—	—	1,155	1,826,068
Mexican	42	39,294	10	3,388	52	42,682
Norwegian	1,658	1,977,809	516	551,379	2,174	2,529,188
Peruvian	18	28,608	48	25,141	66	53,749
Portuguese	104	92,425	102	30,301	206	122,726
Rumanian	33	54,210	1	393	34	54,603
*†Russian	744	851,951	512	202,811	1,256	1,054,762
Spanish	588	885,755	54	13,449	642	899,204
Swedish	1,090	1,021,796	372	101,087	1,462	1,122,883
†Turkish	145	115,342	67	17,820	212	133,162
Uruguayan	40	36,561	12	11,179	52	47,740
Other countries	82	65,623	80	28,967	162	94,590
Total	24,508	45,729,208	6,212	3,532,561	30,720	49,261,769

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor *wooden* vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing-vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing-vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

The World's Shipbuilding, 1914.

The following table shows the number of merchant and other vessels (not warships) of 100 tons and above launched in the United Kingdom and abroad during 1914:—

Country.	Merchant Vessels, etc.	
	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	656	1,683,553
British Colonies	80	47,534
British Total	736	1,731,087
*America, United States of	94	200,762
†Austria-Hungary	11	34,335
Denmark	25	32,815
France	33	114,052
†Germany	89	387,192
Holland	130	118,153
Italy	47	42,981
Japan	32	85,861
Norway	61	54,204
Other Countries	61	51,311
Foreign Total	583	1,121,666
World's Total	1,319	2,852,753

* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., a considerable portion (10 vessels of 37,825 tons) were built for service on the Great Lakes.

† The figures are compiled from returns received before the commencement of the war.

The **largest steamers launched during 1914** were the following:—

	Tons gross.	Built in.
Bismarck	56,000	Germany.
Britannic	47,500	U.K.
Statendam	32,500	,,
Belgenland	26,500	,,

Of the total output in the United Kingdom, 75⅝ per cent., or 1,273,530 tons, has been built for registration in the United Kingdom.

The amount of tonnage launched for other countries during 1914 was 410,023 tons, forming 24¼ per cent. of the total output, as compared with over 21½ per cent. in 1913, nearly 24 per cent. in 1912, 22⅔ per cent. in 1911, 19½ per cent. in 1910, 24⅝ per cent. in 1909, 40 per cent. in 1908, and 34 per cent. in 1907. Holland has provided the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom — viz. 15 vessels of 88,097 tons (nearly 5¼ per cent. of the total output). Norway occupies the second position with 67,827 tons, being followed by Greece (41,543 tons), the British Colonies (36,736 tons), and Belgium (35,951 tons).

Of the tonnage launched in the world during 1914, the United Kingdom has acquired 45·2 per cent.; while 59 per cent. was launched in the United Kingdom. If, however, only seagoing merchant steamers of 3,000 tons gross and upwards be taken into account, out of the total of 360 such steamers, of 2,226,683 tons, launched in the world, 64 per cent. of the tonnage was launched in the United Kingdom.

Of the vessels launched during 1914, 622 of 1,732,347 tons (including 106 vessels of 419,526 tons launched outside the United Kingdom), have been built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book.

Shipbuilding Returns, 1915.

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1915, there were 432 merchant vessels, of 1,536,177 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom, divided as follows:—

Steam, 429 ships; tonnage, 1,535,507.
Sail, 3 ,, ,, 670.

Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in 1914.

Steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1914, of 100 tons register and upwards.

Flag.	Total.	
	No.	Tons.
British { United Kingdom	225	424,390
British { Colonies	49	28,323
America, United States of	78	70,703
Austro-Hungarian	6	8,741
Danish	20	23,316
Dutch	10	16,832
French	38	31,832
German	37	95,416
Italian	21	22,720
Japanese	22	28,897
Norwegian	71	75,263
Russian	19	21,769
Spanish	7	10,811
Swedish	35	35,271
Other European Countries	16	18,634
Central and South America	11	12,334
Other Countries	2	882
	667	926,134

Of the vessels lost, 37 were abandoned at sea; 13 were condemned; 20 were burnt; 60 foundered; 56 were missing; 57 were lost by collision; 162 were sunk by warships or by mines; and 258 were wrecked. Besides these, 99 vessels of 128,978 tons were broken up, dismantled, etc., in consequence of old age or on account of their not being deemed fit for profitable navigation.

Mercantile Marine of the World at the Outbreak of the War.

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels of 100 tons gross and upwards of the mercantile marine of the various countries at the outbreak of the war was as follows:

Country.	Number.	Total Tonnage (Gross for Steamers, Net for Sailing Vessels).
British Empire:		
United Kingdom	9,214	18,696,237
Colonies	2,073	1,735,306
France	1,552	2,201,164
Germany	2,321	5,082,061
Italy	1,114	1,521,942
Austria-Hungary	427	1,011,414
Norway	2,191	2,457,890
Sweden	1,436	1,047,270
Denmark	811	762,054
United States:		
Sea	2,696	2,998,457
Northern Lakes	627	2,382,690
Philippine Islands	77	46,489

British Steamship Companies with a tonnage of over 50,000 in 1915.

LINE.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Av. Size—Tons.
1. British India	144	689,810	4,790
2. Ellerman Lines, Ltd. (including Bucknall's)	138	642,561	4,656
3. White Star Line	40	566,067	14,151
4. P. & O. Company	67	550,407	8,215
5. Alfred Holt & Co.	77	520,333	6,757
6. Furness Line	124	433,513	3,496
7. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company	63	353,688	5,614
8. Union-Castle Line	47	346,882	7,380
9. Cunard Line	27	344,057	12,743
10. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.	100	326,226	3,262
11. Leyland Line	48	304,231	6,338
12. T. & J. Harrison.	58	300,433	5,180
13. City Line	43	261,266	6,076
14. Clan Line	57	260,159	4,564
15. Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	43	245,364	5,706
16. Canadian Pacific Railway	72	220,000	3,055
17. Pacific Steam Navigation Company	37	212,967	5,756
18. Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.	91	212,012	2,330
19. Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd.	42	196,198	4,671
20. R. Ropner & Co.	55	189,346	3,443
21. Shaw Savill & Albion Company	20	186,264	9,313
22. Allan Line	19	170,780	8,988
23. Maclay & M'Intyre	48	169,398	3,529
24. Prince Line	42	166,969	3,975
25. Hain Steamship Company, Ltd.	39	145,268	3,725
26. New Zealand Shipping Company	18	144,149	8,008
27. C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd.	39	143,796	3,687
28. Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Ltd.	35	141,028	4,029
29. Andrew Weir & Co.	30	140,182	4,672
30. Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.	29	139,866	4,823
31. Atlantic Transport Line	17	137,445	8,085
32. Moor Line	35	128,148	3,661
33. Burrell & Sons	28	122,629	4,380
34. Anchor Line	15	118,817	7,921
35. Federal Steam Navigation Company	15	117,023	7,801
36. Booth Line	28	115,800	4,136
37. Evan Thomas, Radcliffe & Co.	27	114,033	4,223
38. Orient Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.	10	111,391	11,139
39. Nelson, H. & W.	16	108,239	6,765
40. James Westoll	38	97,159	2,557
41. Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.	40	94,887	2,372
42. Dominion Line	11	91,378	8,307
43. Gow, Harrison & Co.	18	88,304	4,905
44. Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd.	19	87,506	4,606
45. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., Ltd.	18	84,731	4,707
46. Brocklebank, Thomas & Jno., Ltd.	12	81,802	6,817
47. Hogarth & Sons	23	81,200	3,530
48. Tatem Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.	18	79,566	4,420
49. West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	23	79,530	5,860
50. Johnston Line	18	79,191	4,400
51. Houston Line	20	78,970	3,949
52. Donaldson Line	14	77,867	5,562
53. Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.	17	77,477	4,557
54. Manchester Liners, Ltd.	16	74,908	4,682
55. Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	20	74,802	3,740
56. Lane & Macandrew	17	73,694	4,335
57. London & Northern S.S. Company, Ltd.	22	72,633	3,302
58. Constantine & Pickering Steamship Co.	31	69,282	2,235
59. Larrinaga & Co.	15	68,361	4,558
60. Bibby Line	8	62,934	7,867
61. John Cory & Sons, Ltd.	21	62,870	2,994
62. Nitrate Producers' Steamship Company, Ltd.	11	62,327	5,666
63. Gardiner, Jas., & Co.	14	61,728	4,409
64. Jones, D. & C. T., Steamship Company, Ltd.	15	60,987	4,066
65. Harris & Dixon	14	58,851	4,204
66. General Steam Navigation Company	49	57,955	1,183
67. Indra Line, Ltd.	13	57,704	4,438
68. Henderson Line	10	57,494	5,749
69. Thomas, W., Sons & Co., Ltd., London	17	57,326	3,392
70. Head Line	18	56,975	3,165
71. Ben Line	17	56,576	3,328
72. Harrison, J. & C., Ltd.	12	56,496	4,708
73. Mercantile Steamship Company, Ltd.	14	55,135	3,938
74. Strick, Frank C., & Co., Ltd.	16	54,418	3,401

Shipbuilding in the United Kingdom, 1914.

Name of Builders.	No. of Ships.	B.T. Gross Tons.	Average Size of Vessel—Tons.
Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Glasgow and Irvine	11	182,759	16,614
Russell & Co., Port Glasgow	15	78,015	5,201
Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., Belfast	9	75,188	8,354
*Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd.	16	70,445	4,403
Wm. Gray & Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool	16	70,198	4,388
Wm. Doxford & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland	13	62,928	4,840
Irvine's Shipbuilding Co,, Ltd., W. Hartlepool	13	54,366	4,182
Northumberland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	9	42,130	4,681
Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland	7	40,796	5,828
*Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co., Ltd., Jarrow	7	40,699	5,814
Barclay, Curle & Co , Ltd., Whiteinch	5	40,267	8,053
C. Connell & Co., Ltd., Scotstoun	7	39,914	5,702
*Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.	7	37,724	5,389
Scott's Shipbuilding & Eng. Co., Ltd., Greenock	6	37,571	6,262
Ropner & Sons, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees	13	35,317	2,717
Alex. Stephen & Sons, Ltd., Linthouse	5	34,966	6,993
*Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead	6	34,407	5,734
J. Readhead & Sons, South Shields	8	33,841	4,230
*R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Hebburn	4	32,110	8,028
Earle's Shipbuilding and Eng. Co., Ltd., Hull	7	30,059	4,437
Richardson, Duck & Co., Stockton-on-Tees	7	29,885	4,269
Wm. Denny & Bros., Dumbarton	16	28,800	1,800
Sunderland Shipbuilding Co., Sunderland	7	25,374	3,625
J. L. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland	6	25,010	4,168
D. and W. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Partick	4	24,823	6,206
Sir Raylton Dixon & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough	5	23,444	4,689
Short Bros., Ltd., Sunderland	4	20,964	5,241
Caird & Co., Ltd., Greenock	2	20,270	10,135
Tyne Iron Shipbuilding Co., Willington Quay	5	19,628	3,925
Greenock & Grangemouth Dockyard Co.	6	19,103	3,184
Wm. Pickersgill & Sons, Sunderland	4	18,589	4,647
Bartram & Sons, Sunderland	4	18,106	4,526
Craig, Taylor & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees	6	17,827	2,971
Wm. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow	3	17,316	5,772
A. McMillan & Son, Dumbarton	3	17,222	5,741
John Blumer & Co., Sunderland	5	15,344	3,069
Dunlop, Bremner & Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow	7	14,363	2,052.
Wm. Dobson & Co., Newcastle	4	14,350	3,588
John Priestman & Co., Sunderland	4	13,417	3,354
Smith's Dock Co., Ltd., North Shields	35	13,251	379
Wood, Skinner & Co., Newcastle	6	12,884	2,147
North of Ireland Co., Londonderry	4	12,225	3,056
Robert Thompson & Sons, Sunderland	4	11,714	2,929
Osbourne Graham & Co., Hylton	8	11,553	1,444
Cochrane & Sons, Selby	39	11,057	284
Ramage & Ferguson, Ltd., Leith	3	10,436	3,479

* Exclusive of war vessels.

Numbers of Seamen.

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was :—

	1900.	1909.	1912.	1913.
British	174,532	198,474	208,635	212,570
Lascars and Asiatics	36,023	43,960	30,760	46,848
Foreigners	36,893	31,873	47,211	32,639
Total	247,448	274,307	286,806	292,057

The number employed in sailing vessels is 17,783 and in steamers 269,023; 205,960 are employed in vessels engaged in the foreign trade, 70,622 in the home trade, and 10,244 in vessels partly engaged in both.

The number of British seamen in British ships in '93 was 186,628. From '93 to 1901 the number steadily declined to 172,912; then it began to rise again, and reached the highest figure yet recorded, 212,570, in 1913.

The Year's Shipping, 1914.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during 1914, amounted to 43,148,339 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 56,001,948 tons, as against 49,064,233 tons entered, and 67,819,701 tons cleared, during 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered, with cargoes, during 1914, amounted to 36,732,418 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 34,282,349 tons.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

The International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, which was convened by the Government in the autumn of 1913, adopted in January a Convention for recommendation to the various Powers taking part in it. Signatures were affixed by the Plenipotentiaries of

the following States:—The British Empire (including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, which were separately represented), Germany, France, the United States of America, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark.

The recommendations of the Convention, which were summarised in the ANNUAL for 1915, were embodied in a Bill (Merchant Shipping [Convention] Bill), which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 10th, 1914, and were to have taken effect on July 1st, 1915, but by Order in Council of June 1915 were postponed from coming into operation until Jan. 1st, 1916.

Principal shipping disasters during the last half-century:

	Lives Lost.
Italian liner *Ancona*, torpedoed by German submarine, Nov. 1915	257
Cunard steamer *Lusitania*, torpedoed by German submarine, May 7th, 1915	1,198
Elder Line steamer *Falaba*, torpedoed by German submarine, March 28th, 1915	104
Canadian Pacific steamer *Empress of Ireland*, sunk in collision in the St. Lawrence (May, 1914)	1,012
Emigrant steamer *Volturno*, burned in mid-Atlantic (Oct., 1913)	126
White Star liner *Titanic*, on maiden voyage, struck iceberg in Atlantic and sank (April 11th, 1912)	1,503
French steamer *General Chanzy*, lost off Minorca (Feb., 1910)	200
Blue Anchor liner *Waratah*, vanished off Durban (Sept., 1909)	211
Steamer *Taish*, sunk off Japanese coast (Nov., 1908)	150
Japanese steamer *Mutsu Maru*, sunk in collision near Hakodate (March, 1908)	300
Ellerman steamer *Sardinia*, burned in Mediterranean (Nov., 1908)	123
Mahsousseh steamer *Kaptan*, foundered in North Sea (Nov., 1907)	110
Steamer *Berlin*, lost off the Hook of Holland (Feb., 1907)	128
Italian emigrant ship *Sirio*, wrecked on the Spanish coast (Aug., 1906)	300
Railway steamer *Hilda*, wrecked off St. Malo (Nov., 1905)	128
Emigrant steamer *Norge*, wrecked on Rockall Reef (June, 1904)	637
Excursion steamer *General Slocum*, burnt at New York (June, 1904)	1,000
Excursion steamer *Stella*, lost off Alderney (Sept., 1899)	105
French liner *La Bourgogne*, sunk in collision off Nova Scotia (July, 1898)	545
Atlantic Transport liner *Mohegan*, wrecked on the Manacles off Cornwall (Oct., 1898)	107
German liner *Elbe*, sunk in collision off Lowestoft (April, 1896)	334
Drummond Castle, wrecked off Ushant (June, 1896)	247
North-German Lloyd steamer *Salier*, wrecked off Cape Corrubedo, Spain (Dec., 1896)	280
Pacific Company's liner *Colima*, wrecked off south-west coast of Mexico (May, 1895)	108
Emigrant steamer *Utopia*, sunk in collision off Gibraltar (March, 1891)	564
Shanghai, burned near Ching Kiang (Dec., 1890)	300
English steamer *Seaham* and Spanish steamer *Gijon*, sunk by collision in fog off Cape Finisterre (July, 1884)	(about) 130
Steamer *Cimbria*, sunk off Dutch coast (Jan., 1883)	454
Excursion steamer *Princess Alice*, lost in Thames collision (Sept., 1878)	700
Great Queensland, vanished off Finisterre (July, 1876)	569
Cospatrick, burned on voyage with emigrants to New Zealand (Nov., 1874)	470
Liner *Atlantic*, lost off Sambro (Apl., 1873)	560
Steamer *Cambria*, lost in storm off Inishtrahull Island (Oct., 1870)	170
Steamer *London*, foundered in the Bay of Biscay (Jan., 1866)	200

LLOYD'S.

(Royal Exchange, E.C.)

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd towards the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. In 1773 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, took rooms on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. In 1870 an **Act of Incorporation** was applied for, and obtained in '71. This Act has been partly repealed and amended by a further Act obtained in 1911 under which the objects of the Society are defined as: "The carrying on by members of the Society of the business of insurance of every description, including guarantee business; the advancement and protection of the interests of members of the Society in connection with the business carried on by them as members of the Society and in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight and other insurable property or insurable interests or otherwise; the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information; the doing of all things incidental or conducive to the fulfilment of the objects of the Society." To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1,500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains an **extensive system of signal stations** for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. **An inquiry office** is also maintained, where the relations of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "**Lloyd's List**," published daily, the Corporation publish "**Lloyd's Weekly Index**" every Thursday, "**Lloyd's Calendar**" annually in November for the ensuing year, *Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels*, and *Lloyd's Prize Cases, etc.* A "**Captains' Register**" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of maritime casualty losses and serious casualties is kept in the "**Casualty Book**," originally known as the "Loss Book."

The **medal of the Society** is presented to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea; and the **Medal for Meritorious Services** is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes. In 1803 "**Lloyd's Patriotic Fund**" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war,

This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's, the chairman being Mr. Herbert de Rougemont.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. **Members of Lloyd's** may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual **subscribers and associates**. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport risks at least £5,000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The Committee some years ago adopted a system under which separate security, applicable only to claims on fire policies and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is required from members on their admission, and members who engage in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, generally furnished similar security. A system was also instituted under which all underwriting moneys are held in trust for underwriting purposes only; and underwriters' accounts are annually audited by approved accountants who certify as to the solvency of the underwriter. **Non-Marine insurance** business transacted at Lloyd's is subject to the Assurance Companies Act of 1909, and since July 1st, 1910, when that Act came into force, every member of Lloyd's, without exception, undertaking such non-marine business, has complied with its requirements, which are as follows: (*a*) "All premiums received by or on behalf of the underwriter in respect of fire and accident insurance or reinsurance business carried on by him, either alone or in conjunction with any other insurance business for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule, shall without any apportionment be placed in a trust fund in accordance with the provisions of a trust deed approved by the Board of Trade. (*b*) He shall also furnish security to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade (or, if the Board so direct, to the satisfaction of the committee of the association), which shall be available solely to meet claims under policies issued by him in connection with fire and accident business and any other non-marine business carried on by him for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule. The security may be furnished in the form of either a deposit or a guarantee, or partly in the one form and partly in the other. The amount of the security to be furnished shall never be less than the aggregate of the premiums received or receivable by the underwriter in the last preceding year in connection with such fire and accident and other non-marine business. (*c*) The accounts of every underwriter shall be audited annually by an accountant approved by the committee of the association." The deposits and guarantees provided by underwriting members of Lloyd's as security for their underwriting liabilities exceed seven millions sterling. Members are also required to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '02, only pay an annual subscription of £16 16s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay annually £7 7s. and associates £5 5s.

Secretary, Rear-Admiral Edward Fitzmaurice Inglefield.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the **primary object of the classification of vessels.** It is the **recognised authority** on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a General Committee of 72 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, shipbuilders and engineers, representing the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has also the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 15 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture and engineering, and the iron and steel and forgemaking industries. **Branch Committees** of the Society are established **on the Mersey** and **on the Clyde.** In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100A1, and for wooden vessels by A1. It is from the latter character that the phrase "**A1 at Lloyd's**" is derived.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it **controls the testing of anchors and chains** at all the public proving-houses in the country During the year ended June 30th, **1915**, over 432½ miles of chain cable and 9,601 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of **assigning freeboards to vessels** under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and **the load lines** of 17,640 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also **conducts the testing of steel** used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated period 844,011 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

On June 30th, **1915, 10,542 vessels of 24,174,877 tons** were **classed in the Society's Register Book.** At the end of September **1915**, 376 vessels of 1,248,063 tons were building in the United Kingdom under the supervision of a surveying staff, comprising officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the 10 years ended June 30th, 1915, 13,381,205 tons of new vessels were classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was founded in 1760 and reconstituted in 1834. It issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky **Register Book**, containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1915-16 edition of the Register Book contains over 30,000 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. **A Register of Yachts** is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of yachts of all nationalities. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of 3,520 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete **statistical returns** quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See MERCANTILE MARINE.

Chairman, Thomas L. Devitt; **Sec.**, Andrew

Scott; **Chief Ship Surveyor**, Westcott S. Abell, M.Eng., M.Inst.C.E.; **Chief Engineer Surveyor**, J. T. Milton, M.Inst.C.E. **Offices**: 71, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

TRINITY HOUSE.

Trinity House was incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) **As the General Lighthouse Authority** for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, it deals with the Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoys, Beacons, Fog-signals, and removal of dangerous Wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the Local Light Authorities within their own area, as well as over the other General Lighthouse Authorities of the United Kingdom. There are **District Stations** at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Cowes, Penzance, Milford Haven, Cardiff, and Holyhead. (2) **As the Chief Pilotage Authority** of the Kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to Pilots and Pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other Districts on our coasts. (3) **As an Ancient Corporation** it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) **As Nautical Advisers** two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the Judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The **Elder Brethren** consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen, retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the Mercantile Marine, as shown in the accompanying list:— **Master**, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.; **Deputy-master**, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.V.O.; **Elder Brethren**, H.M. King George V., The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart (retired), The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., Capt. A. E. Bell, Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., Capt. A. W. Clarke, Capt. Robert Hoare, Capt. L. H. Crawford, C.B., The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., The Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G., Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., Capt. O. P. Marshall, Capt. Thomas Golding, The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Major H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., The Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., Capt. G. R. Mansell, R.N., M.V.O., The Rt. Hon. W. L. S. Churchill, M.P., Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R. **Secretary**, H. G. Willett; *Principals*, H. A. Measor, E. G. Weller; *First Class Clerks*, W. K. Bowen, M. K. Smith, W. L. Veitch, L. Clubb; *Second Class Clerks*, E. Thurlow, H. T. Miller, J. M. Nicolle, J. E. A. Hunter; *Engineer-in-Chief*, D. W. Hood, M.I.C.E.; *Principal Pilotage Clerk*, W. J. T. Halliwell; *Principal Clerk of Estates, etc.*, H. S. Liesching; *Chief Engineering Clerk*, H. P. Turner; *Surveyor of Shipping*, F. C. Goodall; **Scientific Adviser**, The Right Hon. the Lord Rayleigh, O.M. **Headquarters**, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, E.C.

SHIPPING SOCIETIES.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, Ltd., is a general mercantile and shipping exchange. It was opened in April 1903, is an amalgamation of the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2,500 members, merchants, shipowners and brokers (grain, shipping, oil, oil-seed, etc.). **Chairman**, Hy. Wm. Barnett; **Secretary**, J. A. Findlay; **Offices**, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom consists of 32 shipowners' associations of the United Kingdom. It communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British merchant shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an **executive council**, to which each affiliated association elects one member. **President**, Sir Kenneth S. Anderson, K.C.M.G.; **Vice-President**, F. C. Gardiner; **Sec.**, Hon. Noel M. Farrer. **Offices**, 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. The L. C. of C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into **sections**, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and some 60 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good **commercial library**, and through its **Statistical and Information Department** inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues **certificates of origin** for goods exported to France, Italy, Nicaragua, Russia, and Spain, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for France, Russia, Spain, and other countries. The **Commercial Education Department** issues certificates for proficiency in commercial subjects, the number of candidates sitting for examination for senior and junior certificates and for teachers' diplomas in 1915 being 6,733, as against 11,615 in 1914. An **Employment Department** furnishes fully qualified mercantile assistants and procures employment free of charge for commercial education certificate holders. **President**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Southwark. **Office**, Oxford Court, and 97, Cannon Street, E.C. **Secretary**, Charles E. Musgrave.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.*

(See also **Index Guide**, pp. 289-90.)

The following list gives the principal companies sailing from London and other ports, as well as the countries and ports to which they sail (from particulars supplied by the companies):—

1. Aberdeen Line (Geo. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square, E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to Australia via Cape Town.

2. African Steam Ship Co., 23, Billiter St., E.C. Sailings: weekly from *Liverpool* to Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Southern and Northern Nigeria. See No. 37, and p. 621.

3. Allan Line Steamship Co., Ltd. (Royal Mail Service to Canada), 14, Cockspur St., S.W., and 103, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St.

John (7 days); from *Glasgow* to Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax (7 days); to Boston (9 days); from *London* to Quebec and Montreal (10 days); to Halifax and St. John (10 days); and also from *Havre* to above Canadian ports (8-9 days).

4. American Line, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.; 1, Cockspur St., S.W., London; Canute Road, Southampton; and 30, James St., Liverpool (Head Office). Sailings: United States Mail Service from *Liverpool* to New York every Saturday (from New York every Saturday); passenger and cargo service weekly from *Liverpool* to Philadelphia.

5. Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. Sailings: *Liverpool* to Bombay and Calcutta, calling at Gibraltar and Port Said (average passage, 22 and 28 days respectively); *Glasgow* to New York (average passage, 8 days); also from the Mediterranean to New York. See also **Brocklebank Line.**

6. Anglo-American Oil Co., 36-38, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. Vessels engaged exclusively in the bulk oil business.

6a. Anglo-French Transit Co (Worms & Cie.) (Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 3, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: from *Bristol* (every Wed.) and *Swansea* (every Sat.) and Havre, and *vice-versâ* from Havre every Friday.

7. Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., 21, Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C. Vessels solely for the carriage of oil either in bulk or packed for their own business.

8. Argo Steamship Co., 4, Lloyds Avenue, E.C. Sailings: suspended during the war.

9. Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.; 1, Cockspur St., S.W. Sailings: from *London* to New York every Saturday (average passage, 9 days), first-class passenger steamers only; fortnightly to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

11. Batavier Line, Custom House and Wool Quays, Lower Thames St., E.C. Sailings: daily from *London* to Rotterdam.

12. Ben Line (agents, Killick, Martin & Co., 7, Fen Court, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* fortnightly to the Straits Settlements (35 days), Siam (40 days), Hong Kong (40 days), and Japan (53 days).

13. Bennett Line, Chamberlain's Wharf, Tooley St., London Bridge, E.C. Sailings: frequent sailings, cargo only, *London* to Boulogne; also from *Goole* to Boulogne.

14. Bibby Line (Bibby Bros. & Co.), 10 and 11, Mincing Lane, E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* via Marseilles and Port Said to Colombo and Burma (Rangoon) (average passage, 30 days).

15. Birt, Potter & Hughes, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. (See **Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.**)

16. Booth Line, 11, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C. (Head Office: Tower Building, Water Street, Liverpool). Sailings: from *Liverpool* at regular intervals for the River Amazon, calling at Continental ports including Havre, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, and Madeira. A service of intermediate steamers from *Liverpool* to Maranham and other Brazil coast ports, also between *Liverpool* and *New York* to Iquitos. A regular service of steamers is run between New York, Barbados, and the Amazon.

17. Bowring, C. T. & Co., Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C. Steamers trade in all directions, but with no regular sailings nor time-tables.

18. British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Colonial House, Liverpool. Sailings: from *Liverpool* with a weekly express service to Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Southern and Northern Nigeria. See No. 37, and p. 621.

19. British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Sailings: between *London* and ports in India, Australia, and East Africa, and between ports in India, Persian Gulf, Australia, China, Japan, and East and South-east Africa.

20. Brocklebank Line (agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C.), in conjunction with the **Anchor Line** (*q.v.*). Sailings: from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Calcutta direct every 10 days.

21. Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd. (See **Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.**)

22. Cairns, Noble & Co., 44-46, Leadenhall St., E.C. (Head Office, Akenside House, Newcastle). Sailings: from *Leith*, *Newcastle*, *Middlesbro'*, and *Hull* at fortnightly intervals to Montreal and Portland (Maine). Also monthly from *Calais* (Office, 6, Rue de Moscou, Calais).

22a. Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd., Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C., 21, Charing Cross, S.W., 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. Sailings from *Bristol* to Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax.

23. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John (7 days); sailings also from *Vancouver, B.C.*, to Yokohama, Kobé, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and by Canadian-Australasian S.S. Line from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

24. Chargeurs Réunis (agents, Hackett, Ausender & Co., 19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.).

25. China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., in conjunction with the **Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.** (*q.v.*).

26. City Line (agents, Montgomerie & Workman, Ltd., 36, Gracechurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *Liverpool* via Marseilles to Bombay and Karachi fortnightly (average passage, 22 days); also to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta (average passage, 30 days).

27. Clan Line (Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd.), 115, Leadenhall St., E.C. (Head Office, 109, Hope St., Glasgow). Sailings: from *Newport*, *Glasgow*, *Manchester*, and *Birkenhead* to Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, and Bengal (Chittagong); Bombay and Malabar coast ports; also to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mauritius.

28. Compania Transatlantica (General agents, Larrinaga & Co., Ltd., 30, James Street, Liverpool; London agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Spain, Portugal, Singapore, Iloilo, and Manila, every 28 days.

29. Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 5B, Pall Mall, and 8, Lloyds Avenue, E.C. (Head Office, 6, Rue Auber, Paris). Sailings: from *Bordeaux* and *Havre* to New York; also from *Nantes St. Nazaire* and *Bordeaux* to the West Indies, Colon, Panama, Haiti, Cuba, French Guiana, Havana, Trinidad, etc.; also from *Bordeaux* and *Havre* to Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax; also from *Bordeaux* to Casablanca and Mazagan; also from *Marseilles* to Tunis, Malta, Algiers, Oran, Bizerta, Bougie, and to Moroccan ports; weekly cargo service *London* to Nantes St. Nazaire, La Pallice, and Bor-

* The sailings must be taken as dependent upon the war; in several cases given below the sailings are temporarily suspended, but will be resumed when the war is over.

deaux; also (in conjunction with the Compagnie de Navigation Sud-Atlantique) from *Bordeaux* and *Lisbon* to Dakar, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

30. Cunard Line, 29-31, Cockspur St., S.W., and 51, Bishopsgate, E.C. Head Office, 8 and 12, Water Street, Liverpool (new buildings in course of completion at Pierhead). Passenger services: *Liverpool* to New York and Boston; from *London* and *Southampton* to Montreal and Quebec (Portland, Me. in winter). *New York* to Mediterranean ports. Freight services: *Liverpool* to Boston and New York; *Liverpool* and *Manchester* to Havre and Mediterranean p rts; *London* to Quebec and Montreal (Portland, Me., in winter); *London* to New York and Boston; *New York* to Mediterranean.

31. Cuban Line (Ernest Bigland & Co., Ltd.), 7, East India Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* and *Antwerp* to all principal ports of Cuba and Mexico (average passage, 20 days), and to Savannah, Charleston, and Galveston.

34. Devitt & Moore's Ocean Training Ships, Ltd., 12, Fenchurch Bdgs., E.C. *Port Jackson* and *Medway*, four-masted barques, make voyages of about 9 months' duration to Australia and New Zealand with the object of training officers for the mercantile marine.

35. "Direct" Line of Steamers (Scrutton, Sons & Co.), 16, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* and *Glasgow* to the West Indies: Antigua, Barbados, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat. St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad (average passage, 16-18 days).

36. Dominion Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.; West India House, Bristol. Head Office, 30, James St., Liverpool. Sailings: Passenger and cargo service from *Liverpool* to Quebec and Montreal, weekly during the summer (in conjunction with the White Star Line); *Liverpool* to Halifax and Portland, Me., regularly during the winter (in conjunction with the White Star Line). Cargo service from *Avonmouth* to Quebec and Montreal, at regular intervals during the summer; from *Avonmouth* to Portland, Me., at regular intervals during the winter.

36a. Donaldson Line (Donaldson Bros., Ltd., 58, Bothwell Street, Glasgow). Sailings: weekly from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to River Plate.

36b. East Asiatic Co., Ltd. (agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: four weekly from *Copenhagen* and *Rotterdam* to St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara, Paramacibo.

37. Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.: see **African Steam Ship Co., British and African Steam Navigation Co.,** and **Glen Line.** See p. 621.

38. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 and 32, Bow St., London, W.C. Sailings: fortnightly from *Bristol* (Avonmouth) to Jamaica (14-15 days); from *Bristol*, weekly, to Costa Rica (17-18 days); from *Liverpool*, weekly, to Colombia (Santa Marta) (16-17 days); fortnightly from *Bristol* to Panama (Colon) (18-19 days). See p. 620.

39. Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Company, Ltd., 5 and 6, Billiter Avenue, E.C., and 7, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* weekly to South and East Africa (Cape Town, 22-23 days); from *London* monthly to Red Sea and Persian Gulf Ports; from *Sydney* fortnightly to London, Hull, and Continent during the wool season; from *New York* every 10 days to South and East Africa, Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar (29-30 days); from *New York* every 15 days to Red Sea, India, Ceylon, and Burma; from *New York* every 21 days to Australia (45-46 days) and New Zealand (52-53 days); from *New York* every 14 days to Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Manchuria; from *Atlantic Gulf ports* monthly to Straits Settlements, Philippines, China, Japan, and Manchuria; from *Australia* every 30 days to South and East African ports; from Japan, China, Philippines and Straits Settlements every 14 days to Mar-eilles and U.K. ports. See **City Line, Hall Line,** and **Westcott & Laurance Line.**

40. Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Australia (36 days), and to New Zealand (42 days).

41. Finland Steamship Co., Ltd. (Agents, Chas. Gee & Co., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London*, every 9 days, to Abo, Hango, Helsingfors, Viborg, and Kotka (through rates for cargo); regular sailings also from *Middlesbrough*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, and *Grangemouth*, also passenger steamers *Hull* to Finland twice weekly, but all sailings are suspended during the war.

42. Forenede Co. of Copenhagen (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to Libau three times a month; and, jointly with the Wilson Line, to Copenhagen and Konigsberg, weekly, from *London*; also from *Harwich* to Esbjerg 4 times weekly.

43. France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch St., E.C. Carry goods between *London* and Lancashire and Yorkshire towns.

44 Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., 21, Billiter St., E.C.; also at West Hartlepool (head office). Sailings: fortnightly from *London* to Halifax (10 days) and St. John (13 days) during the summer, and weekly during the winter; monthly service from *London* to St. John (9 days) direct; weekly service (in conjunction with Allan Line) from *Liverpool* to St. John's (8 days) and Halifax (12 days); fortnightly from *London* to Philadelphia (12 days); fortnightly from *Leith* and *Middlesbrough* to Baltimore and Philadelphia (14 days); fortnightly from *Montreal* to Hull; regular service of direct steamers from *Fowey*, Cornwall, to Montreal, Portland, Me., Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and Newport News.

45. General Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 15, Trinity Sq., E.C. Sailings: from *London* to Mediterranean ports (Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Catania, and Palermo) every 10 days, to Bordeaux every Saturday, to Oporto Tuesdays, to Rotterdam Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to Amsterdam Thursdays and Sundays, and to Havre weekly.

47. Glen Line (McGregor, Gow & Co.), Ltd., 1 and 2, East India Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* to Port Said (14 days), Penang (30 days), Port Swettenham (31 days), Singapore (32 days), Hong Kong (40 days), Shanghai (50 days), and Japan (60 days).

48. Gulf Line, Ltd., 21, Billiter St., E.C. No regular line sailings, the fleet consisting of tramp steamers.

49. Hall, John, jun., & Co., 59, Mark Lane, E.C. Sailings: weekly from *London* to Portugal (Lisbon, 5 days), Spain (Malaga, 11 days; Cadiz, 14 days), and Gibraltar (7 days).

50. Hall Line, Ltd., Tower Building, Liverpool. Sailings: from *Liverpool* fortnightly to Port Said (10-11 days), Bombay and Karachi (21-23 days); from *Liverpool* to Malabar coast ports (Marmagao, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, etc.) every 4-6 weeks; from *Antwerp* to the Persian Gulf, monthly; also, in conjunction with the Harrison Line, to South African ports and Red Sea and East African ports.

53. Harrison Line (Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool, and Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.). Sailings: from *Liverpool* to the Brazils; New Orleans and Mexican Gulf; West Indies and Spanish Main; Calcutta; Capetown, Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay, East London, Durban, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mauritius; Port Sudan, Mombasa, Kilindini, and Zanzibar; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria V.I., and Vancouver City.

53a. Harrison-Rennie Line (Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool, and Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Beira.

54. Helmsing and Grimm—St. Petersburg Express Line (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. Sailings: from *London* to St. Petersburg weekly during the season.

55. Henderson Line (agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.). Sailings: from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Port Said (12 days) and Rangoon (30-31 days) every fortnight.

55a. Holland-America Line (agents, Brown, Geveke & Co., 3, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: from *Rotterdam* weekly to New York, and fortnightly to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans, and Quebec or Montreal.

56. Holt. Alfred & Co. (Blue Funnel Line). (See **Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.**)

57. Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Buenos Aires fortnightly (19-21 days); from *Newport* and *Swansea* to Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario fortnightly (25 days); from *Antwerp* and *London* to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, and Rosario every 3 weeks (25 days).

58. Houston Line (R. P. Houston & Co., 16, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; Liverpool office: 10, Dale St.). Sailings: from *Liverpool* (weekly), *Glasgow*, *Swansea*, *New York*, and *New Orleans* to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca; also from *Glasgow*, *Liverpool*, *London*, and *New York* to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira; also from *River Plate* to West Indies and Boston and New York.

59. Johnston Line, Ltd., 6, Billiter Street, E.C. (head office: Liverpool). Sailings: weekly from *Liverpool* to Piræus, Volo, Salonica, Trebizond, Constantza, Bourgas, Varna, Sulina, Galatz, Braila; weekly from *Liverpool* to Baltimore; also from *London* to Boston; and from *Antwerp* and *Swansea* to the Mediterranean and Danube.

60. Kosmos Line (agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 3, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: from *London*, fortnightly and monthly, direct to the various ports of Chile and Peru, Central and North America.

61. Lamport & Holt Line, 36, Lime St., E.C. (head office, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool). Sailings: from *Glasgow*, *Manchester*, and *Liverpool* to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos (18-19 days); from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Monte Video (24 days), Buenos Aires, and Rosario. Also fortnightly sailings of first-class mail and passenger steamers between *New York*, West Indies, Brazil, and River Plate ports, and a monthly service from *Glasgow*, *Liverpool*, and *Havre* to all ports on the west coast of South America.

62. Leyland Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Boston; from *Liverpool* to the West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad), to Colombia (Santa Marta), to Panama (Colon), to New Orleans and Galveston, and to Mexico.

63. London Line (Bethell, Gwyn & Co.), 22, Billiter St., E.C., and 11, Baldwin Street, Bristol. Cargo service from *Glasgow*, *Liverpool*, *Avonmouth*, and *London* to Australia.

64 London and Edinburgh Shipping Co., Ltd., 2-12, Wapping High St., London. Sailings (with cargo): from *Leith* to Oporto (7 days) and Seville (9 days) every 3 weeks (but suspended during the war).

65. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., Billiter Sq. Bldgs., E.C. Owners of steamers trading entirely in Australian waters.

66. MacIver, David & Co., 6, Lloyds Avenue, E.C. (head office, 16, Brunswick St., Liverpool). Sailings: from *Liverpool* fortnightly, and from *Glasgow* monthly, to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and other River Plate ports (average passage to Monte Video, 24 days).

67. Marittima Italiana (agents, Alfred Laming & Co. 8, Leadenhall St., E.C.). Sailings: from Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and Sicily every 28 days to Bombay, to French Somaliland, and to Tunis and Tripoli.

68. Messageries Maritimes de France, 72-75, Fenchurch St., E.C., 62, Pall Mall, S.W., 1, Rue Vignon, Boulevard Madeleine, Paris, and 3, Place Sadi Carnot, Marseilles. Sailings: from *Marseilles* 4 times a month to Jiboutil (Abyssinia); fortnightly to Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama (connection at Saigon fortnightly for Bangkok, connection at Colombo monthly for Pondicherry and Calcutta); occasional intermediate steamers for Australia and New Caledonia; every 28 days to Mombasa, Zanzibar; ditto to Mahé, Seychelles; fortnightly to Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius; Port Said 4 times a month by China and Mauritius steamers; Alexandria fortnightly; during the war every week to Malta, Piræus, Salonica, Lemnos, and Dedeagatch; services at present suspended to Turkish, Russian, and Syrian ports.

69. Mogul Line (Gellatly, Hankey & Co.), Dock House, Billiter St., E.C., and at Glasgow and Liverpool. Sailings: from *Middlesbrough*, *Glasgow*, and *Birkenhead* to ports in the Straits, China, and Japan.

70. Moor Line (Walter Runciman & Co., 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C. Head office, Pilgrim St., Newcastle-on Tyne). Sailings: with cargo only; no regular destination.

71. Natal Line (Bullard, King & Co.), 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. Sailings: from *London*, every 10 days, to Delagoa Bay, Beira, Chinde, etc., with goods and passengers; also a fortnightly service between Cape Colony, Natal, East Africa, and India (Madras and Calcutta), calling at Ceylon, conveying goods and passengers.

72. Nederland Line (D. H. Drakeford, 60, Haymarket. Head office, 159-160, Prins Hendrikkade, Amsterdam). Sailings: from *Amsterdam* and *Southampton* fortnightly to

Lisbon, Tangier, Algiers and Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Singapore, Sabang and Java, offering connection for China and Japan, Australia, and all points in the Dutch East Indies.

73. Nelson, H. & W., Ltd., 98, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings; from *London*, weekly, to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres (average passage, 21 days); and monthly from *Liverpool* to Buenos Ayres (24 days).

74. New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *London* to all New Zealand ports (mail steamers). Average passage: Teneriffe, 6 days; Cape Town, 21 days; Tasmania, 39 days; New Zealand, 44 days; sailings from *New Zealand* to London are made *via* Monte Video (for Buenos Ayres), and/or Rio de Janeiro and Teneriffe.

75. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyds Avenue, E.C. Sailings: fortnightly from *Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London*, and *Marseilles* to Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Japan. There is also a fortnightly service from *Hong Kong, Shanghai*, and the Japanese ports to Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and a monthly service between Japanese ports and Australia.

77. Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd. (Alfred Holt & Co., India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool; London agents, Messrs. Killick, Martin & Co., 7, Fen Court, Fenchurch St., E.C.) Sailings: weekly service of cargo steamers from *Glasgow, Bristol, Channel ports*, and *Liverpool* to the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, China, and Japan, with a 4-weekly extension via Philippine Islands to British Columbia and Puget Sound; regular sailings from Antwerp via *Liverpool* to Siberian ports; also a fortnightly service from *Amsterdam* via *Liverpool* to the Dutch East Indies; also a four-weekly passenger (London agents, Geo. Wills & Sons, Ltd., 57, Leadenhall St., E.C.) and cargo service from *Glasgow* to Australia, via Cape Town, returning to Liverpool.

78. Orient Line (Anderson, Anderson & Co., 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., and 28, Cockspur St., S.W.). Sailings: fortnightly (Friday) from *London* to Australia. Ports visited on the voyage: Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Taranto, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, with through bookings to New Zealand.

80. Pacific Steam Navigation Co. See **Royal Mail Steampacket Co.**

81. P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C., and Northumberland Avenue, W.C. Sailings: from *London* to Bombay (every Saturday), Calcutta (alternate Saturdays), Colombo (every week); from *Bombay* to Ceylon, the Straits, China, and Japan (every fortnight); also from *London* to Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (every alternate Saturday by mail steamer, and every alternate Saturday by intermediate through steamer); also from *London* to Australia and New Zealand (alternate Saturdays). See p. 621.

81a. P. & O. Branch Service (32, Lime St., E.C.). Sailings: every third Thursday from *London* to Australian ports via Cape Town, conveying one class of passengers only at third-class rates.

82. Power Line (James Power & Co., managers), 158, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *London* to Melilla, Tetuan, Ceuta, Gibraltar, Tangier, Larache, Mehedia, Kenitra, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador.

83. Prince Line (agents, Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd., 118, Fenchurch St., E.C.; head office, Prince Line, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne). Sailings: from *Manchester* to Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, the Syrian coast, and Cyprus; from the *Tyne, Antwerp*, and *London* to Malta, Alexandria, the Syrian coast, and Cyprus, and to Buenos Aires, Monte Video, Rosario, etc.; also from *New York* to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Monte Video, and Buenos Aires, to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira, and to the Straits Settlements, Philippines, China, and Japan.

84. Red Star Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C., and 22, Kammenstraat, Antwerp (head office). Sailings: from *Dover* (weekly, Saturdays) to New York, and from *Antwerp* to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

85. Rigaer Schnelldampfer Gesellschaft (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to Riga weekly.

86. Rotterdam Lloyd (agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: fortnightly from *Southampton* via Lisbon, Tangier, Gibraltar, and Marseilles to Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Penang and Batavia.

87. Royal Holland Lloyd (General agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; West End passenger agent, D. H. Drakeford, 60, Haymarket, London). Sailings: (fortnightly) from *Falmouth* to Corunna (1 day), Vigo (2 days), Lisbon (4 days), Rio de Janeiro (16 days), Santos (17 days), Monte Video (20 days), and Buenos Aires (20 days).

88. Royal Mail Steampacket Co., 18, Moorgate St., E.C. (and the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.). Sailings: *Liverpool* to South America (Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Falkland Islands, Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Iquique, Callao, and Panama), calling on the way at Cherbourg, La Rochelle, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Madeira, Las Palmas, and St. Vincent; from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Havre, Chile, and Peru; also to Azores, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, and other West Indian Islands, Colon (for Panama Canal), Bermuda; from *London* to Gibraltar, Morocco, Canary Islands and Madeira; Shire Line Service, from *London* to Egypt, Straits, China, and Japan. Also a service between Canada and the West Indies, and New York.

88a. St. Petersburg Express Line (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to St. Petersburg weekly during the season.

89. Scottish Shire Line, Ltd., 112, Fenchurch St., E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Australian ports (40 days) and New Zealand (48 days).

90. Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *London* via Teneriffe (6 days) and Cape Town (20 days) to Hobart (36 days) and New Zealand ports (44 days). The sailings from *New Zealand* to London are made via South America, and calls are made at Monte Video, Rio de Janeiro, and Teneriffe. The company have also a fleet of cargo steamers carrying goods to and from all ports of New Zealand.

91. Strick Line, Ltd., Baltic House, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: monthly from *Glasgow, Manchester, South Wales*, and *London* for all Persian Gulf ports (average passage, 30-35 days).

92. Thule Steamship Co. (agents, British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: from *Harwich* to

Gothenburg (Saturdays) (36 hours); from *Granton* to Gothenburg (Saturdays) (45 hours).

93. Toyo Kisen Kaisha (agent, Thos. Cooper, 21, Cockspur St., S.W., and 49, Leadenhall St., E.C.; head office, Merchants' National Bank Building, San Francisco). Maintains services from *San Francisco* to Honolulu (6 days), Yokohama (16 days), Kobé (20 days), Nagasaki (22 days), Shanghai (24 days), Hong Kong (30 days), Philippine Islands (29 days); also a service between Kong-Kong and Yokohama (13 days), Mexico, Manzanillo (46 days), Salina Cruz (51 days), Callao (62 days) and Valparaiso (67 days).

95. Union-Castle Line, 3 and 4, Fenchurch St., E.C. Sailings: West Coast service, weekly, from *London* via Madeira, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, Ascension, St. Helena, and Lobito Bay to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Réunion, and Mauritius; East Coast service, regular sailings from *London* via Lisbon, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, to Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Beira, Lourenço Marques, and Natal.

96. Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, Ltd. (D. H. Drakeford, 60, Haymarket, London). Sailings: *San Francisco* mail service every 28 days to New Zealand and Australia (average passage: Wellington, 22 days; Sydney, 26 days). Passengers can leave England 10 to 14 days previous to sailing dates from San Francisco.

97. Weir, Andrew & Co., 6, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.

98. Westcott and Laurance Line, Ltd., Thorner's Chambers, Ingram Court, Fenchurch St., E.C. Sailings: from *London*, *Antwerp*, and the *Tyne* to Gibraltar (6 days), Malta (12 days), Alexandria (17 days), Piræus (15 days), Salonica (17 days), Smyrna (18 days), Constantinople (20 days), Bourgas (22 days), Varna (22 days), Odessa (25 days), Galatz (25 days), and Braila (25 days).

99. White Star Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W.; 38, Leadenhall St., E.C., London; Canute Road, Southampton; and (head office) 30, James St., Liverpool. Sailings: royal mail service from *Southampton* and *Cherbourg* to New York each Wednesday; passenger and cargo services from *Liverpool* to New York (weekly), Boston (fortnightly), Quebec and Montreal (weekly during summer), Halifax and Portland, Me. (regularly during winter); from *Liverpool* to Australia (via Cape Town) every four weeks; to *New Zealand* (in conjunction with Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Albion) every four weeks; passenger and cargo from *New York* and *Boston* to Mediterranean ports at regular intervals.

100. Wilson Line (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to Reval (regularly during winter months); to Christiania and Christiansand (fortnightly); to Trieste, Fiume, Venice, and Bari (fortnightly); to Riga (weekly); (jointly with the Stockholm Steamship Co.) to Stockholm and Norrkoping (weekly); and (jointly with the Forenede Co.) to Copenhagen and Konigsberg (weekly).

INDEX GUIDE TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

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THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, the Treasury appoints five persons to constitute a **Road Board** "for the purposes of improving the facilities for road traffic in the United Kingdom, and of the administration of the road improvement grant." The grant consists of the proceeds, less cost of collection, of the motor spirit duties, and the excess or balance of the net proceeds, less cost of collection, of all excise duties payable in respect of carriage licences after payment to local authorities through the Local Taxation Accounts of sums specified in Part V. of the Revenue Act, 1911.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget Speech (Sept. 21st, 1915), proposed to retain the whole of the proceeds of the motor spirit duties in the Exchequer during the war.

The following are the members of the Board : Sir George S. Gibb (chairman) (£3,000), Right Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., Right Hon. Lord Kingsburgh (Sir John Hay Macdonald), Lord St. Davids, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu (unpaid); **Secretary**, W. Rees Jeffreys (£1,000), **Assist. do.**, H. R. Watling (£550), **Manager and Engineer**, H. P. Maybury (£1,500). **Offices**, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster.

In their fifth report [Cd. 303, 9½d.] the Board state that their income during the year 1914-15 was—from motor-spirit duties £898,041, from carriage-licence duties £630,325, and from interest from investments £92,608. These amounts, added to previous income, brought up the total receipts of the Board from the date of constitution to £6,431,792.

Up to March 31st, 1915, the Board had made or indicated grants and loans amounting in the aggregate to £5,909,077, £4,580,034 by way of grant and £1,329,043 by way of loan.

The grants and loans made to March 31st, 1915, were apportioned to the following objects :

Improvement of road crusts . .	£2,988,176
Road widenings and improvement of curves and corners	293,170
Road diversions	68,645
Reconstruction and improvement of bridges	82,454
New roads and bridges . . .	534,872
Total . .	£3,967,317

In addition, the Board had advanced £760,410 by way of loan. As a result of the war, the Board's advances will be greatly reduced during **1915-16** (it is estimated to about £200,000), and will be confined to important roads the improvement of which cannot properly be postpeond. The Board have undertaken at the request of the Army Council (1) to supervise and arrange for the construction and maintenance at the cost of the Army Council of new roads and the improvement of private roads required for military purposes; (2) to arrange with highway authorities for the improvement of public roads required for military purposes (up to June 30th, **1915**, works estimated to cost £475,669 had been arranged under this head); (3) to settle by negotiation with highway authorities the amounts payable by the Army Council in respect of damage caused by extraordinary traffic in connection with military movements.

The mileage of public roads maintained by local authorities in England and Wales in 1913 was 151,920, of which 118,620 were "rural roads." The amount expended (otherwise than out of loans) upon their **maintenance and repair** was £9,761,340, the average cost per mile being £64. Loan charges amounted to £3,447,680. The mileage in Scotland was 24,859, and the cost (including loan charges) £1,347,491. The Irish mileage was 58,334, and the cost (including loan charges) £1,163,878.

The **number of accidents caused by vehicles in England and Wales** in 1914 was 55,472, as compared with 39,793 in 1913. Of these accidents, 1,991 were fatal. Of the fatal accidents, 1,334 were caused by mechanically propelled vehicles. These vehicles were also responsible for 29,891 of the 53,481 non-fatal accidents reported to the police. **Scotland** had 229 fatal accidents, 142 being caused by mechanically propelled vehicles. These vehicles were also responsible for 2,308 of the 4,145 non-fatal accidents. **Ireland's** fatal accidents were 110; 53 being caused by mechanically propelled vehicles, which were also responsible for 873 of the 1,714 non-fatal accidents in that country.

For **London Traffic** see p. 94.

The **Roads Improvement Association** was formed in '86 and incorporated in '98, to secure reform in the system of administering the highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, dustless, and more conveniently planned roads and footways. **Sec.**, Wallace E. Riche. **Offices:** 15, Dartmouth St., Westminster.

RAILWAYS.

Fastest Start-to-stop Runs.

(Slip carriage runs excluded.)

Company.	Run.	Miles.	Journey Time.	Speed Miles per Hour.
			H. M.	
North-Eastern	Darlington to York	44½	0 43	61·7
Great Central	Leicester to Nottingham (Arkwright St.)	22½	0 22	61·3
Great Western	Paddington to Bristol, via Box	118¾	2 0	59·1
L. & North-Western	Willesden to Coventry	88½	1 32	57·7
Great Northern	Grantham to King's Cross	105½	1 50	57·5
Caledonian	Forfar to Perth	32½	0 34	57·3
L. & South-Western	Basingstoke to Vauxhall	46½	0 49	56·9
Midland	St. Pancras to Kettering	72	1 16	56·8
Lanc. and York	Manchester and Liverpool	37	0 40	55·5
S.-East. & Chatham	Tonbridge to Ashford	26½	0 29	54·8
Glas. & S.-Western	Kilmarnock to Dumfries	58	1 4	54·6
Great Eastern	Lincoln to Spalding	38½	0 44	52·1
Brighton & S. Coast	Victoria to Brighton	51	1 0	51·0
North British	Haymarket to Cowlairs	44½	0 55	48·5

Longest Non-stop Runs.

Company.	Run.	Miles.	Journey by Fastest Train.	Speed Miles per Hour.
			H. M.	
Great Western	Paddington to Plymouth	225¾	4 7	54·8
L. & North-Western	Euston to Rhyl	209½	3 58	52·7
Midland	St. Pancras to Shipley	206	4 5	50·4
Great Northern	Wakefield to King's Cross	175¾	3 5	57·0
Great Central	Marylebone to Sheffield	164¾	2 57	55·8
Caledonian	Carlisle to Perth	150¾	3 3	49·5
Great Eastern	Liverpool Street and North Walsham	131	2 38	49·7
North-Eastern	Newcastle and Edinburgh	124½	2 18	54·1
L. & South-Western	Waterloo and Bournemouth	108	2 0	54·0
North British	Carlisle and Edinburgh	98½	2 15	43·6
Glas. & S.-Western	Kilmarnock to Carlisle	91½	1 46	51·6
S.-East. & Chatham	Deal to Victoria	84½	1 48	46·8
Brighton & S. Coast	Clapham Junction to Fratton	81½	1 47	45·6

Fastest Times from London.

Town.	Miles.	Journey Time. H. M.	Speed Miles per Hour.	Route.
Aberdeen .	539½	11 15	48·0	W. Coast
Bath . .	106⅞	1 48†	59·4	G. W.
Birmingham .	113	2 0	56·5	N.-W.
,,	110½	2 0	55·2	G. W.
Bradford .	192½	3 40	52·5	G. N.
,, .	208	4 13	49·3	Midland
Brighton .	51	1 0	51·0	Brighton
Bristol . .	118⅜	2 0	59·1	G. W.
Bournemouth	108	2 0	54·0	S.-W.
Cardiff . .	145¼	2 50	51·2	G. W.
Cambridge .	55¾	1 16	44·0	G. E.
,,	58	1 15	46·4	G. N.
Carlisle . .	299¼	5 50	51·0	N.-W.
,, . .	308	6 5	50·6	Midland
Cromer . .	138¾	2 55	47·5	G. E.
Dover . .	76½	1 30*	51·5	S.-E.
Edinburgh .	392½	7 45	50·5	E. Coast
,,	400¼	8 0	50·0	W. Coast
,,	406	8 35	47·2	Midland
Exeter . .	173¾	3 0	57·8	G. W.
,, . .	171¾	3 14	53·1	S.-W.
Folkestone .	69	1 23	49·6	S.-E.
Glasgow .	401¼	8 0	50·1	W. Coast
,, .	439¾	9 20	47·1	E. Coast
,, .	424	8 45	48·4	Midland
Holyhead .	263¾	5 15	50·2	N. W.
Hull . .	197	3 52	50·9	G. N. and N.-E.
Leeds . .	185½	3 25	54·2	G. N.
,, . .	196¼	3 40	53·5	Midland
Leicester .	99¼	1 45	56·5	,,
,, .	103	1 49†	56·7	G. C.
Liverpool .	192¼	3 28	55·4	N.-W.
,, .	220¼	4 25	49·8	Midland
Manchester	188¾	3 30	54·0	N.-W.
,,	189	3 40	51·5	Midland
,,	203	4 6	49·5	G. N.
,,	206	4 10	49·4	G. C.
Newcastle .	268¼	5 13	51·4	G. N. and N.-E.
Norwich .	114	2 17	49·9	G. E.
Nottingham .	123½	2 12	56·1	Midland
,, .	126½	2 19	54·6	G. C.
Oxford . .	63½	1 7	56·8	G. W.
Perth . .	449¾	9 0	49·9	W Coast
,, . .	440¾	8 58	47·3	E. Coast
,, . .	454½	9 50	46·2	Midland
Penzance .	305¼	6 35	46·3	G. W.
Plymouth .	225¾	4 7	54·8	,,
,, .	230¾	4 43	48·9	S.-W.
Rhyl . .	209¼	3 58	52·7	N.-W.
Salisbury .	83½	1 31	55·1	S.-W.
Sheffield .	162	2 58	54·6	G. N. and M.S.&L.
,, .	158½	3 0	52·8	Midland
,, .	164¾	2 57	55·8	G. C.
Shrewsbury	163	3 12	50·8	N.-W.
,,	153	2 59	51·0	G. W.
Southampton	79	1 37	48·8	S.-W.
Swansea .	191	4 3	47·1	G. W.
Torquay .	199¾	3 38	54·9	,,
Wick . .	729	20 8	36·2	W. Coast
Worcester .	120½	2 9	56·0	G. W.
Yarmouth .	121¾	2 30	48·7	G. E.
York . .	188	3 35	52·4	G. N.

* Third class not conveyed by this connection.
† By "slip" coach.

United Kingdom.

At the beginning of the War, the Government took over the railways of the country, guaranteeing to the companies net receipts based on the aggregate net receipts for 1913, providing however, that if the net receipts for the first half of 1914 were less than those for the first half of 1913, the sum payable should be reduced in proportion.

Owing to the war, the usual statistics of the railway companies of the United Kingdom for 1914 were issued in an abbreviated form [Cd. 8039 of 1915]. The mileage of lines open for traffic in 1914 was: running lines, 40,735 miles, made up of 23,701 miles single-track; 13,403 miles double-track; 1,648 miles three-track; 1,277 miles four-track; and 706 miles of more than four-track. There were also 14,928 miles of sidings. The train-miles run numbered 273,659,000 coaching, 156,007,000 goods, 666,000 mixed, and 135,079,000 shunting, making a total of 621,239,000 engine miles. The total receipts for the year were £139,098,000, and the expenditure £88,173,000, giving a net income of £50,925,000.

In 1913 passenger train traffic contributed £56,978,000, goods train traffic £66,640,000, and miscellaneous £1,242,000 to the total income of £124,860,000 for that year. Of the passenger train traffic, £3,772,000 came from ordinary first class tickets, £1,097,000 from second class tickets, and £35,730,000 from third class tickets; workmen's tickets contributed £1,675,000, first class season tickets £1,678,000, second class season tickets £629,000, and third class season tickets £2,561,000; carriage of mails contributed £1,284,000, and parcels, excess luggage, etc., £8,522,000. Of goods train traffic, the revenue from merchandise was £32,990,000; from live stock carriage £1,678,000; from coal and coke £22,909,000, and from other minerals £9,063,000. The total number of passengers carried was 1,591,146,000; the tonnage of goods carried was 568,201,000.

Companies' Capital.

The **total paid-up capital** of the companies at the end of 1914 was £1,334,011,000, of which about £198,721,000, or approximately 15 per cent., represents nominal additions due to consolidation, conversion, or division of stocks.

Detailed figures for the year 1913 are given in Cd. 8038 of 1915, 1*s.* 8*d*.

Accidents.

During the year 1914, **1,115 persons were killed and 7,850 were injured by accidents** due to the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles. The average yearly figures for the previous ten years were 1,077 and 7,712 respectively. The number of **passengers killed** on the railway by accidents to trains was 6; by accidents from other causes, 119. The number of railway **servants killed** in 1914 by accidents to trains was 8; by accidents from other causes, 417. The total number of **passengers injured** during 1914 was 2,440—322 by accidents to trains, and 2,118 by accidents from other causes. The total number of railway **servants injured** was 5,065—115 from accidents to trains, and 4,950 by accidents from other causes. The **coupling** and **uncoupling** of vehicles caused 13 servants to be killed and 563 to be injured.

Railway Clearing House, opened 1842. **Chairman**, H. W. L. Harford. **Sec.**, H. Cuff Smart. **Office**, Seymour Street, N.W.

CABLES AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

In 1897 there were 1,300 **submarine cables**, with a total length of 162,000 nautical miles; and in **1915** the numbers had increased to 2,987 cables, with a total length of 293,301 nautical miles. Of these, 2,511 cables with a length of 53,888 nautical miles belonged to Governments; and 476 cables with a length of 239,413 nautical miles belonged to private Companies. **Great Britain** initiated submarine telegraphy, and the globe is now almost encircled by British cables—the Eastern and the Western (private), and the Pacific (State). The following details have mostly been selected from the full account given in *The Electrician* Directory, and in the Year-Book of Wireless Telegraphy:—

Principal Government Cables.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
British India	10	2,001
France and Algeria	49*	3,161
France (Internat. and Colonial)	16	8,479
Germany	97*	2,946
Great Britain and Ireland	222*	3,037
Inter-Colonial System (Pacific Cable)	6	9,279
Japan	144	4,289
Spain	25	3,153
United States	15	2,582

Principal Companies' Cables.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
Central and South American	25	14,426
Commercial	15	17,274
Commercial Pacific	6	10,010
Compagnie Française	24	11,430
Deutsch Atlantische	5	9,660
Eastern	140	46,615
Eastern Extension	33	26,475
Eastern and South African	18	10,517
Great Northern	30	8,405
Western (and associated lines)	40	23,835
Western Union	16	23,220

Great Britain is connected with Europe by Government cables, and also by the Eastern Co.'s route to Vigo and Gibraltar, and thence to Malta; while Scandinavia and Russia are reached by the cables of the Great Northern Co., except as regards Norway, which is now served by the two Government systems.

There are 17 **cables across the North Atlantic**, most of them belonging to, or controlled by, the Commercial and Western Union companies (American). The **West Indies** are reached either *viâ* Halifax to Bermuda, or *viâ* New York or Florida to Havana. North Africa is connected to Europe by the Eastern Co.'s cables from Gibraltar to Tangier, Malta to Tripoli, and Malta to Alexandria.

The east coast of **South America** is reached at Pernambuco by the Eastern Co.'s cables as far as Azores or Lisbon, and from there by the Western Co., *viâ* St. Vincent. The Western Co. has completed a new cable giving Buenos Aires direct communication with Europe, *viâ* Ascension.

The African Direct and West African Companies have cables from Lisbon—the former *viâ* St. Vincent, the latter *viâ* Madeira. These extend to Bonny (Nigeria), calling at Sierra Leone and other places on the West coast.

The Eastern and South African Co.'s cables run from Aden to Durban, branching from Zanzibar to Mauritius, where they meet the Australian route.

The Eastern Co. affords **direct communication to Cape Town**, *viâ* Madeira, St. Vincent, Ascension, and St. Helena; and, in conjunction with the Eastern Extension cables, this is **continued to Perth and Adelaide**, *viâ* Mauritius and Keeling Islands. This forms an **all-British route to Australia and New Zealand.**

Between **Great Britain and India**, the Eastern Co.'s cables run *viâ* Malta to Alexandria, and thence through the Red Sea, *viâ* Aden, to Bombay. The **Eastern Extension cables** continue this route from Madras to the Straits Settlements and Singapore; and from there they run to Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and finally connect with the Australian land lines at Port Darwin.

The **British Pacific Cable** is "all-British," owned and worked by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence to New Zealand and Queensland respectively. A new cable connects Auckland and Sydney. For the year ending March 1914 the state subsidy to be provided was £19,950 8s. 11*d.*

At the Imperial Conference 1911 a State-owned Trans-Atlantic Cable, connecting with a State-owned Trans-Canadian land line, so as to make an "**All-Red**" **route**, was strongly advocated; and a Report (Jan. 1914) of the **Dominions Royal Commission**, while recommending drastic reforms as regards cables to Australasia, gives more evidence from Australia and New Zealand in favour of this Imperial scheme; but so far the British Government has been satisfied with the Postmaster-General's alternatives: (1) Imperial Wireless Telegraphy, (2) reduced rates from the cable companies. Admittedly, the proposed Atlantic cable would probably not be a financial success; but Mr. Charles Bright has maintained in the *Quarterly Review* (April 1913) that "a cable is the only secure means of communication **in a strategic sense.**" Soon after the outbreak of the war all the main German cables were cut, and their overseas long-distance wireless stations destroyed. But Germany can still communicate with the United States, for example, by wireless, while direct communication by cable is no longer possible. The Pacific cable having been cut by a German cruiser at Fanning Island was soon repaired, and all British cables are working as usual—likewise the wireless stations.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911 "that the great importance of **wireless telegraphy** for social, commercial, and defensive purposes renders it desirable that **a chain of British State-owned wireless stations** should be established within the Empire," the Imperial and Dominion Governments concerned entered into negotiations which resulted in July 1912 in a contract with the Marconi

* Including half of the cables owned jointly.

Company for the erection of wireless stations at London, Egypt (or Cyprus), Aden, Pretoria, Bangalore, and Singapore. The Australian and New Zealand Governments, having wireless schemes of their own in progress, were not signatories to the Imperial contract. The ratification of the contract by a Parliamentary resolution was delayed as the result of public criticism. Accordingly a **Select Committee** of inquiry was appointed (October 1912), which, in their report (January 1913) recommended that the Government should, as a matter of urgency, secure sites for the suggested Imperial Wireless Stations, but should first obtain the advice of a Committee of experts as to which was the best system of wireless telegraphy. This **Advisory Committee** (with Lord Parker as Chairman) reported that the Marconi system was at present the only system capable of fulfilling the requirements, though in some respects it might be better for the Government itself to undertake the business.

Negotiations were thereupon resumed by the Government with the Marconi Company —which had repudiated the contract on the ground of undue delay in ratification—and **a new Contract was signed** (July 1913), similar to the original one but with certain modifications. It was **duly ratified by the House of Commons in August.**

Under the terms of this contract the six stations named will be operated by the Marconi Company at cost price for account of the Government for a preliminary period of not less than six, and not more than twelve months, and thereafter (if successful working has been established) by the Government. The company is to receive a payment of £60,000 for each station, exclusive of site, foundations for machinery and buildings, and the buildings themselves, which, if so required, will be constructed by the company at cost price for account of the Governments. The terms further provide that the company shall receive 10 per cent. of the gross receipts of all the long-distance stations so erected for the term of the agreement, which is twenty-eight years from the date of the opening to service of the first three stations; but there is to be a proportionate reduction of the royalty on any particular station if the Postmaster-General shall at any time find it advantageous to dispense with the apparatus of the Marconi Company in favour of that of some other system. The Postmaster-General—at any time before the completion of the stations—may cancel the agreement concerning the stations in India, South Africa, and Singapore, subject to payment for any work done. The Government will have power to end the agreement at the expiration of eighteen years. Since the contract was ratified, the Marconi Company has acquired an important interest in the French company which owns the patent rights of the Goldschmidt system outside Germany.

The Postmaster-General's Annual Statement (May 1914) expressed the hope that a successful competitor would arrive to keep down the charges of the Marconi Co.

In 1915 the Postmaster-General stated: "a considerable amount of work has been carried out in connection with the English and Egyptian stations under the Marconi contract. The question of proceeding with this wireless chain is, in view of the altered situation arising from this war, now under consideration."

The Marconi Company, as a matter of fact, has been informed of the Government's decision not to proceed with the scheme as specified; but further negotiations are taking place.

The Postmaster-General's Committee, appointed (Nov. 1913) to consider how far and by what means the State should make provision for research work in connection with Wireless Telegraphy, issued a Report (1914) recommending the establishment of a **National Committee for Telegraphic Research**, and of a **National Research Laboratory.** Another Committee was appointed (1914) to inquire into the different systems of **high-speed Telegraphy**: Chairman, Captain Norton, M.P.; Sir J. Gavey, C.B., Mr. J. Lee, Mr. W. M. Mordey, Mr. A. M. Ogilvie, C.B., Mr. W. Slingo, and Mr. A. B. Walkley; Secretary, Mr. G. O. Wood, G.P.O.

During the year 1909-10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their coast stations in the United Kingdom open for commercial communication with ships. But the Marconi Company has long-distance stations at Poldhu (Cornwall) and Clifden (Galway), and the Postmaster-General has granted a licence to the former station for a commercial telegraph service between England and Spain. The Marconi Co. has also just constructed two new stations—one at Carnarvon (Wales), and the other at Belmar (New Jersey), in connection with a world-girdling plan. Giving evidence before the Dominions Royal Commission, in 1914, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs said that on this route they would be able to send a hundred words a minute; and they proposed to organise a **Press Service** between this country and Canada at the rate of a halfpenny per word. Services have recently been opened between San Francisco and Honolulu, extended (1915) to Yokohama.

By the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, all British ships carrying fifty or more persons—and also foreign ships entering British ports—will have to be provided with a wireless telegraphy installation.

The **Wireless Telegraph Acts, 1904-6,** make it illegal for any person to instal or work wireless telegraph apparatus in the United Kingdom, or on board British ships in territorial waters, except with the licence of the Postmaster-General, and so placed wireless telegraphy under Government control for strategic purposes. Almost immediately after the war began, the Government took control over the Wireless Telegraph Service. The censorship is very strict, and private installations are now forbidden. Most of the neutral States also took steps to prevent their wireless stations from being utilised for non-neutral communications.

The International Telegraph Union at Berne was established by the International Telegraphic Conference at Vienna in 1868. Its main object is to publish information relating to International telegraphy, and to circulate requests for modifications of tariffs and service regulations. Its branch, the "**Berne Bureau,**" was appointed by the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (London 1912) for similar purposes in connection with wireless telegraphy. The last **International Telegraphic Conference** was held at Lisbon in 1908. One was to have been held at Paris in 1915, but had to be indefinitely postponed.

BRITISH TRADE IN 1915.

Under the sections devoted to the British Dominions and to foreign countries figures are given which show both the sources of **British Imports** and the values of the respective countries as customers of **British produce and manufactures.** The following tables give the principal articles imported into and exported from the United Kingdom in 1913 and 1914:—

Classification.	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	**290,202,323**	**296,969,207**
Grain and Flour	85,494,628	79,636,269
Wheat	43,849,173	44,734,079
Barley	8,077,100	5,660,312
Oats	5,671,957	4,674,417
Maize	13,769,793	11,760,912
Wheatmeal and Flour	6,347,771	5,549,048
Rice	2,269,867	2,575,945
Meat	**56,726,411**	**63,215,056**
Bacon	17,428,881	18,225,568
Hams	3,068,251	3,063,078
Beef	16,181,903	19,125,633
Mutton	10,907,992	11,410,310
Pork	1,665,495	2,663,199
Preserved Beef	2,692,443	4,239,570
Butter	24,083,658	24,014,276
Cheese	7,035,039	7,966,162
Eggs	9,590,602	8,652,800
Fish	4,886,927	5,673,791
Poultry and Game	1,111,990	943,726
Fruit	12,077,955	11,434,738
Lard	5,552,462	4,750,943
Margarine	3,917,701	3,977,361
Vegetables	6,005,162	5,561,558
Cocoa	4,273,276	4,217,091
Coffee	2,923,180	3,549,277
Confectionery, etc.	1,322,792	1,370,870
Dried Fruit	3,488,024	3,284,629
Condensed Milk	2,119,324	2,106,729
Sugar, refined	12,351,086	15,613,023
Sugar, unrefined.	10,715,535	16,505,147
Tea	13,782,905	14,221,496
Spirits	1,731,260	1,789,748
Wines	4,078,143	3,630,313
Tobacco	6,709,082	6,449,655

Classification.	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	**281,822,444**	**236,531,383**
Iron Ore	7,433,219	5,487,344
Other Metallic Ores	10,197,330	9,533,465
Wood and Timber	33,788,884	25,343,111
Cotton	70,570,547	55,359,626
Wool	37,736,434	34,246,722
Other Textile Materials.	19,751,135	15,367,670
Oilseeds, Fats, Gums, etc.	41,576,680	41,332,056
Hides and Skins	15,067,176	12,727,066
Paper-making Materials	5,815,803	5,958,215
Miscellaneous	39,848,536	236,531,383
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	**193,602,375**	**160,490,216**
Iron and Steel	15,231,633	10,877,249
Other Metals	32,102,226	29,604,332
Cutlery, Hardware, etc.	7,378,360	5,194,203
Electrical Goods	1,587,294	1,242,770
Machinery	7,282,971	6,712,499
Wood and Timber Manf.	3,583,187	2,336,918
Cotton Yarn Fabrics	12,249,846	9,373,309
Wool	10,490,446	7,648,409
Silk	15,115,381	13,392,844
Other Textile Materials.	9,129 183	7,353,124
Apparel	5,979,673	4,252,750
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes	12,905,515	12,064,430
Leather and Manufactrs.	13,430,762	13,478,148
Earthenware and Glass.	4,546,267	2,994,307
Paper	7,674,419	6,791,191
Carriages, Motor Cars, &c	8,357,424	7,266,894
Miscellaneous manufacs.	26,523,624	19,874,909
Unclassified (including parcel post)	3,107,597	2,644,307
Total Imports	**768,734,739**	**696,635,113**

Principal Exports of the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom.

Classification.	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	**32,587,942**	**26,948,542**
Grain and Flour	3,561,831	3,095,080
Meat	1,238,907	1,139,362
Beer and Ale	2,134,703	1,769,378
Biscuits and Cakes	1,561,640	1,292,755
Herrings	5,920,699	2,340,777
Spirits	4,187,979	3,994,573
Tobacco	3,376,472	3,708,016
Raw Materials	**69,904,992**	**56,713,082**
Coal, etc.	53,659,660	42,202,128
Wool	4,623,468	4,469,090
Oilseeds, Fats, Gums, etc.	4,468,104	3,962,292
Hides and Skins	1,886,305	1,483,108
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	**411,368,358**	**338,633,564**
Iron and Steel Manuf.	54,291,768	41,667,830
Other Metals ,,	13,279,060	10,283,283
Cutlery and Hardware	7,972,380	6,512,218
Electrical Goods	5,386,273	3,018,600

Classification.	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Machinery	37,012,635	31,363,093
Ships (new)	11,026,530	6,932,554
Wood Manuf.	2,041,640	1,564,388
Cotton Yarn	15,006,291	11,973,236
Cotton Piece Goods	97,775,855	79,175,171
Other Cottons	12,818,805	11,135,042
Wool Manufactures	37,676.687	31,499,885
Silk	2,157,530	1,865.573
Other Manuf. Fabrics	14,827,973	12,982,261
Apparel	16,424.329	14,531,674
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes	21,074,386	19,508,061
Leather	5,648,276	4,685,015
Earthenware and Glass.	5,213,221	4,147,640
Paper	3,679.195	3,185,939
Carriages, Motor Cars, &c.	11,365,888	11,229,558
Miscellaneous	34,228,749	30,389,454
Unclassified (including parcel post)	11,383,997	8,426,169
Total Exports	**525,245,289**	**430,721,357**

Of the total imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions the respective shares were:

	1913. £	1914. £
Consigned from Foreign Countries	577,218,844	508,833,541
Consigned from British Possessions	191,515,895	187,801,572
	768,734,739	696,635,113

Of the total exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom the consignments were:

	1913. £	1914. £
To Foreign Countries	329,938,481	259,091,859
„ British Possessions	195,306,808	171,629,498
	525,245,289	430,721,357

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

During 1915 our imports, quite apart from Government purchases, increased considerably, owing to so large a portion of the energies of the country being devoted to the war, thus making it impossible to meet the demand for home consumption to the usual extent. This increase is of course not, as usual, a sign of greater prosperity, but of less.

Month.	Imports. 1913. (£1,000)	1914. (£1,000)	1915. (£1,000)
January	71,243	68,099	67,401
February	63,788	62,051	65,269
March	61,342	66,347	75,591
April	62,954	61,617	73,678
May	61,278	59,099	71,645
June	58,309	58,272	76,118
July	61,780	59,946	75,548
August	55,976	42,362	69,496
September	61,359	45,052	70,293
October	71,733	51,379	67,793
Totals (10 months)	629,762	574,224	712,832

For similar reasons to those just indicated exports showed a marked contraction, though it is an encouraging sign that in the later months there has been a marked improvement.

Month.	Exports (Home Products only). 1913. (£1,000)	1914. (£1,000)	1915. (£1,000)
January	45,446	47,806	28,247
February	40,174	41,262	26,177
March	41,690	44,519	30,176
April	43,052	30,947	32,170
May	43,858	42,051	33,619
June	42,836	39,873	33,234
July	47,164	44,405	34,722
August	44,111	24,211	32,439
September	42,425	26,674	32,308
October	46,623	28,601	31,969
Totals (10 months)	437,379	379,349	315,061

Coal.

Owing to the war and to various labour troubles, the course of the coal market during 1915 has been in many respects abnormal. In the early months of the year shortage of labour and railway facilities was severely felt, with the result that prices advanced rapidly until April. Best Newcastle coal, which was quoted at only 13*s.* 3*d.* early in January, touched 30*s.* at the end of the month, a quotation which was maintained until the beginning of May. Thereafter prices showed a decidedly easier tendency, partly because of the usual decline of consumption in the summer, partly owing to the fact that railway transport became more normal, and partly because of restrictions on export. By the beginning of July the price of Best Newcastle was only 21*s.* 6*d.*, and by the middle of September only 18*s.* 6*d.* The quotation early in November 1915 was 19*s.* 9*d.* per ton. The heavy decline of the total output of coal owing to the war is shown in a return issued by the Board of Trade, which showed that during the year ending June 30th, 1915, the total output was 253,195,000 tons, as compared with 281,763,000 tons—a falling off of over 10 per cent. The bulk of this (about 27,000,000 tons) was due to smaller exports, and the decline in domestic consumption was less than 1 per cent. The following table, showing the shipments from this country during the first nine months of the past eight years, exhibits in detail the export decline due to the war:

First nine months.	Exported. Tons.	Shipped for the use of steamers. Tons.
1908	48,533,473	14,490,794
1909	48,723,638	14,642,879
1910	48,322,399	14,528,745
1911	49,566,969	14,346,947
1912	47,546,767	13,202,091
1913	56,898,208	15,545,617
1914	50,372,612	14,581,962
1915	35,059,537	10,722,894

Cotton.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, p. 273.)

As recorded in the 1915 ANNUAL the price of the representative quality of Middling Uplands was only 4·55*d.* per lb. early in November 1914. Between then and the opening of 1915 there was a slight advance to 4·58*d.* per lb., and the advance continued until 5·71*d.* per lb. was touched early in April. In spite of the increased cost of freight and insurance, and of the so-called German "submarine blockade," the continuous and effective work of the British Navy kept the main trade routes open, and so encouraged confidence. Between April and July the price of Middling Uplands experienced a gradual decline to 5·14*d.* per lb., but thereafter, with occasional fluctuations, the quotation steadily advanced to 5·98*d.* per lb., and stood at 6·92*d.* per lb. early in November 1915.

Exports of cotton yarn and fabrics were in-

evitably restricted in 1915. As regards yarn the aggregate for the first ten months of the year was 158,847,900 lb., as compared with 159,013,900 lb. during the corresponding period of 1914, and 174,720,800 lb. for the same months in 1913. Germany, ordinarily our largest customer, of course took nothing, nor were there any shipments to Austria-Hungary or Belgium, while only a nominal quantity was exported to Turkey; but, on the other hand, deliveries to France increased enormously, and those to Holland, Sweden, Norway, and the United States increased considerably. Shipments to the principal Balkan States were smaller. As regards piece goods the exports declined from 5,153,173,000 yds. in the first ten months of 1914 to 4,025,848,100 yds. for the corresponding period of 1915. Exports to India, by far our largest customer, showed a decided falling off: there were, of course, practically none to Germany, Belgium, or Turkey. Those to the Dutch East Indies, Roumania, China, and the United States were also smaller, but there was an enormous advance in the shipments to France, while Denmark, Greece, and Australia also took more. Deliveries to South America were also on a reduced scale.

Flax and Linen.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, p. 277.)

Ever since the outbreak of the war the flax industry has been in a quite abnormal condition, even as compared with other sections of trade. Ordinarily about four-fifths of the flax imported into this country comes from Russia, and the bulk of the remainder from Belgium. In 1915 the imports from Belgium were quite nominal, while those from Russia were practically non-existent in the early months of the year, and on a restricted scale thereafter. The price of Petrograd Yarapol, during the closing months of 1914, and in January and February 1915, was steady at about £60 per ton, but with hardly any business passing. Early in March shipments from Russia began, and the price dropped to £35 per ton. The Russian crop available proved, however, rather scanty in quantity, with the result that prices pretty steadily advanced for some months, until £65 per ton was touched in the middle of September. The quotation early in November 1915 was £70 per ton. Were it not for the home-grown crop the linen industry would not only be in a restricted but a nearly paralysed condition. Our export trade, in both linen yarns and piece goods, has suffered seriously. As regards the former, the total shipments for the first ten months of 1915 amounted to 5,237,100 lb., as compared with 11,362,800 lb. for the same period of 1914. Germany and Belgium are usually responsible for four-fifths of our yarn exports, but these were both missing from the list in 1915. Our deliveries to Holland and the United States were, however, larger. Shipments of linen fabrics also fell off considerably, amounting to 107,195,500 yds. for the first ten months of 1915, as compared with 153,586,500 yds. for the corresponding period of 1914. By far our most important customer is the United States, but shipments thither fell off about 33 per cent., while there were, of course, none to Germany. Exports of linen thread also declined considerably.

Jute.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, p. 277.)

In the autumn of 1914 the ravages of the *Emden* and other German cruisers caused the price of jute to stand as high as over £28 early in November of that year, while the demands of the Government for shipping to transport troops from India to Europe also interfered with jute shipments. In November, however, the *Emden* was captured, and shortly afterwards the Government took special measures to provide merchant tonnage. Thus by January 1915 the price of jute had fallen to £20 per ton, and though a slow but steady rise took place up to September, when £24½ was touched, there were no notable market features, as the Indian jute industry has throughout been more or less under Government control. Export licences were suspended in July, and in September shipments were forbidden, except to the United Kingdom. The price of jute early in November 1915 was £26½ per ton. In consequence of these and other measures our imports of jute were larger than in 1914. Exports were, however, less. Those of jute yarn, which were 30,875,500 lb. during the first ten months of 1914, declined to 30,713,400 lb. during the corresponding period of 1915. There was an increased demand from Brazil, but a marked decline in the requirements of the United States. As regards jute piece goods, shipments during the first ten months of 1915 amounted to 96,198,300 yds., as against 119,6013,00 yds. for the corresponding period of 1914. The United States, our principal customer, took considerably less, while of course nothing was sent to Germany Shipments to India and South America also declined.

Iron and Steel.

(See IRON AND STEEL, p. 272.)

Conditions in the iron and steel trade during the past year were so unusual that the ordinary trade statistics afford only a very imperfect guide to the real position of affairs. On the one hand, there has been an unusual demand for naval and military purposes, including munitions, and of these no record is published by the Board of Trade. Further portions of the export trade have been favoured by the absence of German competition. On the other hand the foreign trade has been restricted owing to the employment on military work, and that at home by very considerable suspension of building operations. It is clear, however, not only from the published annual accounts of leading companies, but also from the course of prices, that the year was a prosperous one. The price current for pig-iron (Middlesbrough warrants), which was 49s. per ton early in November 1914, had risen to 54s. 4*d.* at the opening of 1915. There was then a steady advance until April, when the quotation touched 67s. After then it showed a slightly easier tendency for a time, but it stood at 87/5 per ton early in November 1915. We append our usual table with regard to exports of pig-iron, but it must be clear that the 1915 figures are in every way quite exceptional.

Exports of Pig-Iron.

First nine months.	1913. Tons.	1914. Tons.	1915. Tons.
Germany, Holland, and Belgium ..	216,255	161,505	21,718*
France	120,814	86,622	55,548
Italy	86,249	65,360	67,067
Japan	72,329	42,862	24,065
British Colonies and India	60,031	50,480	21,802
United States ..	100,262	70,593	45,468
Other countries ..	194,919	175,710	135,975
Total	850,859	652,132	371,643

* Holland only.

Sugar.

The outstanding features of the sugar trade during the past year have been, first, the purchase by the British Government at the outset of the war of some 900,000 tons of sugar; and secondly, the fact that while, under ordinary circumstances, a large portion of our supplies is derived from Germany and Austria, this is now cut off. So far the result has been a steady but by no means excessive advance in price, though the enhanced duty announced in September must of course have a serious effect. Between January 1st, 1915, and the middle of September the price of Java 96 rose from 15s. 3*d.* to 20s. per cwt., while in November 1915 the quotation was 20/6 per cwt.

Particulars of the sugar crop for the past eight years are as follows. Figures for 1915 are not available.

World's Production of Sugar.

Year ending Sept. 1st.	Beetroot. Million tons.	Cane. Million tons.	Total. Million tons.
1908 ..	7·03	4·80	11·83
1909 ..	6·93	7·65	14·58
1910 ..	8·15	8·50	16·65
1911 ..	8·56	8·22	16·78
1912 ..	6·28	9·07	15·35
1913 ..	8·34	9·22	17·56
1914 ..	8·26	9·66	17·92

Our imports, both of refined and unrefined sugar, showed a diminution as compared even with 1914 of rather considerable volume, though it must of course be borne in mind that the Government purchases already alluded to do not figure in the returns. Details of our import during the past eight years are as follows:—

1st ten months.	Refined. Cwts.	Unrefined. Cwts.	Total. Cwts.
1908 ..	15,844,607	11,716,440	27,561,047
1909 ..	15,084,174	12,585,014	27,669,076
1910 ..	12,963,446	14,846,921	27,952,858
1911 ..	14,846,215	15,516,339	30,362,554
1912 ..	12,488,936	14,176,360	26,665,296
1913 ..	14,336,558	16,828,151	31,164,709
1914 ..	13,624,955	14,911,392	28,536,347
1915 ..	7,921,916	17,098,143	25,020,059

Exports of jam, confectionery, etc., were also to a certain extent unfavourably affected by the exceptional events of 1914, and show reduced figures. Particulars for the past ten years are as follows:—

Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.

Year	Cwts.	£
1906	425,603	1,037,572
1907	429,742	1,081,544
1908	423,956	1,092,001
1909	477,126	1,242,258
1910	556,148	1,530,077
1911	657,945	1,846,583
1912	593,430	1,349,713
1913	637,490	1,417,408
1914	476,319	1,105,905
1915 (10 mths.)	311,670	793,805

Tea.

Prices of tea on the whole advanced in 1915, though from the end of July there was rather a weakening tendency. Indian Pekoe, which early in November 1914 stood at 9¾*d.* per lb., was quoted no higher than 9*d.* at the beginning of 1915. Thereafter the quotation steadily advanced, until it stood throughout July at 12¾*d.*, but by the middle of September there had been a relapse to 10¾*d.* Statistics of the tea exports from the principal producing countries during the past ten years have been as follows:—

Tea Exports from Principal Tea-producing Countries of the World.

Year.	India. 1,000 lb.	Ceylon. 1,000 lb.	China. 1,000 lb.	Total.* 1,000 lb.
1905	217,297	170,184	182,937	652,556
1906	236,732	170,527	188,371	681,826
1907	231,691	182,024	192,761	703,418
1908	233,467	180,049	187,942	700,073
1909	248,031	191,860	190,151	710,387
1910	257,733	181,683	193,768	715,841
1911	260,778	187,675	195,040	716,398
1912	276,570	191,029	195,874	732,911
1913	293,792	192,176	196,184	759,082
1914	294,789	211,760	200,175	787,040

* Including other countries.

Both Indian and Ceylon exports have shown a steady growth during the past decade, but those of China have only increased slightly.

The great growth in the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is shown in the table below. We now use annually more than four times as much as in 1859, though the population has meanwhile expanded only about 50 per cent. The consumption *per capita* has risen from 2¾ to over 6½ lb. per annum. China, once the entire source of supp y, now occupies quite an unimportant position, though of recent years its deliveries have somewhat increased:—

Tea entered for Home Consumption.

Yr.	China. 1,000 lb.	India. 1,000 lb.	Ceylon. 1,000 lb.	Total.* 1,000 lb.
'59	76,304	None	None.	76,304
'69	101,080	10,716	None.	111,796
'79	126,340	34,092	None.	160,432
'90	57,530	101,962	34,516	194,008
'95	26,201	116,343	74,024	221,800
'00	13,144	138,025	92,470	249,792
'10	10,283	162,434	93,327	286,954
'11	14,495	168,745	89,119	293,502
'12	10,576	165,298	93,529	295,400
'13	9,682	172,844	91,518	305,690
'14	13,014	184,310	90,696	317,531

* Including other countries.

Wool.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, p. 274.)

During **1915** the price of wool steadily advanced until the early part of June, after which a slightly easier tendency was apparent. Throughout the year there was a great demand for military purposes, which more than offset any decline in the exports.

The following table is designed to give a bird's-eye view of the imports of wool into this country during the past thirty years, and to show the relation between colonial and foreign supplies :—

Imports into the United Kingdom.

	Colonial. Bales.	Foreign. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1884 ..	1,285,641 ..	318,998 ..	1,604,639
1888 ..	1,534,343 ..	468,617 ..	2,002,960
1892 ..	1,705,904 ..	505,638 ..	2,271,542
1896 ..	1,074,878 ..	402,181 ..	2,077,059
1900 ..	1,223,733 ..	459,706 ..	1,683,439
1904 ..	1,194,482 ..	527,182 ..	1,721,664
1908 ..	1,630,832 ..	479,777 ..	2,110,609
1910 ..	1,726,739 ..	607,979 ..	2,334,718
1911 ..	1,755,916 ..	614,115 ..	2,370,031
1912 ..	1,799,932 ..	600,023 ..	2,329,955
1913 ..	1,646,131 ..	510,671 ..	2,156,702
1914 ..	1,601,000 ..	498,000 ..	2,000,000

Woollens and Worsteds.

Our exports of woollen yarn declined in 1914, and showed a further considerable falling off in **1915**. Shipments of woollen piece goods were also much lower than usual during recent years, but this was largely due to the demand for military purposes. The record for the past ten years is as follows :—

Exports of Woollen Piece Goods.

1st ten months.	Yards.
1906 ..	67,716,400
1907 ..	72,273,000
1908 ..	63,933,200
1909 ..	64,100,100
1910 ..	79,343,300
1911 ..	82,975,000
1912 ..	84,402,000
1913 ..	89,340,900
1914 ..	73,770,000
1915 ..	73,799,600

The takings of Canada, our largest customer, fell off very considerably, while those of the United States declined more than 50 per cent. On the other hand, the requirements of France were considerably larger, as were also those of South Africa and Australia. From most other countries the exports were smaller.

The exports of worsted yarn, which ordinarily are mainly to Northern European countries, declined very considerably. Those to Germany and Belgium, which, in normal circumstances, take more than half our shipments abroad, entirely ceased. Deliveries to Russia declined very seriously, and those to Denmark were considerably decreased. The only import was in the shipments to France, which increased more than three-fold. The total exports for the first ten months of **1915** were 9,563,300 lb., as compared with 32,735,200 lb. during the corresponding period of 1914. Shipments of worsted piece goods during the first ten months of **1915** were 47,313,400 yds., as against 61,884,600 yds. during the same period of 1914. The takings of the United States fell off by about one-third, and those of Germany entirely ceased; while in most other directions there was a decline, the principal exception being Canada. Shipments of carpets showed a decline, but those of blankets a considerable increase.

THE GERMAN EXPORT TRADE.

German Exports.

To	Percentage of total. 1911.	1912.	1913.
British Empire * ..	18·2	17·1	18·5
Russia	7·7	7·6	8·7
France	7·4	7·7	7·8
Belgium	5·1	5·5	5·5
Servia	0·3	0·2	0·2
Total European Allies	38·7	38·1	40·7
Austria-Hungary ..	11·3	11·6	10·9
Other Eurpean Countries	28·0	28·0	27·6
Total Europe ..	78·0	77·7	79·2
United States ..	7·9	7·8	7·1
Other Countries ..	14·1	14·5	13·7
Total World ..	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Includes possessions abroad.

It is to be noted that the geographical distribution of German exports differs considerably from the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom. While all nations naturally secure a good deal of trade from their near neighbours, the proportion of such trade is much smaller in the case of the United Kingdom than in that of Germany. Roughly speaking, only about 40 per cent. of British exports are sent to European countries, while about 25 per cent. goes to British possessions abroad, and 18 per cent. to the United States. German exports to European countries, on the other hand, are about 80 per cent of the whole, to their Colonial possessions quite a negligible quantity, and to the United States only about 7 per cent. The above figures, compiled from the official *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, show the distribution clearly.

These are very significant figures as regards the future, particularly those showing the very large proportion of German trade with those nations now banded against her. They mean that the European Allies in 1913 bought from Germany goods to the value of over £200,000,000. Not only is this commerce now totally suspended, but its renewal after the conclusion of peace, at any rate on anything like the former scale, is very unlikely. Apart altogether from difficulties connected with German production after the war is over—such as shrinkage of capital and ground lost to rivals in the interim—there will be a great amount of prejudice to overcome on the part of the nations so lately at war with Germany. As the head of a large German export house wrote in the *Berliner Tageblatt* in Oct. 1914: "It will need enormous efforts for our export trade to recover even some part of the markets that were open to us

before the war. England and all her colonies, France, Russia, Belgium, Japan—what vast territories are covered by these names, and what a very large part of our exports of about £500,000,000 went to these parts of the world! Of course, not the whole export to these countries will cease, but we may be sure that they will not take from Germany anything but what they cannot get at all elsewhere or can only get on very much less favourable terms."

We may next classify German exports by their nature, and see in what classes of goods the largest business is done. The following figures, also derived from the official publication above mentioned, give details, in round figures, of more than half the total shipments of 1913:

	£
Iron and steel goods ..	43,000,000
Machinery	34,000,000
Coal	26,000,000
Cotton goods	23,000,000
Electrical appliances ..	14,500,000
Sugar	14,000,000
Leather and products ..	14,000,000
Woollen and worsted goods	13,500,000
Paper, etc, ...	13,000,000
Hides, etc.	12,000,000
Silk goods	10,000,000
Confectionery	8,000,000
Dye wares	7,000,000
Rye	6,500,000
Clothing	6,500,000
Copper manufactures ..	6,500,000
Toys, etc.	5,500,000
	257,000,000

It is impossible, for reasons of space, to discuss the above categories seriatim, but a few of them deserve mention. The importance of iron and steel products and machinery is clear from the above figures. The volume of trade which Germany has built up is not due to superior natural resources or to greater technical ability, but is largely the product of favourable railway rates granted by the State, of bounties granted by the large German syndicates, and to the banks financing operations on a speculative and unsound scale. Hence the prospects of British machinery and iron manufacturers are good—indeed, they have begun to reap benefit already.

Speaking broadly of the textile industries, the speciality of German manufacturers has been the production of cheap, showy goods, and they have not, to a serious extent, competed with the better English products. To build up a trade which will secure orders which have hitherto gone to Germany may be slow work, and will certainly necessitate new plant and machinery, but there are no inherent difficulties. As regards electrical appliances, English producers are well equipped to absorb orders which have been lost to Germany, and in many other directions the prospects are hopeful.

Invaluable work is being done by the Board of Trade in exhibiting in industrial centres throughout England samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, collected in British and foreign markets abroad. A large collection of catalogues of German manufacturers, printed in the language and currency of the countries to which their goods are exported, can also be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade in London. These catalogues can also be lent to United Kingdom firms established in the provinces.

FREEMASONRY.

United Grand Lodge of England, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.—Principal officers for the year **1915-16**: **Grand Master**, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; **Pro Grand Master**, Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; **Deputy Grand Master**, Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey, P.C.; **Grand Wardens**, Rt. Hon. Viscount Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord Gorell; **Grand Chaplains**, Rt. Rev. Bishop of Willesden, Very Rev. H. Hensley Henson, Dean of Durham; **Assist. ditto**, Rev. J. W. St. Clare Hill, Rev. Morris Roberts; **Grand Treasurer**, Stanley Machin; **Grand Registrar**, W. F. Hamilton, K.C.; **Deputy ditto**, A. H. Jessel, K.C.; **President Board Gen. Purposes**, Alfred F. Robbins; **Grand Secretary**, Sir Edward Letchworth; **Pres. Board Benevolence**, James Stephens; **Senior Grand Deacons**, Sir R. C. Foster, Bt., Lt.-Col. P. Sargent, A. E. Sadler, Reginald C. W. Currie, Col. W. J. Levi, R. L. Franks; **Junior Grand Deacons**, Albert Barrett, John Baker, Major M. J. Stapylton, F. E. Bristowe, Wm. Sparks, Vincent S. Galsworthy; **G. Supt. of Works**, A. Burnett Brown; **Assist. ditto**, Wm. Ostoby, Major E. C. P. Monson; **G. Director of Ceremonies**, J. S. Granville Grenfell; **Deputy ditto**, G. Woods Wollaston, M.A., M.V.O.; **Assist. ditto**, G. G. Bonser, Robert Mitchell, W. J. Duncan Best, W. A. Surridge, Jas. Ferguson, Leo Taylor; **G. Sword Bearer**, Brig.-Gen. E. E. Carter, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; **Deputy ditto**, Lt.-Col. J. C. B. Cra'ster; **Assist. ditto** Col. Vickers Dunfee, Lt.-Col. J. N. Stephens; **G. Standard Bearers**, G. Neighbour, V. B. M. Zanchi; **Assist. ditto**, J. M. Maynard, J. Denyer Hand; **G. Organist**, Sidney H. Hann; **Deputy ditto**, W. Rouse; **G. Pursuivant**, J. A. Y. Matthews; **Assist. ditto**, F. H. Searle, J. R. Hill, J. Granville Robeson; **Assist. G. Sec.**, W. Resbury Few.

The Grand Lodge of England meets on the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December. The Annual Festival takes place on the last Wednesday in April. The Board of General Purposes meets on the third Tuesday in every month, and the Board of Benevolence on the last Wednesday but one of every month, except in December, when the meeting is on the third Wednesday. Both Boards meet at 5 p.m.

Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C. **Grand Scribe E.**, Sir E. Letchworth. The Grand Chapter meets at Freemasons' Hall on the first Wednesday in February, May, August, and November.

Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C. **Grand Sec.**, Arthur D. Hansell.

Grand Council of Allied Masonic Degrees, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C. **Grand Sec.**, Arthur D. Hansell.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This office, which was created by Act of Parliament in 1906, is intended to allow the State, through an official called the Public Trustee, to act as an executor or trustee to any person who may desire it, either under a will or under a settlement. The need for the office arose out of the difficulty of finding trustees, and also out of the frequent occurrence of fraud. Since the office was created, with a staff of five men, on Jan. 1st, 1908, it has met with wide popular acceptance. The staff now numbers about 540, and the value of the estates which have been placed in the care of the Public Trustee is £62,398,294. The value of the future estates represented by wills placed in his custody and applications from testators asking his acceptance of the office of executor under their wills is estimated at about £69,662,865. In 1914 an **Advisory Committee** was appointed, with a view to obtaining the benefit of criticism and advice on the investments made by the Public Trustee. It consists of—Rt. Hon. F. Huth Jackson; R. Martin Holland, C.B.; R. M. Kindersley; J. A. Mullens, junior. The outstanding features of the Public Trustee's department are its business-like organisation, its promptness and despatch, the great care and attention given to all personal matters, such as the education, maintenance, and welfare of children or other persons, and successful investment, so as to safeguard, as far as possible, not only the capital, but to procure as high a return of income as is compatible with security. Application may be made to the Public Trustee by letter or interview. The office is kept as free from all forms as possible. The Public Trustee can act under a will as **executor and trustee**, whether the will is an old one or a new one. He can also act under a settlement—**Marriage Settlements** or Voluntary Settlements—whether the settlement is new or old. By the execution of a simple form of declaration of trust by the Public Trustee, a person can take advantage of the Public Trustee's expert knowledge of investment. The trust can be terminated at will by the creator of the trust. For the Public Trustee's services in this respect, only half the usual capital fees are charged. He has also a valuable power to act as auditor of the accounts and condition of any trust. The Act makes provision for the economical and simple administration of estates of £1,000 or under. The Public Trustee can also act as administrator, either where there is no will, or where there is a will but no one willing to act as executor thereunder. An executor or administrator can also transfer his duties to the Public Trustee. This is a considerable change in English law as regards Executorship. By the Rules the Public Trustee is empowered, "where the execution of any trust is involved," to act as agent or attorney for any person. The fees have been arranged upon a very low scale. The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay expenses. The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee upon capital, and a fee upon income. The fee upon capital is taken in two instalments, half at the beginning, and half at the end of the trust, such half ranging as follows:

On the first £1,000, 15s. per cent.

On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, 5s. per cent.

On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6*d*. per cent.

On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 3*d*. per cent.

The fee upon income is 1 per cent. up to £2,000, and thereafter at the rate of ½ per cent., if, as is usual, the income be paid direct to the person entitled, otherwise 2 per cent. on the first £500, and 1 per cent. on the excess up to £2,000 and thereafter at the rate of ½ per cent. A pamphlet giving full information as to the powers and duties of the Public Trustee may be obtained on application, and a personal interview can be had at any time during office hours. **Public Trustee**, Charles John Stewart (£3,000); **Assist. Do.**, E. K. Allen (£1,200-£1,500); **Legal Adviser**, L. J. Fulton (£1,000-£1,200); **Financial Adviser**, E. W. Thomas (£1,000-£1,200); **Principal Clerks**, R. S. Shuckburgh and E. C. Groves (£700-£900); **Accountant**, A. F. Day (£500-£800); **Deputy Public Trustee, Manchester**, T. M. Young (£800). **Head Office**, Kingsway, London, W.C. Hours—10 to 4. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ESPERANTO.

The British Esperanto Association (Incorporated) was established in October 1904 as a national centre for the promotion of the use of Esperanto as an international medium of communication. This neutral auxiliary language was compiled by **Dr. Zamenhof**, of Warsaw. There are now about **1,500** Societies and Groups, situated in all parts of the world, and forming centres of propaganda. Of these 190 are within the British Empire.

Its own **journals and magazines** number more than 100, and circulate in every civilised country. The chief of these "Gazetoj" are in England *The British Esperantist* (the official organ of the Association), and in Germany *La Germana Esperantisto*.

Examinations are held by the British Esperanto Association, the London Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies, and the language is taught in evening schools under the London County Council and others in the provinces.

The ninth Universal Congress was held at Berne in August 1913, Dr. Zamenhof receiving a gold medal in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the language. The **1915** Congress took place in San Francisco.

President, British Esperanto Association, H. Bolingbroke Mudie; **Secretary**, Harald Clegg, 17, Hart Street, London, W.C.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

The number of Royal Commissions at present in existence is twelve. They are: those on **Historical Manuscripts**; **Ancient Monuments (Scotland)**; **Ancient Monuments (Wales and Monmouth)**; **Ancient Monuments (England)**; **Public Records**; **Civil Service**; **Natural Resources and Trade of Dominions**; **Housing in Scotland**; **Venereal Diseases**; **Railways**; **Sugar Supply**; **Defence of the Realm Losses.**

Table I.—Statistics relating to Companies Transacting Fire Insurance.

Date of Formation.	NAME OF OFFICE.	Year ending.	CAPITAL. Subscribed.	CAPITAL. Paid Up.	Funds Exclusive of Capital.	Premium Income.	Losses.	Commission and Expenses.	Ratio per cent. of Premiums. Of Losses.	Ratio per cent. of Premiums. Of Commission and Expenses.	Ratio per cent. of Premiums. Trading Profit or Loss.
			£	£	£	£	£	£			
1883	Abstainers and General	Dec. 31, 1914	97,500	22,500	‖17,122	3,212	449	1,355	13·98	42·19	43·83
1824	Alliance	Dec. 31, 1914	5,450,000	1,000,000	‖3,147,173	1,360,874	572,666	526,552	42·08	38·69	19·23
1808	Atlas	Dec. 31, 1914	2,200,000	264,000	*‖1,361,602	1,039,954	576,866	409,471	55·47	39·37	5·16
1907	British Crown	Dec. 31, 1913	250,000	100,000	11,293	114,983	63,381	44,923	55·12	39·07	5·81
1904	British Dominions	Dec. 31, 1914	580,002	345,002	‖229,306	206,033	125,617	66,743	60·97	32·39	6·64
1854	British Equitable	Jan. 31, 1914	300,000	30,000	‖34,002	13,190	6,352	5,329	48·16	40·40	11·44
1904	British General	Dec. 31, 1914	200,000	50,000	‖57,154	20,852	11,110	5,599	53·28	26·85	19·87
1888	British Law	Dec. 31, 1914	1,050,000	150,000	‖284,329	110,526	38,914	52,584	35·21	47·58	17·21
1805	Caledonian	Dec. 31, 1914	537,500	107,500	‖467,525	449,704	289,457	168,166	64·37	37·39	—1·76
1903	†Car and General	Jan. 1, 1915	125,000	48,002	144,899	348,452	209,863	126,943	60·23	36·43	3·34
1885	Century	Dec. 31, 1914	315,000	35,000	‖136,871	92,518	61,171	33,987	66·12	36·74	2·86
1908	City Equitable	§Feb. 28, 1915	50,000	10,000	86,496	154,087	80,043	50,877	51·95	33·02	15·03
1861	Commercial Union	Dec. 31, 1914	2,950,000	295,000	‖4,862,923	3,537,279	1,961,259	1,233,063	55·45	34·86	9·69
1903	†Consolidated	Dec. 31, 1913	500,000	75,875	112,885	248,370	158,306	75,579	63·74	30·43	5·83
1887	†Ecclesiastical	Feb. 28, 1915	250,000	25,000	‖298,125	83,210	..	555,341	..	666·51	33·49
1880	†Employers' Liability	Dec. 31, 1914	1,000,000	200,000	1,839,864	1,932,177	1,065,739	641,007	55·16	33·18	11·66
1802	Essex and Suffolk	Dec. 31, 1914	560,000	56,000	‖70,299	108,475	59,725	48,367	46·76	44·59	8·65
1890	†Fine Art and General	Dec. 31, 1914	500,000	50,000	‖299,708	130,084	77,011	43,037	59·20	33·08	7·72
1885	General Accident	Dec. 31, 1914	1,153,000	403,000	‖213,336	161,825	80,490	59,816	49·83	37·03	13·14
1910	Gresham	Dec. 31, 1914	300,000	200,000	‖27,643	63,846	39,257	37,078	61·49	58·07	—19·56
1821	Guardian	Dec. 31, 1914	2,000,000	1,000,000	‖1,047,027	595,315	362,835	215,073	60·95	36·13	2·92
1806	Law Union and Rock	Dec. 31, 1914	1,575,000	165,000	*‖586,987	246,001	117,060	94,362	47·59	38·36	14·05
1908	†Legal	Dec. 31, 1914	500,000	100,000	43,111	200,046	109,460	76,766	54·72	38·37	6·91
1890	†Licenses	Dec. 31, 1914	144,060	73,850	176,205	139,906	105,119	56,298	75·14	40·24	—15·38
1836	Liverpool and London and Globe	Dec. 31, 1914	2,655,250	265,525	‖5,195,903	3,098,721	1,888,743	1,141,960	60·95	36·85	2·20
1862	London and Lancashire Fire	Dec. 31, 1914	2,641,250	264,125	‖2,710,166	1,655,713	918,633	591,756	55·48	35·74	8·78
1862	London and Lancashire Life	Dec. 31, 1914	333,825	66,765	‖111,615	47,568	17,023	23,800	35·79	50·03	14·18
1906	London and Provincial	Dec. 31, 1914	89,568	82,994	922	278	16	54	5·76	19·42	74·82
1720	London Assurance	Dec. 31, 1914	896,550	448,275	‖1,587,757	689,065	368,109	274,286	53·42	39·81	6·77
1869	†London Guarantee and Accident	Dec. 31, 1914	189,253	109,886	‖570,643	1,085,291	612,234	393,586	56·41	36·27	7·32
1906	Motor Union	Dec. 24, 1914	272,544	194,144	‖113,338	47,532	11,410	17,941	24·00	37·75	38·25
1890	†National Benefit	Dec. 31, 1914	104,715	45,946	‖35,031	61,190	35,210	23,422	57·54	38·28	4·18
1897	†National of Great Britain	Dec. 31, 1914	250,000	50,000	‖151,003	69,035	31,780	24,680	46·03	35·75	18·22
1809	North British and Mercantile	Dec. 31, 1914	4,500,000	2,437,500	‖3,799,309	2,146,290	1,407,541	861,432	65·58	40·14	—5·72
1836	Northern	Dec. 31, 1914	3,000,000	300,000	‖2,248,966	1,318,338	765,939	495,900	58·10	37·62	4·28
1797	Norwich Union Fire	Dec. 31, 1914	1,100,000	132,000	*‖1,452,477	1,212,612	717,824	432,725	59·20	35·69	5·11
1871	†Ocean	Dec. 31, 1914	621,540	172,308	2,276,672	2,198,089*a*	1,097,631	789,350	49·94	35·91	14·15
1782	Phœnix	Dec. 31, 1914	3,210,650	422,855	*‖2,100,494	1,428,371	800,586	558,172	56·05	39·08	4·87
1865	Provident Clerks	Dec. 31, 1914	208,620	85,000	‖147,053	4,131	3,344	1,854	80·95	44·88	—25·83
1903	Provincial	Dec. 31, 1914	180,000	90,000	‖41,120	29,668	16,396	12,197	55·26	41·11	3·63
1845	*Royal	Dec. 31, 1914	2,944,680	441,702	‖6,417,063	4,124,063	2,352,711	1,518,570	57·05	36·82	6·13
1720	Royal Exchange	Dec. 31, 1914	689,220	689,220	‖896,324	856,038	503,048	335,616	58·76	39·21	2·03
1877	Scottish Insurance	Dec. 31, 1914	150,000	30,000	‖78,822	14,844	7,674	5,823	51·70	39·23	9·07
1824	Scottish Union and National	Dec. 31, 1914	—	300,000	‖868,478	764,167	451,058	281,756	59·03	36·87	4·10
1891	State	Dec. 31, 1914	560,000	70,000	‖165,999	234,175	150,276	83,799	64·17	35·78	0·05
1710	Sun Fire	Dec. 31, 1914	2,400,000	480,000	‖2,751,048	1,502,340	842,262	572,939	56·06	38·14	5·80
1714	Union	Dec. 31, 1914	450,000	50,000	‖953,293	628,804	309,615	227,743	49·24	36·22	14·54
1851	†Western	Dec. 31, 1914	513,699	513,699	†‖145,497	434,812	290,965	173,184	66·92	39·83	—6·75
1886	West of Scotland	Dec. 31, 1914	175,000	35,000	‖88,160	41,374	20,832	13,932	50·35	33·67	15·98
1824	Yorkshire	Dec. 31, 1914	845,856	125,289	‖866,773	455,800	247,149	173,204	54·22	38·00	7·78

* Excludes Debenture Stock. † Includes figures of some other departments. ‡ Includes Horse, Carriage, and General. Companies' Funds marked thus ‖ are partly liable for other Departments. § Fourteen months' account. *a* Less Bonus. *b* Includes Claims.

INSURANCE COMPANIES STATISTICS AND GUIDE.

[Readers are referred to the Classified Index to Advertisements at end of the "Annual" for further particulars of Insurance Companies. Insurance Companies should send particulars of any new schemes issued during the forthcoming year to the Editor by October 1916.]

The scope and character of the Insurance article are designed to give statistical information to the insuring public as to the experience of insurance institutions in their various departments. Information is also given as to the cost of life insurance and annuities.

In the most part the publishers are indebted to the proprietors of Bourne's Institute, Ld.,* for the figures published, from whom would-be insurers may obtain specific details as to any particular form of insurance desired. Inquiries may also be directed to the Editor, with stamped addressed envelope for reply.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Almost all insurance offices transacting this class of business are divided into two classes — tariff and non-tariff. The former are associated by a tariff of fixed rates for specific risks, whilst the latter class assess each risk on its merits. Although this is their claim, the experience of non-tariff institutions as a whole, during recent years, has not been particularly happy. The statistics of some of the larger offices transacting fire insurance are given below.

The gross amounts insured against fire during 1913 in respect of property in the County of London, upon which the Fire Brigade receives £35 per million as contributions from fire offices and Lloyd's underwriters, amounted to £1,140,652,050.

The following offices are non-tariff:

Abstainers and General.	General Accident.
British Crown.	Legal.
British Dominions.	Licenses.
British General.	London and Midland.
Car and General.	National Benefit.
Fine Art and General.	National of Great Britain.
	Provincial.

Loss of Profits.

The ordinary fire insurance policy does not compensate the insured for the loss which generally follows the interruption or stoppage of a business consequent on a fire. This loss, however, is often as serious as the actual material loss to buildings and their contents. For instance, in addition to loss of profits, an insured is usually faced with the necessity of continuing certain standing charges, such as rent, rates and taxes, interest on borrowed capital, salaries to permanent staff, etc., etc. Again, there is frequently the necessity of continuing the business in temporary premises, purchasing goods at extra cost to supply customers, etc. These are risks insured by fire offices, and such policies also provide for the payment of reasonable additional cost incurred by the insured in continuing his business in temporary premises, in getting work done elsewhere, or in buying goods to complete contracts, and so forth.

AIRCRAFT INSURANCE.

During the year insurance against damage to property by aircraft and/or bombardment became a necessity, and this risk was largely underwritten by Lloyd's and non-tariff companies, tariff offices not feeling justified, in view of its speculative character, in quoting for the risk. The risk not being covered by ordinary fire policies, after some discussion the matter was brought under the notice of the Government, who decided to underwrite aircraft and bombardment risks through the War Risk Department, availing themselves of the services of the majority of the fire offices as agents.

Seeing that the Government disclaims responsibility for any loss or damage to property by aircraft or bombardment unless covered by insurance, and that where such insurance is effected with the Government there is a State guarantee, the War Risk Department is naturally controlling the bulk of the business, and it is thus enabled to quote a much lower rate, especially in the unhealthy districts, than that which was obtaining before the scheme was introduced. The premium for £100 insurance on building, rent, and contents of private dwelling-houses is 2s. for the aircraft insurance and 3s. where the risk of bombardment is included. It must, however, be pointed out that certain non-tariff insurance companies and underwriters are prepared to offer at higher premiums more extensive cover, including insurance against civil commotion, riots, etc., but in this case the insured is without the decided advantage of a State guarantee. See also article AVIATION.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The progress of life assurance business in this country is remarkable, the total life and annuity funds of ordinary and industrial companies now exceeding the enormous figure of £430,000,000.

Interesting figures are supplied in the summary to the Blue Book relating to life offices issued early in 1914, from which the following table is an abstract:

Board of Trade Returns.

—	Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
	£	£
Received Premiums .	31,490,627	17,291,641
,, Consideration for Annuities . .	2,373,315	——
Received Net Interest and Dividends . .	14,901,434	2,024,752
Paid Claims . . .	23,591,110	7,236,404
,, Commission. .	1,714,624	4,504,839
,, Expenses of Management . . .	2,623,501	3,448,816
Added to Funds . .	11,305,200	2,727,406
Total Life and Annuity Funds . . .	381,491,584	55,762,235

The Returns show that ordinary British companies have in force 3,179,494 policies assuring

* 85, Fleet Street, E.C.

Table II.—Statistics of Life Insurance Companies.

The column showing the ratio of expenses to premium income should be regarded with reference to the amount of new business transacted, which necessarily entails extra expenditure.

Date of Formation.	NAME OF OFFICE.	Year Ending.	Amount of Funds at end of Year.	INTEREST. Rate assumed in Valuation.	INTEREST. Rate earned during Valuation Period.	New Premiums.	Premium Income.	Percentage of Commission and Expenses of Management to Premiums.
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	
1883	Abstainers & General (Ord.)	Dec. 31, 1914	804,556	3 & 3½	3 17 7	11,787	111,507	19·94
1824	§Alliance	Dec. 31, 1914	18,254,118	3 0 0	4 1 10	64,164	1,173,135	9·88
1808	Atlas	Dec. 31, 1914	2,279,964	3 0 0	4 5 0	24,704	212,942	12·66
1849	Australian Mutual Prov. (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1914	32,692,031	3 & 3½	4 12 10	263,213	2,641,518	12·74
1866	Britannic (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1914	1,595,499	3 10 0	4 6 2	23,280	252,012	14·09
1854	British Equitable	Jan. 31, 1915	1,559,544	3 0 0	4 4 5	6,111	108,266	22·61
1896	British Life	Dec. 31, 1914	29,136	3 10 0	4 18 2	921	3,813	22·95
1805	Caledonian	Dec. 31, 1914	3,462,827	3 0 0	4 4 10	27,537	286,104	13·91
1847	Canada Life	Dec. 31, 1914	10,947,109	3 & 3½	5 7 2	99,534	990,880	27·01
1885	Century	Dec. 31, 1914	818,932	3 0 0	4 6 5	19,083	110,264	10·30
1897	City Life (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1914	143,476	4 0 0	4 13 0	7,283	59,427	51·10
1829	Clergy Mutual	May 31, 1915	4,818,126	2½ & 3	4 1 6	13,172	277,409	6·83
1824	Clerical, Medical & General	June 30, 1914	6,001,136	2 10 0	3 19 10	44,674	438,066	13·21
1873	Colonial Mutual	Dec. 31, 1913	3,618,811	3 10 0	—	88,475	471,166	32·70
1861	Commercial Union	Dec. 31, 1914	6,052,377	3 0 0	4 3 6	86,929	657,887	12·13
1871	Confederation Life	Dec. 31, 1914	3,995,093	3, 3½ & 4	5 15 3	93,159	513,080	32·76
1807	Eagle	Dec. 31, 1914	1,919,611	3 0 0	4 0 1	15,959	165,833	16·47
1823	Edinburgh	Dec. 31, 1914	*4,517,741	3 0 0	4 9 4	15,658	294,982	15·87
1839	English & Scottish Law	Dec. 31, 1914	3,058,191	3 0 0	4 2 10	17,069	232,591	16·70
1762	Equitable	Dec. 31, 1914	a5,211,512	2 10 0	4 1 11	25,036	221,632	7·62
1859	Equitable (United States)	Dec. 31, 1914	108,376,796	3, 3½ & 4	4 12 4	not stated	11,115,767	19·38
1844	Equity & Law	Dec. 31, 1914	4,987,118	2½ & 3	4 8 1	22,041	346,439	10·79
1832	Friends' Provident	Nov. 20, 1914	3,433,236	3 0 0	4 1 6	15,969	182,294	11·68
1885	General Accident	Dec. 31, 1914	168,789	3 10 0	3 13 1	5,035	35,424	17·50
1837	General Life	Dec. 31, 1914	b2,176,850	3 & 3½	3 14 1	17,971	176,931	20·28
1848	Gresham	Dec. 31, 1914	10,309,966	3 10 0	4 3 11	79,968	1,022,817	22·02
1821	Guardian	Dec. 31, 1914	3,702,707	3 0 0	4 0 7	18,762	275,194	15·65
1806	Law Union & Rock	Dec. 31, 1914	7,984,516	3 0 0	4 8 6	44,759	590,591	16·77
1836	Legal & General	Dec. 31, 1914	9,880,736	2½ & 3	4 6 4	133,534	1,015,266	11·34
1838	Life Association of Scotland	April 5, 1915	5,928,675	3 0 0	3 19 5	24,655	355,246	16·08
1836	Liverpool & London & Globe	Dec. 31, 1914	4,953,406	2½ & 3	3 18 6	25,836	287,649	9·97
1862	¶London & Lancashire Life	Dec. 31, 1914	3,903,688	3 & 3½	4 5 1	28,802	399,792	21·34
1869	London & Manchester (Ord.)	Mar. 24, 1915	251,559	3 0 0	3 10 4	15,160	71,445	15·54
1720	London Assurance	Dec. 31, 1914	2,775,180	2 15 0	4 0 7	16,989	210,235	11·37
1806	London Life	Dec. 31, 1914	5,368,341	3 0 0	4 4 10	43,187	430,512	4·31
1887	Manufacturers' Life	Dec. 31, 1914	3,773,268	3 10 0	6 13 4	117,561	632,642	31·52
1852	Marine & General	Dec. 31, 1914	2,080,457	3 0 0	4 3 6	10,389	166,955	16·00
1835	Metropolitan	Dec. 31, 1914	2,428,580	3 0 0	3 18 6	8,885	172,864	6·52
1886	Mutual Life & Citizens	Dec. 31, 1914	7,878,549	3 & 3½	4 17 4	64,762	796,245	12·81
1842	Mutual Life of New York	Dec. 31, 1914	123,451,474	3 & 3½	4 15 7	1,132,213	11,181,434	19·66
1890	National Benefit	Dec. 31, 1914	3,265	—	—	5,141	7,179	30·13
1869	National Mutual of Australasia	Sept. 30, 1914	8,705,492	3 10 0	4 17 8	135,682	1,042,509	17·03
1830	National Mutual	Dec. 31, 1914	3,020,746	3 0 0	4 12 7	13,800	200,888	15·88
1835	National Provident	Nov. 20, 1914	7,390,678	3 0 0	4 5 2	28,364	516,341	10·25
1841	New York	Dec. 31, 1914	159,246,057	3 0 0	4 14 8	1,876,303	18,736,593	15·76
1809	North British & Mercantile	Dec. 31, 1914	17,567,590	3 0 0	4 3 8	99,808	1,243,664	13·72
1836	Northern	Dec. 31, 1914	5,384,003	2½ & 2¾	3 14 8	16,868	294,358	10·00
1808	†Norwich Union	Dec. 31, 1914	12,886,762	2½, 3 & 3½	4 5 6	210,781	1,648,782	13·81
1864	Pearl (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1914	3,831,907	3 & 3½	3 19 7	86,065	590,292	14·49
1782	Phœnix	Dec. 31, 1914	10,994,183	3 0 0	3 13 7	58,529	727,097	12·93
1877	Provident Assocn. (Ord.)	Dec. 31, 1914	302,267	2 10 0	4 2 11	5,949	43,137	16·58
1840	Provident Clerks	Dec. 31, 1914	2,877,198	3 0 0	3 18 1	17,143	217,395	14·69
1848	Prudential (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1914	47,024,190	3 0 0	4 3 10	432,314	5,035,625	8·21
1864	Refuge (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1914	7,790,489	3 0 0	3 16 6	275,741	1,308,113	10·00
1845	Royal	Dec. 31, 1914	11,445,792	2½ & 3	3 17 10	66,739	836,349	12·78
1720	Royal Exchange	Dec. 31, 1914	4,627,427	3 0 0	4 1 2	29,513	367,540	14·69
1864	Sceptre	Dec. 31, 1914	1,219,174	2 10 0	4 4 4	3,956	74,456	14·43
1826	Scottish Amicable	Dec. 31, 1914	6,492,287	2 10 0	4 0 3	80,529	429,639	12·32
1831	Scottish Equitable	Mar. 1, 1915	6,285,115	3 0 0	4 2 11	35,073	426,856	13·24
1877	Scottish Insurance	Dec. 31, 1914	313,257	3 0 0	4 2 10	5,088	42,884	15·20
1881	Scottish Life	Dec. 31, 1914	2,172,973	3 0 0	4 4 8	16,822	208,920	15·73
1837	Scottish Provident	Dec. 31, 1914	15,963,692	3 & 3½	4 1 1	78,217	746,052	14·15
1883	Scottish Temperance	Dec. 31, 1914	2,284,074	3 0 0	4 3 5	39,744	231,279	14·54
1824	eScottish Union & National	Dec. 31, 1914	8,335,443	3 0 0	4 0 1	33,679	538,769	14·60
1815	Scottish Widows' Fund	Dec. 31, 1914	21,995,035	3 0 0	4 3 0	115,472	1,453,531	11·54
1825	Standard	Nov. 15, 1914	13,602,219	3 0 0	4 5 4	76,857	997,992	19·23
1843	Star	Dec. 31, 1914	6,991,411	3 0 0	3 19 7	46,858	506,926	16·08
1810	Sun Life	Dec. 31, 1914	10,912,183	3 0 0	4 5 1	117,132	979,667	14·56
1865	Sun Life of Canada	Dec. 31, 1914	12,739,750	3 & 3½	6 7 8	312,922	1,855,290	28·40
1840	United Kingdom Provident	Dec. 31, 1914	10,337,121	2 10 0	3 17 4	55,070	757,799	10·48
1825	University	Apr. 30, 1915	‡952,120	3 10 0	4 2 0	4,918	69,976	11·31
1841	Wesleyan & General (Ord.)	Dec. 31, 1914	1,248,918	3 0 0	3 11 10	28,961	226,220	14·95
1824	Yorkshire	Dec. 31, 1914	2,595,435	3 & 2½	4 7 11	28,602	209,675	14·51

* Includes Capital and Reserve Funds. † Includes General business.
‡ Excludes Capital and Shareholders' undivided surplus.
§ (Alliance.) Including figures of Imperial, Provident, and Economic Companies.
¶ Including figures of Scottish Metropolitan.
a Including General Reserve and unappropriated interest thereon.
b Excluding Paid-up Capital and Proprietors' Fund. e Includes figures of City of Glasgow Life.

£854,982,788, the corresponding figures for industrial offices being 37,556,248 policies odd assuring £428,690,925.

The above returns exclude the business of Colonial and American companies transacting life assurance within the United Kingdom. Figures relating to these offices are given below:

Summary of Business within U.K. transacted by Colonial and American Offices.

Companies.	Year.	Premiums.	Net New Business.	
			Sums Assured.	New Premiums.
		£	£	£
Australian.	1911	274,120	726,794	45,722
,,	1912	282,661	851,967	45,840
,,	1913	308,867	965,962	51,665
Canadian .	1911	193,208	593,452	32,333
,,	1912	223,047	729,685	44,843
,,	1913	248,828	819,765	46,631
American .	1911	1,058,179	1,240,914	63,406
,,	1912	1,041,861	1,255,728	67,225
,,	1913	1,031,163	1,186,952	75,809
Totals.	1911	1,525,507	2,561,160	141,461
,,	1912	1,547,569	2,837,380	157,908
,,	1913	1,588,858	2,972,679	174,105

It is impossible in a limited space to give such information as would enable the casual reader to select the best office of the several life assurance companies for any particular form of policy. As stated above, any inquiry can be made through us to Bourne's Insurance Institute, from whom the most reliable information can be obtained; but, in order to give readers general information as to the relative position of various life offices as shown by their annual accounts, Table II. has been prepared. The reference to the rate of interest earned in this table is of considerable importance, as the difference between that earned and assumed in the valuation constitutes one of the chief sources of profit. Here, again, it would not be safe to rely solely on this criterion without due consideration being given to such other matters as proper provision for depreciation in investments, adequacy of loading on premiums as compared with expenses, etc.

The Effect of the War on Life Offices.

It is somewhat early to discuss the affect which the present war will have on life offices, but it is practically certain that, owing to (1) the very heavy depreciation in investments, and (2) the severe mortality experience (many life offices having to carry the war risk on older policies without any extra premium whatever), at the next quinquennial valuations almost all offices will show a marked decline in the surplus divisible by way of bonus. Of those offices whose distribution fell due at the end of last year, some maintained their full rate of bonus, others showed a small decrease, whilst one Scottish office, although having at its disposal a substantial surplus, postponed any declaration of profits until the end of the year following that in which peace is concluded. Almost all life offices will have suffered from a falling-off in new business, but it is understood that this is neutralised to some extent by the impetus given to the demand for life policies as compared with other investments consequent upon the increased value of the income tax rebate.

Life Assurance Guide.

A review of and guide to the present systems of **Life Assurance**, as transacted in this country, appears below. First, however, a brief summary of the **ordinary forms of Life Assurance** may be given. These can be subdivided under two principal headings, **Participating** and **Non-Participating**. The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business, called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the increase in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office. Of the commission paying offices the Royal Insurance Company quotes very low without-profit premiums.

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:—

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.

2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the assurance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.

3. By payment in cash.

4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.

5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.

6. Many offices have tables of assurance at very low rates in which the usual rate of premium is reduced to a minimum by the application of anticipated profits.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called **Deferred Bonuses**, and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

It may be mentioned here that the **Scottish Provident Institution** originated in 1837 what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for whole-life policies are very low, and the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those who survive to the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as **Tontine Bonuses.**

The majority of the offices are at the present day known as Proprietary Offices, *i.e.* they are backed by capital originally put up by shareholders, who in return look for a proportion of the divisible profits. The tendency now is to reduce this proportion, one office recently having limited the shareholders' proportion of profits to 5 per cent. of the divisible surplus. There are other offices, known as Mutual Offices, the Australian Mutual Provident being the largest British Mutual Office, who, not

	WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS																							
	21			25			30			32			34			38			40			45			50			60		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers & General	1	16	11	2	1	0	2	7	1	2	9	11	2	13	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	15	6	4	11	3	7	3	3
Alliance	2	0	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	11	3	2	14	1	3	0	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	6	17	1
Atlas	2	2	5	2	4	8	2	9	3	2	11	6	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	6	14	3
Australian Mutual Provident	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	10	7	2	13	9	3	0	8	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	6	2	11	2	2	14	2	3	1	2	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	0	7	6	4
British Equitable	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	11	5	2	14	4	3	1	1	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	6	19	4
British Life	1	18	6	2	2	10	2	9	1	2	11	8	2	14	6	3	1	8	3	5	8	3	16	4	4	12	0	7	7	8
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	11	3	2	14	0	3	0	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	6	15	9
Canada Life	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	11	5	2	14	6	3	1	8	3	5	10	3	19	2	4	16	8	7	12	2
Century	2	2	5	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	12	6	2	15	3	3	1	7	3	5	4	3	16	7	4	11	0	6	16	6
City Life	1	14	5	1	18	4	2	4	1	2	6	10	2	9	9	2	16	10	3	0	11	3	13	3	4	9	7	7	0	11
Clergy Mutual	1	16	0	2	0	2	2	6	4	2	8	8	2	11	6	2	18	4	3	2	2	3	12	4	4	7	4	7	1	6
Clerical, Medical & General	1	18	7	2	2	9	2	8	7	2	11	4	2	14	7	3	2	4	3	6	9	3	19	2	4	16	3	7	11	3
Colonial Mutual	1	18	4	2	2	1	2	7	4	2	10	1	2	13	2	2	19	8	3	3	2	3	15	2	4	9	9	7	3	3
Commercial Union	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	10	7	2	13	8	3	0	11	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	7	2	0
Confederation Life	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	11	2	2	14	2	3	1	2	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	7	6	5
Eagle	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	7	2	11	2	2	14	1	3	0	8	3	4	5	3	15	7	4	9	10	6	11	10
Edinburgh	1	17	8	2	1	8	2	7	11	2	10	11	2	13	11	3	0	5	3	4	2	3	15	3	4	10	2	6	17	11
English & Scottish Law	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	1	2	9	8	2	12	5	2	18	11	3	2	8	3	13	7	4	7	9	6	12	4
Equitable	2	4	5	2	8	1	2	13	5	2	15	9	2	18	5	3	4	6	3	7	11	3	17	10	4	10	7	6	12	3
Equitable (U.S.)	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	11	6	2	14	7	3	1	9	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	7	15	5
Equity & Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	11	6	2	14	3	3	0	9	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	7	2	5
Friends' Provident	1	17	11	2	2	0	2	8	0	2	10	8	2	13	7	3	0	3	3	4	0	3	15	2	4	9	7	6	13	11
General Accident	2	0	2	2	3	8	2	9	2	2	11	9	2	14	7	3	1	1	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	3	6	16	1
General Life	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	12	5	2	15	1	3	1	7	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	6	18	0
Gresham	2	0	5	2	3	0	2	8	2	2	10	8	2	13	6	3	0	1	3	4	1	3	16	0	4	11	5	7	0	11
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	12	0	2	15	2	3	1	1	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	6	14	6
Law Union & Rock.	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	10	10	2	13	8	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	6	16	0
Legal & General	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	10	9	2	13	4	2	16	1	3	2	4	3	5	11	3	16	7	4	10	9	6	19	5
Life Asso. of Scotland	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	11	8	2	14	7	3	1	2	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	6	16	10
Liverpool & London & Globe	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	12	6	2	15	4	3	2	0	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	6	18	8
London & Lancashire Life	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	11	5	2	14	5	3	1	0	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	6	17	8
London & Manchester	1	19	3	2	3	4	2	9	2	2	11	10	2	14	8	3	1	6	3	5	5	3	16	9	4	11	11	7	6	5
London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	11	6	2	14	3	3	0	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	6	14	11
London Life	2	8	0	2	12	5	2	19	3	3	2	4	3	5	9	3	13	5	3	17	10	4	10	7	5	6	3	7	10	0
Manufacturers' Life	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	11	2	2	14	2	3	1	2	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	11	6	2	14	5	3	1	1	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	12	7	2	15	8	3	2	7	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	7	0	0
Mutual Life & Citizens	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	11	6	2	14	6	3	1	4	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	7	0	10
Mutual of New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	11	6	2	14	7	3	1	9	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	7	15	5
National Benefit *	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	1	2	10	10	2	13	10	3	0	8	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	11	4	6	18	2
National Mutual of Australasia	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	9	2	2	11	10	2	18	0	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	6	18	10
National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	10	10	2	13	6	2	19	10	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	6	16	2
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	12	11	2	15	10	3	2	6	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	6	11	10
New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	11	6	2	14	7	3	1	9	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	7	15	5
North British & Mercantile	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	12	5	2	15	5	3	2	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	11	6	2	14	4	3	0	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	14	2	2	16	9	3	2	11	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	—		
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	11	7	2	14	5	3	1	1	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	11	6	2	14	3	3	0	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	6	16	6
Provident Assocn.	1	19	5	2	3	1	2	8	8	2	11	4	2	14	3	3	0	11	3	4	9	3	16	3	4	10	11	6	18	0
Provident Clerks	1	16	10	2	0	1	2	6	4	2	8	10	2	11	9	2	18	9	3	2	8	3	16	1	4	12	2	7	11	7
Prudential	1	18	10	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	12	1	2	15	0	3	2	0	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	7	6	11
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	12	0	2	14	11	3	1	10	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	11	0	2	14	0	3	0	8	3	4	4	3	16	0	4	10	4	6	17	0
Royal Exchange	1	19	10	2	3	6	2	9	0	2	11	7	2	14	5	3	1	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	6	16	4
Sceptre	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	8	2	11	0	2	14	1	3	0	10	3	4	8	3	15	4	4	10	6	7	4	6
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	14	2	2	16	9	3	2	11	3	6	3	3	16	8	4	10	1	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	7	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	12	6	2	15	4	3	1	8	3	5	3	3	16	2	4	10	6	6	17	5
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	10	7	2	13	3	2	19	6	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	6	16	2
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	11	11	2	14	8	3	0	10	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	6	16	6
Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	4	7	2	7	2	2	13	1	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	6	6	9
Scottish Temperance	1	19	7	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	11	0	2	13	9	3	0	1	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	6	16	10
Scottish Union & National	1	19	6	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	11	3	2	14	0	3	1	0	3	4	6	3	15	6	4	9	6	7	0	0
Scottish Widows' Fund	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	14	2	2	16	9	3	3	0	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	7	4	9
Standard	1	18	9	2	2	11	2	8	11	2	11	4	2	14	1	3	0	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	7	1	0
Star	2	0	6	2	4	2	2	9	9	2	12	6	2	15	5	3	2	3	3	6	3	3	18	2	4	13	8	6	19	1
Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	11	10	2	14	11	3	2	4	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	7	0	10
Sun Life of Canada	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	11	2	2	14	3	3	1	3	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	7	5	4
United Kingdom Provident	2	0	10	2	4	2	2	9	6	2	12	0	2	14	8	3	1	2	3	5	0	3	16	8	4	11	10	6	17	4
University	2	2	0	2	4	10	2	9	11	2	12	5	2	15	2	3	1	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	11	5	6	18	0
Wesleyan & General	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	11	1	2	14	4	3	1	8	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	11	8	2	14	5	3	1	0	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	6	19	11

* For ages up to 40 at entry, policies are payable at age 80.

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

	21			25			30			32			34			38			40			45			50			60		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers & General	1	11	2	1	14	8	2	0	0	2	2	6	2	5	5	2	11	9	2	15	3	3	6	11	4	2	2	6	11	0
Alliance . . .	1	10	8	1	13	10	1	18	10	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	11	2	13	5	3	4	2	3	18	2	6	1	7
Atlas . . .	1	11	10	1	13	11	1	18	4	2	0	7	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	12	3	3	2	9	3	16	5	6	0	5
Australian Mutual Provident . .	1	9	6	1	12	8	1	17	9	2	0	1	2	2	8	2	8	8	2	12	2	3	2	11	3	17	2	6	2	11
Britannic . . .	1	13	10	1	17	2	2	2	7	2	5	0	2	7	9	2	14	0	2	17	7	3	8	10	4	3	7	6	10	9
British Equitable .	1	12	6	1	16	3	2	1	11	2	4	6	2	7	3	2	13	8	2	17	4	3	8	4	4	2	9	6	7	10
British Life . .	1	14	8	1	18	7	2	4	2	2	6	6	2	9	1	2	15	6	2	19	1	3	8	9	4	2	10	6	12	11
Caledonian . .	1	11	2	1	13	11	1	18	5	2	0	6	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	12	0	3	2	3	3	15	7	5	19	5
Canada Life . .	1	11	9	1	14	9	1	19	6	2	1	10	2	4	5	2	10	6	2	14	2	3	5	3	4	0	6	6	10	9
Century . . .	1	12	1	1	15	3	2	0	2	2	2	7	2	5	2	2	11	2	2	14	8	3	5	1	3	18	7	6	0	6
City Life . . .	1	11	6	1	15	1	2	0	4	2	2	10	2	5	6	2	12	0	2	15	9	3	7	0	4	1	11	6	8	11
Clergy Mutual . .	1	8	0	1	11	0	1	15	8	1	17	11	2	0	4	2	5	11	2	9	2	2	18	10	3	11	3	5	8	11
Clerical, Medical & General . .	1	8	11	1	12	1	1	16	5	1	18	6	2	0	11	2	6	9	2	10	1	2	19	5	3	12	2	5	13	5
Colonial Mutual .	1	9	5	1	12	7	1	17	6	1	19	9	2	2	4	2	8	3	2	11	9	3	2	0	3	15	5	5	15	10
Commercial Union .	1	11	4	1	14	0	1	18	6	2	0	9	2	3	2	2	9	0	2	12	5	3	2	7	3	15	10	5	15	11
Confederation Life .	1	10	4	1	13	2	1	17	10	2	0	0	2	2	5	2	8	4	2	11	8	3	2	5	3	17	0	6	5	0
Eagle* . . .	1	11	3	1	14	5	1	19	1	2	1	4	2	3	11	2	9	9	2	13	1	3	3	2	3	16	6	5	17	7
Edinburgh . .	1	11	1	1	14	5	1	19	5	2	1	10	2	4	6	2	10	8	2	14	2	3	4	11	3	18	9	6	0	8
English & ScottishLaw	1	13	3	1	16	6	2	1	6	2	3	11	2	6	6	2	12	8	2	16	3	3	6	9	4	0	6	6	4	4
Equitable † . .	—			—			1	15	9	1	17	11	2	0	4	2	5	11	2	9	2	2	18	10	3	11	4	5	8	11
Equity & Law .	1	13	6	1	15	10	2	0	3	2	2	6	2	4	11	2	10	10	2	14	6	3	5	3	3	19	3	6	4	5
Friends' Provident .	1	9	5	1	12	7	1	17	7	1	19	10	2	2	5	2	8	6	2	11	11	3	2	4	3	15	10	5	18	0
General Accident .	1	12	11	1	16	3	2	1	6	2	3	11	2	6	8	2	12	11	2	16	7	3	7	7	4	1	10	6	4	10
General Life . .	1	12	9	1	15	0	1	19	2	2	1	4	2	3	11	2	10	0	2	13	8	3	4	8	3	19	4	6	4	7
Gresham . . .	1	13	4	1	15	8	2	0	4	2	2	8	2	5	3	2	11	3	2	14	10	3	5	8	3	19	9	6	4	10
Guardian . . .	1	10	11	1	14	2	1	19	2	2	1	7	2	4	3	2	10	5	2	14	0	3	4	10	3	19	1	6	3	1
Law Union & Rock.	1	10	6	1	13	9	1	18	0	2	0	3	2	2	8	2	8	7	2	12	0	3	2	0	3	15	6	5	15	3
Legal & General .	1	14	5	1	17	7	2	2	0	2	—	3	2	6	8	2	12	6	2	16	0	3	6	7	4	0	4	6	4	8
Life Asso. of Scotland	1	11	4	1	14	6	1	19	7	2	1	11	2	4	6	2	10	6	2	14	0	3	4	6	3	18	5	6	1	5
Liverpool & London & Globe . . .	1	13	3	1	16	5	2	1	4	2	3	8	2	6	3	2	12	2	2	15	7	3	6	0	3	19	5	6	3	11
London & Lancashire Life * . .	1	11	7	1	14	9	1	19	9	2	2	1	2	4	9	2	10	9	2	14	3	3	4	9	3	18	10	6	3	6
London & Manchester	1	14	6	1	18	1	2	3	4	2	5	9	2	8	5	2	14	6	2	18	0	3	8	3	4	2	2	6	12	4
London Assurance .	1	10	10	1	14	1	1	19	2	2	1	5	2	4	1	2	10	1	2	13	8	3	4	2	3	17	11	6	1	6
London Life . .	1	7	4	1	10	4	1	14	11	1	17	1	1	19	6	2	5	1	2	8	3	2	18	0	3	10	6	5	8	6
Manufacturers' Life .	1	10	2	1	13	6	1	19	0	2	1	6	2	4	3	2	10	8	2	14	4	3	5	9	4	0	9	6	8	9
Marine & General .	1	11	2	1	14	6	1	19	6	2	1	11	2	4	7	2	10	9	2	14	4	3	5	1	3	19	2	6	2	6
National Benefit ‡ .	1	13	10	1	17	5	2	2	3	2	4	9	2	7	7	2	14	0	2	17	9	3	8	9	4	3	4	6	9	1
National Mutual of Australasia .	1	10	8	1	14	0	1	19	1	2	1	6	2	4	3	2	10	6	2	14	2	3	5	3	3	19	9	6	4	7
National Mutual	1	8	11	1	12	2	1	17	2	1	19	7	2	2	2	2	8	4	2	11	11	3	2	5	3	16	2	5	17	8
National Provident .	1	13	1	1	16	7	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	5	6	2	11	8	2	15	4	3	6	6	4	1	2	6	6	5
North British & Mercantile* . .	1	13	5	1	16	7	2	1	7	2	3	10	2	6	6	2	12	6	2	15	11	3	6	4	3	19	9	6	3	1
Northern . . .	1	11	11	1	15	1	2	0	1	2	2	6	2	5	1	2	11	2	2	14	9	3	5	6	3	19	7	6	3	2
Norwich Union .	1	11	11	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	2	4	2	5	0	2	11	0	2	14	6	3	5	1	3	18	8	—		
Pearl . . .	1	14	3	1	17	6	2	2	3	2	4	8	2	7	4	2	13	3	2	16	9	3	7	8	4	1	8	6	12	6
Phœnix . . .	1	13	11	1	16	3	2	0	9	2	3	1	2	5	6	2	11	5	2	14	11	3	5	6	3	19	3	6	3	3
Post Office . .	1	14	0	1	17	6	2	3	0	2	5	6	2	8	0	2	14	6	2	18	0	3	9	6	4	4	0	6	10	6
Provident Assocn. .	1	12	2	1	15	4	2	0	3	2	2	7	2	5	2	2	11	3	2	14	9	3	5	4	3	19	2	6	4	2
Provident Clerks .	1	12	7	1	15	8	2	0	8	2	2	11	2	5	6	2	11	7	2	15	2	3	5	9	4	0	0	6	5	0
Prudential . .	—			1	12	7	1	17	7	1	19	11	2	2	6	2	8	8	2	12	2	3	2	9	3	16	4	5	18	6
Refuge . . .	1	14	10	1	18	9	2	4	6	2	6	11	2	9	6	2	15	9	2	19	3	3	8	10	4	2	8	6	12	2
Royal . . .	1	10	0	1	12	4	1	16	0	1	18	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	2	9	4	2	19	8	3	12	4	5	14	8
Scottish Amicable .	1	11	7	1	14	1	1	18	8	2	0	11	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	12	1	3	2	2	3	15	8	5	19	6
Scottish Equitable .	1	13	2	1	16	6	2	1	3	2	3	7	2	6	3	2	12	3	2	15	9	3	6	0	3	19	10	6	5	5
Scottish Insurance .	1	12	3	1	15	5	2	0	6	2	2	10	2	5	6	2	11	7	2	15	1	3	5	9	3	19	5	6	1	0
Scottish Union & National . .	1	11	3	1	14	3	1	19	3	2	1	9	2	4	3	2	10	0	2	13	6	3	3	9	3	17	3	6	1	6
Scottish Widows' Fund . . .	1	11	8	1	14	11	1	19	11	2	2	4	2	4	11	2	11	1	2	14	8	3	5	6	3	19	8	6	3	10
Standard . . .	1	12	10	1	15	3	1	19	6	2	1	7	2	4	2	2	10	4	2	14	0	3	5	0	3	19	7	6	5	0
Star . . .	1	12	1	1	15	3	2	0	3	2	2	8	2	5	3	2	11	3	2	14	9	3	5	3	3	18	10	6	0	0
Sun Life . . .	1	12	6	1	16	5	2	2	2	2	4	6	2	7	0	2	12	10	2	16	2	3	5	1	3	18	1	6	0	11
Sun Life of Canada .	1	11	2	1	14	6	1	19	9	2	2	3	2	4	11	2	11	4	2	15	0	3	6	2	4	0	9	6	6	8
United Kingdom Provident . .	1	9	10	1	13	2	1	18	0	2	0	4	2	3	0	2	9	2	2	12	10	3	3	4	3	17	6	6	1	0
University . .	1	11	2	1	14	5	1	19	5	2	1	9	2	4	4	2	10	4	2	13	10	3	4	5	3	18	8	—		
Wesleyan and General	1	10	5	1	13	9	1	19	0	2	1	5	2	4	2	2	10	6	2	14	2	3	5	2	3	19	6	6	3	3
Yorkshire . . .	1	9	8	1	12	7	1	17	3	1	19	5	2	1	11	2	7	9	2	11	2	3	1	8	3	15	7	6	0	4

* For policies of large amount a lower rate is quoted.
† For policies of £1,000 and over.
‡ For ages up to 40 at entry, policies payable at age 80.

Table IV.—Annual Premiums to secure an Endowment

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

NAME.	Age 25 at Entry		Age 30 at Entry		Age 35 at Entry		Age 40 at Entry	
	Payable in		Payable in		Payable in		Payable in	
	30 yrs.	35 yrs.	25 yrs.	30 yrs.	20 yrs.	25 yrs.	15 yrs.	20 yrs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abstainers & General	3 2 6	2 13 10	3 17 11	3 5 4	5 0 6	4 1 0	6 17 3	5 4 3
Alliance	3 3 9	2 15 7	3 18 7	3 6 4	5 1 0	4 1 6	6 18 8	5 4 5
Atlas	3 5 7	2 17 5	4 0 5	3 8 3	5 2 11	4 3 5	7 0 8	5 6 4
Australian Mutual Provident	3 3 4	2 15 10	3 17 9	3 6 4	4 18 11	4 1 2	6 14 3	5 3 1
Britannic	3 6 1	—	4 1 10	3 8 9	5 5 7	4 4 10	7 5 5	5 9 2
British Equitable	3 4 4	2 16 0	3 19 3	3 7 0	5 1 6	4 2 3	6 18 5	5 5 0
British Life	3 1 4	—	3 15 10	3 2 9	4 17 5	3 19 4	6 15 10	5 2 5
Caledonian	3 3 1	2 14 7	3 17 10	3 5 6	4 19 8	4 0 6	6 15 7	5 2 9
Canada Life	3 5 3	—	4 0 11	3 7 11	5 4 2	4 3 11	7 2 10	5 7 8
Century	3 5 11	2 17 9	3 19 6	3 7 7	5 0 3	4 1 9	6 15 1	5 3 2
City Life	3 0 11	2 12 0	3 16 4	3 3 5	4 19 7	3 19 2	6 18 2	5 2 11
Clergy Mutual	3 3 11	2 14 4	3 18 7	3 5 1	5 0 5	4 0 2	6 16 4	5 2 6
Clerical, Medical & General	3 5 2	2 15 7	4 1 11	3 7 8	5 7 7	4 5 1	7 10 1	5 10 11
Colonial Mutual	3 1 0	2 13 6	3 14 6	3 3 3	4 15 6	3 17 11	6 13 7	4 18 10
Commercial Union	3 6 1	2 16 8	4 2 4	3 8 9	5 7 2	4 5 5	7 8 10	5 10 8
Confederation Life	3 4 5	—	3 19 11	3 7 0	5 1 1	4 2 10	6 19 4	5 4 6
Eagle	3 5 11	2 17 2	4 0 5	3 7 10	5 2 3	4 2 10	6 18 2	5 5 1
Edinburgh	3 4 2	2 15 8	3 19 8	3 6 10	5 0 9	4 1 11	6 14 11	5 3 8
English and Scottish Law	3 3 3	2 14 11	3 17 6	3 5 5	4 18 11	4 0 0	6 14 5	5 1 10
Equitable	3 4 7	2 16 1	3 19 2	3 6 10	5 1 7	4 1 8	6 19 6	5 4 6
Equitable (U.S)	3 5 4	—	4 0 7	3 7 10	5 3 10	4 3 10	7 3 1	5 8 1
Equity and Law	3 5 3	2 16 8	4 0 4	3 7 9	5 3 1	4 3 2	7 0 10	5 6 4
Friends' Provident	3 4 4	2 16 1	3 18 9	3 6 11	4 19 10	4 1 8	6 14 3	5 3 2
General Accident	3 4 5	2 16 0	3 19 0	3 6 6	5 1 3	4 1 6	6 18 9	5 4 3
General Life	3 5 7	2 18 4	4 1 10	3 10 0	5 6 4	4 5 9	7 7 2	5 9 6
Gresham	3 2 0	2 14 6	3 16 11	3 5 4	5 0 5	4 0 8	6 19 10	5 4 10
Guardian	3 4 5	2 17 0	3 17 10	3 6 9	5 1 7	4 0 10	7 1 0	5 5 0
Law Union & Rock	3 5 0	2 16 6	4 0 0	3 7 6	5 2 8	4 3 0	6 15 1	5 5 6
Legal & General	3 5 3	2 16 8	4 0 4	3 7 9	5 3 1	4 3 2	7 0 10	5 6 4
Life Association of Scotland	3 4 7	2 15 6	3 19 1	3 7 4	5 0 9	4 2 1	6 16 10	5 4 2
Liverpool & London & Globe	3 7 1	2 18 5	4 1 9	3 9 2	5 3 7	4 4 2	7 0 7	5 7 0
London & Lancashire	3 6 3	2 17 3	4 1 1	3 8 4	5 3 2	4 3 6	6 19 9	5 6 2
London & Manchester	3 5 2	2 16 1	4 1 3	3 7 10	5 5 4	4 4 7	7 5 7	5 9 0
London Assurance	3 4 11	2 16 1	3 19 6	3 7 2	5 1 2	4 2 2	6 16 7	5 4 5
London Life	3 18 8	3 8 9	4 14 11	4 1 0	5 17 10	4 17 7	7 12 5	6 0 10
Manufacturers' Life	3 4 5	—	3 19 11	3 7 0	5 1 1	4 2 10	6 19 4	5 4 6
Marine & General	3 5 4	2 16 9	3 19 11	3 7 5	5 2 1	4 2 4	6 19 2	5 5 0
Metropolitan	3 7 4	2 17 11	4 3 5	3 9 11	5 6 11	4 6 4	7 4 5	5 10 3
Mutual Life & Citizens	3 1 11	2 13 8	3 16 8	3 4 4	4 18 9	3 19 3	6 15 9	5 1 6
Mutual of New York	3 5 3	—	4 0 2	3 7 8	5 2 11	4 3 3	7 1 0	5 7 0
National Benefit	3 6 2	2 17 7	4 2 2	3 8 10	5 5 9	4 5 1	7 1 5	5 8 8
National Mutual of Australasia	3 0 10	2 12 6	3 15 11	3 3 6	4 18 3	3 18 9	6 15 0	5 1 4
National Mutual	3 4 9	2 16 4	3 18 8	3 6 4	5 0 1	4 0 10	6 16 5	5 3 1
National Provident	3 6 4	2 18 8	4 1 2	3 9 11	5 3 2	4 5 4	6 19 1	5 7 10
New York	3 5 4	2 16 9	4 0 7	3 7 10	5 3 10	4 3 10	7 3 1	5 8 1
North British & Mercantile	3 6 2	2 17 6	4 1 1	3 8 8	5 3 0	4 3 9	6 18 10	5 6 1
Northern	3 5 8	2 17 2	3 19 8	3 7 4	5 1 1	4 1 11	6 16 11	5 4 1
Norwich Union	3 4 4	2 16 7	3 17 5	3 6 7	4 19 4	4 1 3	6 15 6	5 3 9
Pearl	3 6 1	2 17 4	4 1 9	3 8 10	5 5 5	4 5 1	7 5 0	5 9 5
Phœnix	3 6 4	2 17 3	4 0 5	3 8 0	5 1 9	4 2 8	6 18 1	5 4 8
Provident Association	3 5 8	2 16 10	4 0 3	3 7 7	5 2 6	4 2 10	6 19 5	5 5 6
Provident Clerks	3 4 6	2 15 11	3 19 7	3 7 0	5 2 3	4 2 4	7 0 8	5 5 6
Prudential	3 7 9	2 18 1	4 4 3	3 10 5	5 7 10	4 7 8	7 9 5	5 10 10
Refuge	3 4 3	2 14 10	4 0 8	3 6 9	5 5 2	4 4 0	7 6 2	5 8 6
Royal	3 5 8	2 17 0	4 0 0	3 7 8	5 1 8	4 2 8	6 17 4	5 4 8
Royal Exchange	3 5 10	2 17 3	4 0 5	3 7 11	5 2 4	4 2 10	7 0 5	5 5 2
Sceptre	3 6 10	2 18 2	4 3 9	3 9 5	5 7 9	4 6 0	7 9 2	5 10 9
Scottish Amicable	3 6 9	2 18 3	4 1 5	3 9 1	5 3 0	4 4 1	7 2 4	5 6 0
Scottish Equitable	3 5 5	2 16 11	3 19 8	3 7 5	5 1 1	4 2 1	6 16 6	5 3 11
Scottish Insurance	3 3 10	2 14 11	3 18 8	3 5 9	5 1 2	4 1 1	6 18 7	5 4 0
Scottish Life	3 7 3	2 18 4	4 1 10	3 9 2	5 3 2	4 4 1	7 1 2	5 5 10
Scottish Provident	3 9 0	3 0 5	4 3 2	3 10 11	5 4 5	4 5 5	6 19 8	5 7 2
Scottish Temperance	3 4 11	2 16 7	3 19 7	3 7 3	5 1 10	4 2 3	6 19 4	5 4 11
Scottish Union & National	3 5 6	2 17 0	4 0 0	3 7 6	5 1 0	4 2 0	6 15 6	5 3 6
Scottish Widows' Fund	3 6 6	2 17 7	4 1 1	3 8 5	5 2 10	4 3 8	7 0 0	5 5 8
Standard	3 6 4	2 17 8	4 1 4	3 8 9	5 3 7	4 3 11	7 0 0	5 6 2
Star	3 6 11	2 17 11	4 2 5	3 9 1	5 6 1	4 5 1	7 4 6	5 9 3
Sun Life	3 4 9	2 16 4	3 19 9	3 7 6	5 2 1	4 3 0	6 19 2	5 6 4
Sun of Canada	3 5 10	2 16 10	4 0 6	3 8 2	5 2 0	4 3 3	7 0 8	5 5 6
United Kingdom Provident	3 8 1	2 19 0	4 2 10	3 10 0	5 5 0	4 5 3	7 2 6	5 7 10
University	3 6 6	2 18 0	4 0 7	3 8 6	5 2 7	4 3 9	6 19 7	5 6 7
Wesleyan & General	3 5 3	2 16 3	4 1 4	3 7 10	5 5 8	4 4 3	7 7 1	5 9 0
Yorkshire	3 5 6	2 16 8	4 0 2	3 7 3	5 2 7	4 2 5	7 0 1	5 5 6

Assurance of £100 payable as stated or at previous Death.

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

NAME.	Age 25 at Entry				Age 30 at Entry				Age 35 at Entry				Age 40 at Entry			
	Payable in				Payable in				Payable in				Payable in			
	30 yrs.			35 yrs.	25 yrs.			30 yrs.	20 yrs.			25 yrs.	15 yrs.			20 yrs.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Abstainers & General	2	15	11	—	3	10	9	2 18 5	4	9	10	3 13 7	6	5	11	4 13 0
Alliance	2	15	2	2 7 9	3	8	9	2 17 7	4	9	3	3 11 5	6	3	9	4 12 4
Atlas	2	13	10	2 6 4	3	7	5	2 16 2	4	8	0	3 10 1	6	2	9	4 11 2
Australian Mutual Provident	2	10	9	2 3 6	3	4	1	2 13 1	4	4	2	3 6 8	5	17	11	4 7 2
Britannic	3	0	2	—	3	14	6	3 2 7	4	16	0	3 17 2	6	12	1	4 19 2
British Equitable	2	16	9	2 8 10	3	10	10	2 19 3	4	12	0	3 13 9	6	6	11	4 15 3
British Life	2	15	9	—	3	8	11	2 17 1	4	8	7	3 12 2	6	3	6	4 13 1
Caledonian	2	12	1	2 4 1	3	6	0	2 14 1	4	6	4	3 8 4	6	0	3	4 9 0
Canada Life	2	15	2	—	3	8	8	2 16 10	4	9	3	3 10 9	6	4	3	4 12 2
Century	2	16	7	2 8 11	3	9	8	2 18 2	4	9	11	3 11 10	6	4	4	4 12 9
City Life	2	15	8	2 7 7	3	9	2	2 17 11	4	11	0	3 12 5	6	6	4	4 14 0
Clergy Mutual	2	9	10	2 2 4	3	3	4	2 12 3	4	3	4	3 6 0	5	16	6	4 6 6
Clerical, Medical & General	2	12	2	2 4 6	3	5	7	2 14 2	4	6	1	3 8 1	6	0	1	4 8 9
Colonial Mutual	2	16	3	2 8 9	3	9	0	2 17 10	4	8	11	3 11 4	6	2	9	4 11 11
Commercial Union	2	11	7	2 4 1	3	4	7	2 13 5	4	4	6	3 6 10	5	18	5	4 7 4
Confederation Life	2	13	1	—	3	6	2	2 14 8	4	6	2	3 8 1	6	0	4	4 8 10
Eagle	2	13	8	2 5 11	3	7	2	2 15 7	4	7	9	3 9 6	6	2	6	4 10 7
Edinburgh	2	13	4	2 5 7	3	6	9	2 15 3	4	7	1	3 9 0	6	1	4	4 9 10
English & Scottish Law	2	14	2	2 6 3	3	7	9	2 16 1	4	8	7	3 10 2	6	3	7	4 11 6
Equitable*	—			—	—			—	—			—	—			—
Equity & Law	2	15	4	2 7 8	3	9	2	2 17 9	4	10	2	3 11 11	6	5	5	4 13 4
Friends' Provident	2	11	8	2 4 1	3	4	10	2 13 7	4	4	11	3 7 1	5	19	0	4 7 8
General Accident	2	15	9	2 8 0	3	9	1	2 17 7	4	9	5	3 11 4	6	3	8	4 12 2
General Life	2	14	3	2 7 0	3	7	5	2 16 4	4	7	8	3 10 4	6	2	6	4 11 5
Gresham	2	15	6	2 8 9	3	8	10	2 18 6	4	9	11	3 12 2	6	5	1	4 13 9
Guardian	2	14	10	2 7 0	3	8	5	2 16 9	4	9	0	3 10 9	6	3	10	4 11 10
Law Union & Rock	2	15	0	2 7 0	3	8	9	2 17 3	4	8	6	3 10 9	6	4	0	4 11 6
Legal & General	2	15	4	2 7 8	3	9	2	2 17 9	4	10	2	3 11 11	6	5	5	4 13 4
Life Association of Scotland	2	13	10	2 6 3	3	7	5	2 16 0	4	8	4	3 10 2	6	3	8	4 11 10
Liverpool & London & Globe	2	16	3	2 8 5	3	9	8	2 18 1	4	10	3	3 12 0	6	4	11	4 13 0
London & Lancashire †	2	14	10	2 6 11	3	8	2	2 16 10	4	9	4	3 10 10	6	4	5	4 12 2
London & Manchester	2	19	6	2 11 3	3	14	2	3 1 10	4	16	1	3 16 11	6	12	11	4 19 5
London Assurance	2	12	5	2 4 3	3	5	11	2 14 3	4	6	3	3 8 2	6	0	4	4 9 1
London Life	2	8	6	2 1 3	3	1	0	2 10 3	4	0	1	3 3 2	5	12	2	4 2 8
Manufacturers' Life	2	13	6	—	3	7	9	2 15 11	4	9	0	3 10 5	6	4	10	4 12 3
Marine & General	2	14	4	2 6 5	3	7	9	2 16 2	4	8	2	3 10 0	6	2	5	4 10 11
National Benefit	2	15	10	2 7 10	3	9	1	2 17 9	4	9	7	3 11 4	6	3	9	4 12 5
National Mutual	2	12	5	2 4 5	3	6	2	2 14 5	4	7	3	3 8 7	6	2	8	4 10 1
National Provident	2	12	6	2 4 8	3	6	1	2 14 5	4	6	9	3 8 5	6	1	6	4 9 6
North British & Mercantile	2	14	11	2 7 4	3	7	11	2 16 9	4	7	11	3 10 3	6	1	6	4 10 7
Northern	2	14	5	2 6 6	3	8	0	2 16 4	4	8	10	3 10 4	6	3	11	4 11 8
Norwich Union	2	14	6	2 7 0	3	8	0	2 17 0	4	8	6	3 10 6	6	2	6	4 11 6
Pearl	3	0	7	2 12 7	3	15	0	3 3 1	4	16	7	3 18 0	6	13	0	5 0 3
Phœnix	2	15	4	2 7 9	3	8	3	2 16 11	4	8	2	3 10 4	6	2	2	4 11 0
Post Office	2	17	6	2 9 6	3	11	0	2 19 6	4	10	6	3 13 6	6	2	6	4 13 6
Provident Association	2	14	9	2 6 11	3	8	4	2 16 8	4	9	4	3 10 9	6	4	10	4 12 3
Provident Clerks	2	15	10	2 8 2	3	9	8	2 18 3	4	10	8	3 12 5	6	5	11	4 13 10
Prudential	2	15	10	—	3	9	10	2 17 10	4	9	2	3 12 2	6	4	8	4 12 0
Refuge	2	18	5	2 9 10	3	13	4	3 0 8	4	15	8	3 15 10	6	12	11	4 18 8
Royal	2	10	8	2 3 4	3	3	8	2 12 4	4	3	4	3 6 0	5	17	8	4 6 4
Sceptre	3	1	0	2 13 1	3	16	3	3 3 4	4	17	10	3 18 10	6	15	9	5 0 8
Scottish Amicable	2	12	11	2 5 5	3	5	11	2 14 10	4	5	9	3 8 2	5	19	1	4 8 5
Scottish Equitable	2	15	10	2 8 2	3	9	1	2 17 9	4	9	5	3 11 4	6	3	11	4 12 2
Scottish Insurance	2	14	8	2 6 8	3	8	5	2 16 7	4	9	5	3 10 9	6	4	11	4 12 3
Scottish Life	2	15	11	2 8 2	3	8	10	2 17 8	4	8	2	3 11 0	6	3	3	4 10 8
Scottish Provident	2	12	4	2 4 6	3	5	11	2 14 3	4	6	5	3 8 2	6	0	11	4 9 1
Scottish Temperance	2	15	5	2 7 10	3	9	2	2 17 9	4	10	3	3 11 10	6	6	0	4 13 4
Scottish Union & National	2	13	3	2 5 3	3	6	6	2 15 0	4	7	0	3 8 9	6	3	0	4 9 9
Scottish Widows' Fund	2	12	3	2 4 3	3	6	1	2 14 3	4	7	0	3 8 8	6	0	10	4 9 10
Standard	2	14	6	2 7 2	3	7	8	2 16 7	4	8	1	3 10 6	6	2	10	4 11 10
Star	2	15	4	2 7 6	3	9	0	2 17 4	4	9	10	3 11 4	6	4	11	4 12 8
Sun Life	2	16	2	2 8 5	3	9	8	2 18 1	4	10	4	3 12 0	6	5	3	4 13 2
Sun of Canada	2	13	11	2 6 5	3	6	9	2 15 11	4	7	2	3 9 3	6	1	3	4 10 3
United Kingdom Provident	2	14	6	2 6 11	3	7	6	2 16 4	4	7	5	3 9 9	6	0	11	4 10 1
University	2	14	6	2 6 10	3	7	4	2 16 1	4	7	5	3 9 6	6	1	6	4 10 3
Wesleyan & General	2	14	4	2 6 4	3	8	4	2 16 4	4	9	6	3 10 8	6	7	4	4 12 4
Yorkshire	2	15	0	2 7 5	3	8	0	2 16 8	4	8	1	3 10 2	6	2	4	4 10 10

* Quoted on application.

† For policies of larger amounts a lower rate is quoted.

having a proprietors' capital, divide the whole of the profits amongst the policy-holders.

Guaranteed Bonuses. — Many offices are attracting business by offering policies carrying guaranteed bonuses, but these are rather of the nature of policies with increasing sums assured, as the bonuses so called are not dependent upon the profits earned.

Usual Forms of Life Assurance.

(For rates of premiums of various offices, see pp. 306-309.)

Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

When a policy is for a substantial amount and effected to provide for **Death Duties,** some offices quote lower than their ordinary non-profit rates.

Whole-Life Limited Payments, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.

Endowment Assurance, where the sum assured is paid on the attainment of a given age, or at previous death. The with-profit policies of the National Provident Institution, especially for the longer terms, show remarkable bonus results.

Double or Half Endowment Assurance, where the amount payable on survival at a given age is Double or Half that payable at previous death. The Double Endowment Policies are usually granted without medical examination.

Joint Life Assurance, the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.

Partnership Policies may be taken as the best example of the use of Joint Life Assurance, which the following offices have given special attention to :

A useful partnership policy issued by some offices is designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, each partner can obtain a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.—**The Norwich Union Assurance Society** has a scheme under which policies are issued assuring a given sum on the death of the first of two lives for a term of years, and convertible within such term into two separate single life policies without further medical examination.

Insurance of Two or more Lives, the amount assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.

Contingent Survivorship Assurance, the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.

Short Period Assurance, under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.

Convertible Term Assurances, which are Temporary Policies, expiring at the end of a certain term, unless a given option to change the policy into a Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policy, at the advanced rates, is exercised by the assured.

Children's Deferred Assurances, under which Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policies are issued on the lives of children at ages under 15, for annual premiums, the sum assured only being payable at death after the child attains its majority, that is after the age of 21, or 25 if preferred. These are now effected by many offices.

Children's Endowments. — The Child's Endowment Policy of the **National Mutual Life Association of Australasia** appears to be much appreciated. The benefits of the policy are: (1) That the endowment shall be paid if the child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum, will be returned if the child die before attaining this age. (3) No further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required.

The Prudential Assurance Co. have a form of policy for children, combining endowment on marriage with an ordinary life policy, payable either at death or at a fixed age.

Almost all offices will now issue **Educational Annuities** to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years.

Special Forms of Life Assurance.

In addition to the above plans, many offices introduce variety into their schemes by modifying either (*a*) the **method of settlement when the policy becomes payable,** or (*b*) the method of payment of premiums.

Illustrations of variations from the usual method of settlement of a policy by payment at death or at a fixed date are the favourite instalment, or debenture and investment policies. Under an **Instalment Policy** the sum assured is payable by a certain number of fixed instalments, whilst a **Debenture or Investment Policy** carries interest on the sum assured for an agreed upon number of years, after which period the amount becomes payable.

One or two offices will retain, on deposit at call, the sum assured on a policy becoming payable, allowing interest in the meantime. The Mutual Life of New York, for instance, agrees to hold policy monies at call, secure against depreciation, with interest thereon guaranteed at £3 per cent. per annum, with, in addition, higher interest at whatever rate the Company are concurrently using in their bonus calculations above the £3 per cent. At the present time the excess interest is well over 4 per cent.

The **Scottish Widows' Fund** also allows its policies, when due, to be deposited with it for not more than 20 years, and during that period pays 3 per cent. per annum on such amount deposited.

Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums.

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several life offices accept a **reduced premium for the first few years of assurance,** and increase it thereafter. This is an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. As an illustration, in the **Liverpool, London, and Globe** Insurance Co. a person aged 25 can insure for £1,000 against death for a premium of £12 4*s.* 2*d.* per annum for 5 years and £24 8*s.* 4*d.* thereafter, and participates in this company's Reversionary Bonus (35*s.* per cent. per annum) after the fifth year. The Norwich Union will apply this method to Endowment Assurances.

The **Phœnix Life Office** also issues **Diminishing**

Table V.—Rates for Immediate Annuities.

For each £100 of purchase-money; payable half-yearly in nearly all instances.
Age last birthday is that to which the annuity in every case applies.

MALES.									NAME.	FEMALES.								
50			60			65			70		50			60			65			70		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6	15	2	8	17	10	10	11	3	12	15	10	*Alliance	6	5	8	7	18	8	9	7	1	11	2	9
7	1	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	13	2	2	Atlas	6	11	6	8	4	2	9	12	4	11	13	8
6	12	0	8	13	4	10	5	5	12	9	8	*†Australian Mutual Provident	5	19	10	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
6	18	5	9	1	6	10	15	4	13	2	1	Caledonian	6	8	9	8	2	2	9	11	0	11	13	1
7	3	9	9	7	1	11	0	9	13	7	8	Canada Life	6	14	2	8	7	4	9	16	0	11	18	4
6	18	6	9	1	10	10	15	10	13	2	6	Century	6	8	10	8	2	4	9	11	4	11	13	6
6	16	6	8	19	8	10	13	5	13	0	1	Clergy Mutual	6	6	10	8	0	3	9	9	0	11	11	1
6	13	8	8	16	2	10	9	2	12	14	10	Clerical, Medical & General	6	4	4	7	17	2	9	5	2	11	6	6
6	19	0	9	0	4	10	12	8	12	17	0	†Colonial Mutual	6	10	0	8	1	8	9	9	0	11	9	4
6	12	8	8	11	6	10	4	2	12	9	2	Commercial Union	6	6	4	7	15	6	9	5	8	11	8	2
7	6	10	9	10	1	11	3	5	13	7	10	Confederation Life	6	15	10	8	11	5	10	0	5	12	0	7
7	1	8	9	4	6	10	18	6	13	2	8	Eagle	6	10	8	8	5	8	9	15	4	11	16	10
6	13	10	8	15	2	10	7	6	12	11	10	Edinburgh	6	1	0	7	14	8	9	1	6	10	19	4
6	14	10	8	17	8	10	11	0	12	17	0	English & Scottish Law	6	5	8	7	18	6	9	6	8	11	8	4
7	2	4	9	5	2	10	18	8	13	4	0	Equitable	6	12	10	8	5	10	9	14	2	11	15	0
6	9	2	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	Equitable (U.S.)	6	2	4	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
6	10	10	8	11	4	10	2	8	12	5	7	Friends' Provident	6	1	9	7	13	2	9	0	0	10	19	0
6	13	2	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	10	0	General Accident	6	4	0	7	15	10	9	3	2	11	2	10
6	10	0	8	11	1	10	3	4	12	7	8	General Life	6	0	10	7	12	8	9	0	0	11	0	0
6	16	8	8	17	9	10	9	11	12	14	4	*Gresham	6	7	7	7	19	1	9	6	5	11	6	7
6	15	4	8	16	2	10	7	10	12	11	2	Guardian	6	6	4	7	17	10	9	5	0	11	4	2
7	1	2	9	3	6	10	16	8	13	2	8	Law Union & Rock	6	11	8	8	4	4	9	12	6	11	14	0
7	4	8	9	6	4	10	11	0	12	12	4	Legal & General	6	11	4	8	8	0	9	10	4	10	18	4
6	15	2	8	17	10	10	11	4	12	17	6	Life Association of Scotland	6	5	8	7	18	8	9	7	2	11	8	8
6	8	8	8	15	2	10	8	0	12	13	6	Liverpool & London & Globe	5	17	6	7	14	10	9	4	2	11	5	2
6	18	0	9	2	4	10	15	10	13	3	8	*London & Lancashire	6	8	6	8	3	2	9	11	6	11	13	10
6	6	6	8	7	8	9	19	8	12	4	0	London Assurance	5	17	4	7	9	2	8	16	6	10	16	6
6	15	2	8	17	0	10	9	6	12	13	8	‡London Life	6	5	10	7	18	4	9	6	0	11	9	2
7	1	10	9	3	10	10	15	7	12	17	0	Manufacturers'	6	9	10	8	5	2	9	14	10	11	15	7
6	14	6	8	16	0	10	6	4	12	9	2	Marine & General	6	5	4	7	16	8	9	3	6	11	2	6
6	12	8	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0	†Mutual Life & Citizens	6	3	4	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
6	9	2	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	Mutual of New York	6	2	4	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
7	1	8	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8	*National Mutual of Aust'lasia	6	12	2	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
6	13	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0	*National Mutual	6	3	8	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
6	14	6	8	17	0	10	10	4	12	16	2	National Provident	6	5	0	7	17	10	9	6	2	11	7	8
6	9	1	8	8	10	9	19	7	12	1	6	New York	6	2	4	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	0	11
6	16	0	8	18	0	10	11	0	12	15	10	North British & Mercantile	6	3	2	8	0	4	9	10	2	11	14	2
7	1	3	9	0	11	10	13	3	12	17	2	Northern	6	5	6	7	18	1	9	6	3	11	7	8
6	16	1	8	16	4	10	9	1	12	13	6	Norwich Union	6	3	3	7	16	11	9	8	4	11	11	11
6	14	4	8	15	0	10	6	4	12	9	8	†Pearl	6	5	0	7	16	8	9	3	8	11	2	8
6	16	0	8	19	10	10	12	8	12	18	0	Phœnix	6	4	10	8	0	10	9	10	6	11	11	6
7	5	5	9	6	1	10	17	7	13	0	5	Post Office	6	12	8	8	5	8	9	12	0	11	8	9
7	9	2	9	11	10	11	5	2	13	11	4	Provident Association	6	19	10	8	13	10	10	2	4	12	4	4
6	15	10	8	15	1	10	6	10	12	9	5	Provident Clerks	6	3	3	7	18	1	9	7	0	11	8	7
6	16	6	8	15	0	10	3	6	12	7	0	Prudential	6	3	0	7	16	0	8	18	0	10	15	0
6	8	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0	Refuge	5	19	6	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
6	19	1	9	1	9	10	14	11	13	0	7	Royal	6	9	7	8	2	8	9	11	0	11	12	3
6	13	2	8	14	2	10	6	4	12	10	8	‡Royal Exchange	6	4	0	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	0
7	1	4	9	6	8	10	10	4	12	11	6	Scottish Amicable	6	8	8	8	3	8	9	8	0	11	3	8
6	14	0	8	16	6	10	9	6	12	13	6	Scottish Equitable	6	3	6	7	17	6	9	5	6	11	7	0
6	14	6	8	17	0	10	10	4	12	16	4	Scottish Insurance	6	5	0	7	17	10	9	6	2	11	7	8
6	16	6	8	18	2	10	10	10	12	16	6	Scottish Life	6	6	6	8	0	6	9	8	10	11	11	6
6	18	9	9	1	6	10	15	0	13	1	3	Scottish Provident	6	9	3	8	2	2	9	10	7	11	12	5
6	15	6	8	16	3	10	7	6	12	9	2	Scottish Temperance	6	2	5	7	16	1	9	3	8	11	2	9
6	17	10	9	0	8	10	13	10	12	19	8	*Scottish Union & National	6	4	8	7	19	4	9	7	2	11	6	2
6	14	6	8	17	0	10	10	4	12	16	2	Scottish Widows' Fund	6	5	0	7	17	10	9	6	2	11	7	8
7		7	9	3	4	10	16	10	13	13	2	Standard	6	11	1	8	4	0	9	12	6	11	14	2
7	0	4	9	2	6	10	15	6	13	1	2	Star	6	10	10	8	3	4	9	11	4	11	12	6
6	14	6	8	17	2	10	10	4	12	16	4	Sun Life	6	5	0	7	18	0	9	6	4	11	7	10
7	8	7	9	12	7	11	4	2	13	7	7	Sun Life of Canada	6	18	9	8	12	7	10	1	9	12	1	9
6	16	0	8	17	2	10	9	2	12	13	2	Wesleyan and General	6	3	4	7	16	8	9	3	4	11	0	8
7	3	8	9	6	0	10	19	2	13	5	2	Yorkshire	6	14	2	8	6	8	9	15	0	11	16	8

* Stamp duty to be paid by purchaser. † Payable Quarterly. ‡ No annuity less than £10 is sold.

Premium Policies. Under these the premiums are limited in number and diminish in amounts at stated periods, the annual charge during the last few years becoming very small.—The **Standard Life Office**, under the **Reversible Premium Plan** issues policies whereby the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of 60 or 65, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives.—The **London Life Association** grants policies under the fully participating scale on which one-half of the premiums payable during the first seven years may be left on credit at 4 per cent. interest. This office, which employs no agents and pays no commission, has recently revised its **Rates.**—The **Metropolitan Life Assurance Society,** an office which also pays no commission, in its **Discounted Abatement System** assumes a 33-per-cent. abatement, and discounts the premiums to this extent. No debt whatever attaches to the policy, and the premium is reduced to a minimum. After five years, if the rate of

abatement by way of profit falls below 33 per cent. the premium would be increased; if it rises above 33 per cent. a further reduction in the premium would be made.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company issue a Jubilee policy, the most adaptable contract that has ever been devised, enabling the assured when once a whole life policy has been effected to pay in, whenever he desires, any odd amounts (additional to the ordinary premium), which will be applied either in limiting the number of premiums payable, or in making the sum assured payable during the lifetime, without any obligation to make any such further payments unless wished.

Annuity Schemes.

The rates for immediate annuities on single lives are given above. In view of the increased yield of investments several offices have revised their annuity quotations. These are in most instances quoted for age *last* birthday of the annuitant. — The **Commercial Union Insurance Society** has devised **Special Deferred Annuity Policies** to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. At any time the policy-holder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value equivalent to a return of premiums with 3 per cent. per annum compound interest. The same society has introduced a new scheme of **Immediate Annuities** with a guaranteed return of part of the purchase-money in the event of early death or surrender. — The **Norwich Union Life Insurance Society** has a scheme for providing Old Age Pensions which may commence at 50, but this is at the option of the pensioner, each additional premium thereafter paid increasing the pension when he or she desires the Society to commence paying it. The **Yorkshire** grants life annuities under which payments are guaranteed for a fixed period.

Life Assurance without Medical Examination.

In most cases where a life policy is effected, the life to be assured must submit to a personal medical examination. Some offices, however, are agreeable to waive this unduly exaggerated ordeal, on the condition that they do not cover the full amount to be insured by the policy until the elapse of a probationary period. The Sun Life Office, the Standard, the Yorkshire, and the Century grant policies on these lines.

Total Abstainers and Vegetarians.

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers. The Abstainers and General, the Phœnix, the Scottish Temperance Life, the United Kingdom Temperance and General, the Sceptre, and the Yorkshire are of this number. The first-named company classifies vegetarians with a view to offering them the increased profits they may earn (if any).

Female Life Assurance.

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure **women**, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. A better feeling, however, is now manifesting itself towards female lives, and amongst others the Prudential has recently discontinued charging them an extra premium. The Scottish Widows' Fund issues a separate prospectus for ladies.

Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving Temporary or Permanent Incapacity.

The **Sun Life Office** issues the above-named policy, which means (*a*) that the policy cannot lapse so long as it has any surrender value; (*b*) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (*c*) if he becomes totally incapacitated the society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (*d*) if he meets with a very serious accident the society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death.

Several other life offices provide if required for the **Exemption from Payment of Premiums** whilst the assured may be incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation.

War Risks (Life).

At the beginning of the war, British life offices took a very liberal view of the extra risk to be incurred by policy-holders undertaking active warfare, but the mortality has proved so severe that, with few exceptions, proposals on the lives of officers and men proceeding to the front are not entertained. One or two offices, however, are prepared to consider selected risks at extra premiums of from £10 10s. to £12 12s. per cent., and the Prudential introduced a special Fifteen-year Endowment Policy, without medical examination, charging double the ordinary rate during the war, this being reduced to the ordinary rate when peace is declared. The Sun Life of Canada are also issuing policies on the lives of officers and others proceeding to the seat of hostilities at ordinary rates, with a proviso that in the event of death occurring from active warfare only one quarter of the sum assured shall become payable.

Income Tax and Life Assurance.

Under the Income Tax Acts every person is entitled to an abatement of income tax in respect of the annual premiums paid for any life assurance or deferred annuity on his own life, or the life of his wife to the extent of not more than one-sixth part of his income, provided that the rate of premium for the assurance does not exceed 7 per cent. of the sum assured payable at death, and that as regards any premium for any other benefits the total abatement should not exceed £100. This provision was added in the Finance Act, 1914.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

The business of accident insurance consisted largely in earlier years in securing compensation to individuals in the case of accident, whether causing death, loss of sight or limbs, partial or total disablement. The next development was to extend the insurance to cover sickness or specific diseases, to insure medical

expenses, and at the present time nearly all offices are prepared to issue policies covering illness of every description. In addition to personal insurance, the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts have immensely extended the operation of accident insurance companies, nearly all of which offices are prepared to insure against the risks, third party and otherwise, responsibility for which attaches to employers under these Acts. A table is given on p. 14 showing the financial position of the various accident and guarantee insurance companies, the majority of which are, like the fire offices, now associated by a tariff.

The following are some of the more recent policies issued by accident offices :

A new permanent sickness and accident policy by the **Scottish Temperance**, on the lines of the State insurance scheme.

A new feature in burglary insurance policies by the **Car and General**, whereby policy-holders and their households are covered in case of personal injury through assault by burglars.

A new scheme of the **Profits and Income** guarantees a "capital sum down" in the event of sickness or accident involving total disablement.

The Scottish Insurance Corporation, while issuing the usual policies covering all illness, specified diseases, and fees for medical attendance, has a special policy at a moderate premium which guarantees a certain return, claims or no claims.

The Car and General Insurance Corporation issues **Sickness Insurance Policies** without medical examination covering all illness and cost of medical attendance.

The **Return Plans** of the **Century Insurance Co.** and the **Profits and Income** are useful, securing insurance against sickness or accident, with return of all premiums, on attaining 65, irrespective of claims. These policies are **permanent** contracts, of which class the Century was the pioneer. They can be combined with life assurance. Sickness alone may be insured against at lower premiums.

The "Business Man's" policy of the **Employers' Liability Corporation** extends double benefits to all public vehicle accidents. In addition to a bonus a reduction is made on the second and all further premiums irrespective of claims.

The "**Ocean's**" **Leader Policy** carries an automatic 5-per-cent. annual addition to the sum insured, as well as a quinquennial reduction of premium in cases of no claim.

The General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation have a valuable Family Accident Insurance and Sickness Policy, covering a man and members of his family. This office's "Policies of the Age" also return 25 to 50 per cent. of premiums to non-claimants.

AIRCRAFT AND ZEPPELIN RISKS.

The frequent visits of hostile aircraft and Zeppelins has encouraged the introduction of an accident policy covering those personal accident risks which under the ordinary accident policy are excluded. The Law Guarantee and Accident, for a premium of 5*s*., offer a policy insuring the sum of £500 in the event of death directly caused by aircraft, hostile or otherwise, including bombs, etc., fired thereat, with certain allowances in the event of total disablement. The premium referred to is for a period of six months, that for twelve months being 7*s*. 6*d*., or 10*s*. for the duration of the war. The Century offer a more extensive policy on the same lines for an annual premium of £1, the sum assured being £1,000 at death, or a payment of £30 per annum for 10 years in the event of total disablement, and £5 a week for a year in the event of temporary total disablement.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The rates of premium vary from 5*s*. to 40*s*. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. This class of business is transacted by most Accident Insurance offices. The National Guarantee and Suretyship Association will act as sureties or relieve private sureties of their risk.

House Purchase Insurance.

Of recent years a system similar to that of building societies has been practised by certain insurance offices, known as House Purchase companies. These companies are now under the Assurance Companies Act, as they come within the definition of Bond Investment companies. The Provident Association of London and the British Life Office, both of which offices have made the statutory deposit of £20,000, transact house purchase business, offering to advance to tenant borrowers the full value of the property desired to be purchased, provided they have for 5 years held a house purchase endowment certificate with the office. This certificate automatically repays the loan on maturity, interest being payable in the meantime. Both the offices named offer similar benefits with their life policies.

In several life offices it is now possible to obtain a loan for the purchase of approved house property, the assured being required to find a small proportion of the value of the house, and to effect either a whole-life policy (in which case the loan is cancelled in event of death) or an endowment assurance under which the loan is also cancelled after the endowment term.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

1. Accountants' Indemnity is undertaken by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co.

2. Bad Debt Insurance. Policies are issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration. Certain other companies also insure Solvency and the taking up of Bills of Exchange.

3. Burglary and Housebreaking. Most Accident insurance companies transact insurance against these felonies. It is understood that a large amount of burglary insurance is underwritten at Lloyd's.

Table VI.—Accident and Guarantee

Formed.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Year Ending	CAPITAL. Subscribed.	CAPITAL. Paid up.	Funds Excluding Capital.
			£	£	£
1883	Abstainers & General	Dec. 31, 1914	97,500	22,500	10,768‖
1824	Alliance	Dec. 31, 1914	5,450,000	1,000,000	1,228,104‖
1808	Atlas	Dec. 31, 1914	2,200,000	264,000	166,116‖
1907	British Crown	Dec. 31, 1914	250,000	100,000	5,148
1904	British Dominions General	Dec. 31, 1914	580,002	345,002	229,306‖
1854	British Equitable	Jan. 31, 1915	300,000	34,500	12,516‖
1904	British General	Dec. 31, 1914	200,000	50,000	64,006‖
1888	British Law	Dec. 31, 1914	1,050,000	150,000	85,808‖
1805	Caledonian	Dec. 31, 1914	537,500	107,500	120,159‖
1903	Car & General	Jan. 1, 1915	125,000	48,002	144,899
1885	Century	Dec. 31, 1914	315,000	35,000	240,342‖
1861	Commercial Union	Dec. 31, 1914	2,950,000	295,000	2,647,710‖
1903	Consolidated	Dec. 31, 1914	500,000	75,875	119,935
1887	Ecclesiastical	Feb. 28, 1915	250,000	25,000	298,125
1880	Employers' Liability	Dec. 31, 1914	1,000,000	200,000	1,755,937‖
1802	Essex & Suffolk	Dec. 31, 1914	560,000	56,000	11,392‖
1890	Fine Art & General	Dec. 31, 1914	500,000	50,000	146,558‖
1885	General Accident	Dec. 31, 1914	1,153,000	403,000	435,858‖
1910	Gresham Fire	*Dec, 31, 1914	300,000	200,000	25,220‖
1821	Guardian	Dec. 31, 1914	2,000,000	1,000,000	429,171‖
1845	Law Fire	Dec. 31, 1914	500,000	500,000	17,628
1806	Law Union & Rock	Dec. 31, 1914	1,575,000	165,000	309,271‖
1908	Legal	Dec. 31, 1914	500,000	100,000	43,111
1890	Licenses	Dec. 31, 1914	144,060	73,850	176,205
1836	Liverpool & London & Globe	Dec. 31, 1914	2,655,250	265,525	3,480,747‖
1862	London & Lancashire Fire	Dec. 31, 1914	2,641,250	264,125	2,177,443‖
1862	London & Lancashire Life	Dec. 31, 1914	333,825	66,765	117,394‖
1720	London Assurance	Dec. 31, 1914	896,550	448,275	842,757‖
1869	London Guarantee	Dec. 31, 1914	189,253	109,886	633,404‖
1906	Motor Union	Dec. 24, 1914	272,544	194,144	138,483‖
1890	National Benefit	Dec. 31, 1914	104,715	45,946	29,054‖
1864	National Boiler	‡Dec. 31, 1914	150,000	52,500	156,824
1897	National of Great Britain	Dec. 31, 1914	250,000	50,000	151,003
1836	Northern	Dec. 31, 1914	3,000,000	300,000	422,498‖
1797	Norwich Union Fire	Dec. 31, 1914	1,100,000	132,000	284,274‖
1871	*Ocean Accident	Dec. 31, 1914	621,540	172,308	2,276,672
1864	Pearl	Dec. 31, 1914	800,500	440,050	192,619‖
1782	Phœnix	Dec. 31, 1914	3,210,550	422,855	610,364‖
1901	Profits & Income	Dec. 31, 1914	120,000	40,000	101,132‖
1865	Provident Clerks'	Dec. 31, 1914	208,620	85,000	172,566‖
1903	Provincial	Dec. 31, 1914	180,000	90,000	31,839‖
1849	Railway Passengers	Dec. 31, 1914	1,000,000	200,000	384,467‖
1845	Royal	Dec. 31, 1914	2,944,680	441,702	3,672,221‖
1720	Royal Exchange	Dec. 31, 1914	689,220	689,220	552,525‖
1877	Scottish Insurance	Dec. 31, 1914	150,000	30,000	104,564‖
1881	Scottish Life	Dec. 31, 1914	250,000	50,000	31,940‖
1883	Scottish Temperance	Dec. 31, 1914	100,000	25,000	21,317‖
1824	Scottish Union & National	Dec. 31, 1914	5,159,680	300,000	506,475‖
1891	State	Dec. 31, 1914	560,000	70,000	99,188‖
1710	Sun	Dec. 31, 1914	2,400,000	480,000	683,957‖
1714	Union	Dec. 31, 1914	450,000	50,000	289,961‖
1859	Vulcan Boiler	Dec. 31, 1913	375,000	187,500	113,770
1886	West of Scotland	Dec. 31, 1914	175,000	35,000	52,684‖
1824	Yorkshire	Dec. 31, 1914	845,856	125,289	847,491‖

Funds marked ‖ are partly liable for other departments.

4. Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, the London Guarantee Accident, the Yorkshire, and the Car and General. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and against a person dying with or without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc.

5. Performance of Contracts. The London Guarantee and Accident Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, insure the performance of contracts; also the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland. The Car and General Insurance Corporation insures the continuance of salaries of employees in the event of bankruptcy of a firm.

6. The coupon system of insurance offered in specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, is familiar to all. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the General Accident Fire

Insurance Companies, 1915.

Net Premium Income.	Net Claims.	Commission and Expenses.	Ratio to Premiums of		REMARKS.
			Claims.	Expenses.	
£	£	£			
1,155	369	473	31·95	40·95	———
79,435	28,759	28,926	36·20	36·41	———
29,132	6,591	12,624	22·62	43·33	———
129,343	85,328	56,578	65·97	43·74	———
206,033	125,617	66,743	60·97	32·39	———
4,558	1,694	1,778	37·17	39·01	———
37,985	23,108	10,154	60·83	26·73	———
9,757	2,719	4,540	27·87	46·53	———
6,938	2,278	2,252	32·83	32·46	———
348,452	209,863	126,943	60·23	36·43	———
43,551	18,765	16,070	43·09	36·90	———
2,208,335	1,101,838	844,083	49·89	38·22	
239,091	140,583	75,422	58·80	31·55	Includes Fire business.
83,210	55,341*	—	66·51	—	Includes Fire and Employers' Liability business. *Includes Commission and Expenses.
1,722,359	964,659	531,546	56·01	30·86	———
15,271	7,422	6,972	48·60	45·66	———
40,959	19,142	14,986	46·73	36·59	———
1,335,086	835,101	554,538	61·80	41·54	———
55,546	24,440	33,477	44·00	60·27	*17 months' account.
201,460	80,290	84,976	39·85	42·18	———
3,260	949	906	29·11	27·79	Under control of the Alliance.
51,708	21,947	16,678	42·44	32·25	———
200,046	109,460	76,766	54·72	38·37	———
139,906	105,119	56,298	75·14	40·24	———
989,951	501,952	415,041	50·70	41·93	———
661,266	292,964	266,139	44·30	40·25	———
71,910	34,059	39,185	47·36	54·49	Includes figures of Welsh and Scottish Metropolitan.
16,379	4,545	6,268	27·75	38·27	———
1,192,503	670,326	438,486	56·21	36·77	Includes Fire business.
122,276	77,035	89,366	63·00	73·09	———
9,107	4,405	4,625	48·37	50·79	———
*56,823	—	†48,359	—	85·10	* Includes sale of plugs, etc. † Includes claims and cost of manufacturing plugs, etc. ‡ 6 months' account.
69,035	31,780	24,680	46·03	35·75	Includes Fire and Employers' Liability business.
55,402	25,522	20,385	46·07	36·79	Includes figures of Royal Scottish and National Guarantee.
222,886	89,458	74,994	40·14	33·65	———
†2,198,089	1,097,631	789,360	49·94	35·91	Includes Fire and E. L. business. † Less bonuses. (* Under control of Commercial Union.)
29,111	13,319	7,003	45·75	24·06	———
71,493	33,534	28,871	46·91	40·38	———
141,145	90,455	42,996	64·09	30·46	———
71,910	41,094	25,170	57·15	35·00	———
6,465	2,584	2,758	39·97	42·66	———
289,635	137,357	108,791	47·42	37·56	Under control of North British and Mercantile.
1,032,196	556,624	401,828	53·93	38·93	Includes figures of Horse, Carriage and General.
146,541	79,001	63,355	53·91	43·23	———
76,760	37,643	30,118	49·04	39·24	———
6,594	1,875	2,709	28·43	41·08	———
4,567	1,442	1,560	31·57	34·16	———
40,159	14,740	15,381	36·70	38·30	———
33,744	16,610	12,804	49·22	37·94	———
34,611	13,782	14,201	39·82	41·03	———
73,731	32,080	25,778	43·51	34·96	Under control of Commercial Union.
151,258	*100,874	20,917	*66·69	13·83	*Includes part expenses.
2,684	500	1,141	18·63	42·51	———
323,406	169,750	119,164	52·49	36·85	Includes figures of United Legal and Guarantee Society.

and Life Corporation. It is also transacted by the Yorkshire and other Accident Companies.

7. Cycle Insurance of different kinds is undertaken by most accident insurance companies.

8. Engines and Boilers and Steam Pipes. Inspection and insurance of steam, gas, oil engines, boilers, and electrical plant, and advice on all matters relating thereto, is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., the Yorkshire, and the Ocean.

9. School Epidemics can be insured against in the Car and General Insurance Corporation.

10. Forged Transfers. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee and other offices insure companies against loss consequent upon dealing in, or acting on, forged transfers.

11. Hailstorm Insurance is transacted by the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., the Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.; the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.; and the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. The Nurserymen Market Gardeners and General Hailstorm Insurance Corporation, Ltd., also undertakes this particular class of business, but confines itself to the insurance of Horticultural Glass.

12. Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease is undertaken by

the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co., the Yorkshire, and the British General Insurance Co. Recently the General Accident has issued a "Horse Endowment" policy.

13. "Household" Policies are issued by several companies, comprising "Fire," "Burglary," and "Domestic Servants" Insurance.

14. Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance. Policies are issued for these risks by the Northern Equitable, Ocean Accident, the Royal Exchange Assurance, the Yorkshire, and the General Accident to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of personal accidents.

15. Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes. Several of the leading accident companies assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts.

16. Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea. The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation undertake these risks.

17. Loss of Profits and standing charges following a fire are now covered by all the principal Fire offices.

18. Medical Attendance during Sickness is insured by the National Medical Aid Co., the Commercial Union, the Central, and several other assurance companies.

19. Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities. The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co. and the Ocean Accident.

20. Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance is carried on by practically all the offices transacting accident insurance.

21. Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art. The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co.

22. Plate-glass Insurance was first commenced in 1852 by the Plate-glass Insurance Co. Many companies transact this business.

23. Property Owners' Indemnity guarantees the insurer against third-party claims owing to defects in his property. The London Guarantee and Accident, and other offices, transact this class of insurance.

24. Indemnity against the payment of rent, mortgage interest, etc., if the house is rendered uninhabitable through fire, is granted by certain companies.

25. Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Leasehold Property. Several life offices, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Yorkshire, and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation issue policies for this purpose.

26. Third Party Risks are taken by most Accident Insurance companies.

27. Transit Risks. The Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Yorkshire, and the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. insure against loss of property in transit other than such as is sent by registered parcel post. The Car and General Corporation covers motors against transit risks.

28. Trusteeship and Executorship. In consideration of certain premiums, the Alliance, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange, the Phœnix, and the Yorkshire arrange to act as trustees or executors.

29. Vehicular Risks are also taken by all Accident Insurance companies. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee issues a public liability policy for horse drivers. The Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. also makes a speciality of this line. The Car and General Insurance Corporation has a special prospectus for motor cars, lorries, and vans, and most of the other offices issue such policies.

COLLIERY DISASTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN SINCE 1857.

Year.	Colliery.	County.	Lives lost.
1857	Lund Hill	Yorkshire	189
1860	Risca	Monmouthshire	145
1862	Hartley	Northumberland	202
1866	Oaks, Hoyle Mill	Yorkshire	388
1867	Ferndale	Glamorganshire	178
1875	Swaithe	Yorkshire	140
1877	High Blantyre	Lanarkshire	200
1878	Florida	Lancashire	189
1878	Ebbw Vale	Monmouthshire	268
1880	Risca	Monmouthshire	120
1880	Seaham	Durham	164
1880	Pen-y-graig	Glamorganshire	101
1885	Clifton Hall	Lancashire	178
1890	Llanerch	Monmouthshire	176
1892	Park Slip	Glamorganshire	116
1893	Coombs	Yorkshire	139
1894	Albion	Glamorganshire	286
1901	Universal (Senghenydd)	Glamorganshire	81
1905	Clydach Vale	Glamorganshire	32
1905	Wattstown	Glamorganshire	120
1906	Wingate	Durham	23
1908	Hamstead	Warwickshire	25
1908	Maypole	Lancashire	76
1909	Darran (Bargoed)	Monmouthshire	23
1909	West Stanley	Durham	168
1910	Wellington (Whitehaven), May 11th	Cumberland	136
1910	Hulton, Dec. 21st	Lancashire	344
1912	Cadeby	Yorkshire	87
1913	Cadder	Lanarkshire	22
1913	Universal (Senghenydd)	Glamorganshire	430

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Threadneedle Street, E.C.

The Bank was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1816, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. It is also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £18,450,000. Every note issued in excess of this amount must be represented by gold coin or bullion. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000 (of which £60,000 represents composition in lieu of stamp duty), and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes against securities beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. As regards what are called dead bank notes it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. The purchase and sale of foreign gold coin and gold bullion affords another source of profit to the Department. The Bank is required by the Act of '44 to buy at £3 17s. 9d. per oz. standard (being 1½d. per oz. under Mint price) all bar gold offered, subject to the fulfilment by the seller of certain conditions specified in the Act.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 and the Revenue Act of 1906 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 for every million pounds of the maximum amount of bills outstanding at any one time during the financial year.

The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2,000, a deputy-governor £3,000, and a governor £4,000 of the stock. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Governor, Lord Cunliffe; **Deputy-Governor**, Brien Cokayne; **Directors**, C. G. Arbuthnot; H. C. O. Bonsor; G. M. Booth; H. Brooks; W. M. Campbell; A. C. Cole; E. C. Grenfell; Sir E. A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.; L. H. Hanbury; G. W. Henderson; W. D. Hoare; Lord Hollenden; Rt. Hon. F. H. Jackson; R. E. Johnston; C. Lubbock; R. L. Newman; M. C. Norman, D.S.O.; Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.; A. G. Sandeman; F. C. Tiarks; H. A. Trotter; V. C. Vickers; A. F. Wallace.

Principal Officers: *Chief Accountant*, C. N. Latter; *Deputy ditto*, L. M. Horder; *Assist. ditto*, F. S. Arnold; *Chief Cashier*, Sir J. G. Nairne; *Deputy ditto*, E. M. Harvey; *Assist. ditto*, J. A. Stark; *Secretary*, H. S. Inman; *Deputy ditto*, H. Tilden; *Assist. ditto*, R. C. G. Dale; *Branch Banks*, W. H. Clegg; *Discount Office*, Catesby Paget.

Branches: *Burlington Gardens* (T. E. Boscawen, Agent); *Law Courts* (M. J. Hardcastle, Agent); *Birmingham* (H. A. N. Smith, Agent); *Bristol* (F. D. C. Strettell, Agent); *Hull* (G. T. Charleton, Agent); *Leeds* (J. H. Brand, Agent); *Liverpool* (John Lea, Agent); *Manchester* (F. W. Peel, Agent); *Newcastle* (H. A. Erskine, C.B., C.M.G., Agent); *Plymouth* (H. K. N. Thurston).

LONDON BANKS, BANKING COMPANIES, BANKERS, Etc.

Clearing House, Post Office Ct., Lombard St.

* *Bankers that pass the Clearing House.*

Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall Street.
African Banking Corporation, 63, London Wall.
Agricultural Bank of Egypt, 57½, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Alexanders & Co., Ltd., 24, Lombard St., E.C.
Allan, T. H., & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
American Express Co., 84, Queen Street, E.C.
Anglo-Austrian, 31, Lombard Street.
Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.
Anglo-Levantine, 10 & 12, Walbrook, E.C.
Anglo-South American, Ltd., Old Broad Street.
Anglo-Japanese, Ltd., 70, Cornhill.
Armstrong & Co., Palmerston House, Bishopsgate.
Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.
Australian Bank of Commerce, 2, King William Street.
Banca Commerciale Italiana, 1, Old Broad St.
Banco de Chile, 94, Gracechurch Street.
Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, 7, Fenchurch Street.
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, 2, Bishopsgate.
*Barclay & Co., Ltd., 54, Lombard Street.
Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate.
Benson, Fredk. J., & Co., 11-12, Blomfield Street, E.C.
Biggerstaff, William & John, 59, West Smithfield, E.C.

Blydenstein, B. W., & Co., 55-6, Threadneedle Street.
Blyth, Greene, Jourdain & Co., Ltd., 41, Eastcheap, E.C.
Boulton Brothers & Co., 39, Old Broad St., E.C.
British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41 & 43, Bishopsgate.
British Bank for Foreign Trade, 11, King William Street.
British of South America, 4, Moorgate Street.
British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.
British International, Ltd., 3, Lombard St., E.C.
British Linen Bank, Threadneedle Street.
British-Mutual, Bank Bids., Ludgate Circus.
British Oriental, Ltd., 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.
British West Africa, 17, Leadenhall Street.
Brown, Shiply & Co., Founder's Court, Lothbury, E.C.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard St.
*Capital & Counties Bank, 39, Threadneedle St.
Chartered of India, Australia & China, 38, Bishopsgate.
Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street.
Clare (George) & Co., 79, Cornhill, E.C.
Clydesdale Bank, 30, Lombard Street.
Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross.
Colonial, 16, Bishopsgate.
Colonial of Australasia, 33, Bishopsgate.
Commercial of Australia, Bishopsgate.
Commercial of Spanish America, Ltd., 9, Bishopsgate.
Commercial of Scotland, 62, Lombard Street.
Commercial of Sydney, Ltd., 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle Street.
Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 36, New Broad Street.
Cook, T., & Son, Ludgate Circus.
Coutts & Co., 440, Strand.
Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross.
Credito Italiano, 22, Abchurch Street, E.C.
Crédit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard Street
Cunliffe, Roger, Sons & Co., 28, Clement's Lane, E.C.
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., 12, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Delhi & London, Royal Bank Buildings, 5, Bishopsgate.
Dobree, Samuel, & Sons, Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.
Dominion Bank (of Canada), 73, Cornhill.
Drummonds, 49, Charing Cross.
Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4, Crosby Square, E.C.
*England, Threadneedle Street; 1, Burlington Gardens; and Law Courts.
English, Scottish & Australian Bank, Ltd., 38, Lombard Street.
Equitable Trust Co. of New York, 95, Gresham Street, E.C.
Erlanger, Emile, & Co., 8, Crosby Square, E.C.
Farrow's Bank, Ltd., 1, Cheapside.
German of London, 34, Old Broad Street.
Gillett Brothers & Co., 58, Lombard St., E.C.
*Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., 67, Lombard St.
Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street.
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33-5, Lombard Street.
Guinness, Mahon & Co., 81, Lombard Street.
Harris, Winthrop & Co., 24, Throgmorton St.
Higginson & Co., Bank Buildings, Princes St.
Hoares, 37, Fleet Street.
Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street.
Huth, Fredk., & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard.
Imperial Ottoman, 26, Throgmorton Street.
Imperial of Persia, 25, Abchurch Lane.
International Banking Corporation (New York), 36, Bishopsgate.
Ionian, 25, Abchurch Lane.
Japhet, S., & Co., 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C.
Keizer, N., & Co., 31, Threadneedle Street.
Keyser, A., & Co., 21, Cornhill, S.E.
King, H. S., & Co., 9, Pall Mall; 65, Cornhill.
Kleinwort, Sons & Co., 20, Fenchurch Street.
Konig Brothers, 1, St. Michael's Alley, E.C.
Ladenburg, W. & Co., 10, Angel Court, E.C.
Lazard B others & Co., 40, Threadneedle St.
*Lloyds, 71, Lombard Street.
London & Brazilian, 7, Tokenhouse Yard.
London of Australia, Ltd., 71, Old Broad Street.
*London County & Westminster, 41, Lothbury.
London of Central America, 9, Bishopsgate.
London & Hanseatic, 38, Lombard Street.
*London Joint Stock, 5, Princes Street.
*London City & Midland, 5, Threadneedle St.
*London & Provincial, 3, Bank Bldgs., Lothbury.
London & River Plate, 7, Princes Street.
London, Singapore, and Java Bank, Ltd., 23, Suffolk St., Pall Mall.
*London & South-Western, 170, Fenchurch St.
Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co., 75, Cornhill.
*Martin's Bank, 68, Lombard Street.
Mauritius, George Yard, Lombard Street.
McGrigor, Sir Charles R., Bart., & Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square.
Mercantile of India, 15, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Mercantile of London, 42, North Audley Street.
Middlesex Banking Co., Ltd., 89-90, Leadenhall Street.
Miller Brothers & Co., 5, Lloyd's Avenue.
Montague, Samuel & Co., 60, Old Broad St., E.C.
Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street.
Morgan, Grenfell & Co., 22, Old Broad Street.
Natal, 18, St. Swithin's Lane.
*National, 13, Old Broad Street.
National Discount Co., Ltd., 35, Cornhill.
National of Australasia, 5, Bishopsgate.
National of Egypt, 4 & 5, King William Street.
National of India, 26, Bishopsgate.
National of New Zealand, 17, Moorgate Street.
*National Provincial of England, 15, Bishopsgate.
National of Scotland, 37, Nicholas Lane.
National of South Africa, Circus Place, London Wall.
Netherlands Bank of South Africa, 2, Great Winchester Street.
Neumann, Luebeck & Co., Salisbury House, E.C.
New South Wales, 29, Threadneedle Street.
New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street.
North Queensland, Mansion House Buildings, 4, Queen Victoria Street.
*Parr's Bank, Ltd., 4, Bartholomew Lane.
Parry & Co., 70, Gracechurch Street.
Pinto, Leite & Nephews, 45, Moorgate Street.
Provincial of Ireland, 8, Throgmorton Avenue.
Queensland National, 8, Princes Street.
Quin (Gerald), Cope & Co., 20, Royal Exchange.
Raymond, Pynchon & Co., 1, Draper's Gardens, E.C.
Reeves, Whitburn & Co., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.
Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk St., Pall Mall.
Rodocanachi, Sons & Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad Street.
Rosenberg, O. A., & Co., 55, Old Broad Street.

Rothschild, N. M., & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.
Royal of Canada, 2, Bank Bldgs., Princes St.
Royal of Queensland, Ltd., 31, Budge Row, Cannon Street.
Royal of Scotland, 3, Bishopsgate.
Ruffer, A., & Sons, 39, Lombard Street.
Rumania, 7, Great Winchester Street.
Russian, 61, Gracechurch Street.
Russo-Asiatique, 64, Old Broad Street.
Sale & Co., 4-6, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
Salmon & Co., 2, Austin Friars.
Schroeder, J. Henry & Co., 145, Leadenhall St.
Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate.
Seligman Brothers, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.
Seyd & Co., Ltd., 38, Lombard Street.
Sino-Belge Banque, 62½, Old Broad Street.
Société Générale, 53, Old Broad Street.
Spain, 37, New Broad Street.
Speyer Brothers, 7, Lothbury, E.C.
Standard of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.
Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.
Swiss Bankverein, 43, Lothbury.
Union of Australia, 71, Cornhill.
Union of Canada, 51, Threadneedle Street.
*Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd., 2, Princes Street.
Union of Scotland, 62, Cornhill.
Union Deposit Bank, Ltd., 17, King William Street, Charing Cross.
United States Express Co., 67, Haymarket, S.W.
Victoria, Ld. (Australia), 10, King William St.
White & Shaxson, 33, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
Whiteley, William, Ltd., Queen's Road, Bayswater.
Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing Cross, S.W.
*Williams Deacon's Bank, Ld., 20, Birchin Lane.
Yokohama Specie, 7, Bishopsgate.
Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., 26, King Street, E.C.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The **London Stock Exchange** was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, "**House**" being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange itself. The building **belongs to proprietors**, under a deed of settlement, and is **managed by 9 elected trustees and managers.** The **capital** is now **£260,000** in 20,000 shares of £13 each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The **dividends** for the past three years have averaged £10 per share, and a bonus of 10s. was paid in 1912. There is also an issue of **3-per-cent. debentures** amounting to £356,000

The **members of the Stock Exchange** are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the "**Committee for General Purposes,**" consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman and 28 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted. **To become a member** the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 2 years and have resided in this country for 7 years. He has to be recommended by three members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £500 each for 4 years after his election, the **entrance fee** being 500 guineas. Gentlemen who have served as "**clerks in the House**" for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only two sureties for £300 each. Members elected since Nov. 23rd, 1904, have to become proprietors by acquiring one share if admitted with two sureties, or three shares if admitted with three sureties. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The **annual subscription** for members (except those admitted before '99) is 40 guineas, for authorised clerks 30 guineas, and for unauthorised 12 guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual subscription, which is due and payable on March 25th. At the present time the **number of members** is about 4,240, and of clerks 1,866, the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscriptions goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The "**Trustees and Managers**" and the "**Committee for General Purposes**" are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building, and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the **Rules and Regulations**, which are very voluminous, and **all transactions must be closed bi-monthly**, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by "**carrying-over**"—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols "**for money**" are settled the same day, but "**for the account**" monthly. All stock or shares bought must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any "**difference**" must be paid (on either side) on that day. In the case of a sale or purchase of registered stock 10 days are allowed for the preparation and execution of the necessary transfer deeds.

[Temporary Regulations and Emergency Rules have been passed for the conduct of business during the war and for twelve months afterwards. The Stock Exchange was closed from July 30th, 1914, to Jan. 4th, 1915.]

Secretary of Committee for General Purposes, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; **Office,** New Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

COMPANIES.

It appears from the returns of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies that the number of **new companies** registered in England and Wales during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1913, was 6,871. The number of companies which went into liquidation was 1,938, and 1,035 companies were removed from the register on the ground that they were no longer carrying on business. The net increase in the number of companies during the year was therefore 3,898. The number of companies on the register in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1913, excluding companies which were in course of liquidation or removal from the register, was about 63,000.

The **total number of companies** registered in the United Kingdom during 1913—viz. 7,425—

exceeds the number for 1912 by 58, and was the largest number registered during any one year since the Companies Act, 1862. The separate numbers for England and Wales were also larger than in any preceding year, while the 409 registered in Scotland and the 145 registered in Ireland have only once been exceeded. The **total nominal capital** of companies registered in the United Kingdom in 1913 was £157,186,653, being £16,818,184 less than in 1912, while the average amount of each company decreased from £23,619 in 1912 to £21,169 in 1913.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

A clearing house is an establishment in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House (Post Office Court, Lombard St.) sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank drawn on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or Bank of England notes, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The **arrangements for clearing** are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques and drafts passing through the Clearing House, taken in conjunction with the Board of Trade returns, may be an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for 1914 amounted to £14,665,048,000, a decrease of £1,771,356,000 as compared with the year 1913, which was a record year. On Stock Exchange account days the payments were £1,481,780,000, a decrease of £600,251,000 on the year 1913. On Consols settling days the payments were £515,566,000, a decrease of £266,326,000, as compared with 1913, and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1914 amounted to £612,526,000, a decrease of £49,762,000 as compared with 1913. The Town Clearing for 1914 totalled £12,434,322,000, the Metropolitan Clearing for 1914 £860,262,000, and the Country Cheque Clearing for 1914 £1,370,464,000. In the **provincial clearing houses** cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Chairman, Earl St. Aldwyn (London Joint Stock Bank); **Deputy do.**, R. V. Vassar Smith (Lloyds).

Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews; **Deputy-Inspector**, A. E. Salt, Lombard Street; **Hon. Sec.**, R. Martin Holland, C.B.

BANKRUPTCY.

This is mainly regulated in **England and Wales** by the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, which consolidated the law, and rules thereunder. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the **Board of Trade** (*q.v.*). For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised **acts of bankruptcy**. The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within **three months**. An **infant**, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a **married woman** can be, if she carries on a trade or business, whether separately from her husband or not, or when he is a convict or in exile.

According to the **report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy** for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1914, there were in England and Wales 2,867 cases of bankruptcy with liabilities £6,052,648 and assets £2,073,031; there were 1,776 deeds of arrangement with liabilities £3,825,540 and assets £1,719,175. As compared with 1913 there was a decrease of 491 bankruptcies and 635 deeds of arrangement. In Scotland there were 195 cases during 1914, with liabilities £307,226 and assets £121,213. Irish insolvencies were: bankruptcies 96, liabilities £114,906, assets £24,657; deeds of arrangement 65, liabilities £109,318, assets £62,209.

For Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, see **Board of Trade**, p. 23.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Building Societies are established primarily for the purpose of obtaining funds by subscription for enabling members to purchase their own houses by regular and convenient instalments. Generally, they are based on the **co-operative system**, all profits being at the disposal of the members. A properly constituted building society should never prove a loss to its supporters. The sums advanced for the purchase of property are always less than the value of their security, and by the repayment of principal and interest the monies so lent become more covered still.

The **first building society** on record was the **Greenwich**, founded 1809. The **oldest existing building society** is the **Chelmsford and Essex**, which began in 1846. Its membership is 270, with a share capital of £12,874, and deposits totalling £13,281: the undivided profit is £3,028. The old Greenwich had many imitators, and in 1836 an Act of Parliament was passed to encourage and protect building societies.

Much wider legislation was enacted in 1874 and 1894.

Present-day building societies can be divided into (*a*) **Permanent** and (*b*) **Terminating**, including **Bowkett** and **Starr-Bowkett**, Institutions. The **Permanent Building Societies** have two classes of members: (i) borrowers, (ii) investors. The former are lent money on the security of property repayable by fixed instalments. The latter take up shares or deposit money, receiving therefor a fixed rate of interest and sometimes bonus out of profits. Members may be both borrowers and investors. They can cease membership at any time after reasonable notice. The **Terminating Building Societies** consist of supporters making regular subscriptions throughout the existence of the society, the object being to continue the building societies until every member possess his or her house. When the accumulated subscriptions are large enough to buy one house, this sum is loaned to one member, chosen by ballot, in order that the property may be purchased He continues his payments, plus an additional subscription varying to the amount borrowed. As funds increase more houses are bought, the society coming to a natural end when every member has a fully paid-for residence. It is impossible to say definitely upon initiation the proposed existence of the society, and when once joined a member must so remain until the winding up. In the **Bowkett and Starr-Bowkett Building Societies** a weekly subscription is payable, houses being bought for members as the funds accrue. There is no additional subscription as the member takes up his house. It is understood that each member lends his weekly subscriptions without receiving interest on the condition that the building society lends him a large sum on the same terms when he requires it. At its termination, the funds are divisible amongst the supporters.

The last available statistics were issued by the **Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies** on Feb. 21st, 1915, and refer to the year ended December 31st, 1913. He gave the following details:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Membership	582,680	27,111	8,100
Mortgages granted during 1913	£8,987,319	£143,698	£113,553
Total mortgages	58,944,811	1,788,653	905,668
Share capital	44,164,822	1,396,133	671,687
Deposits .	15,573,338	400,935	218,209
Profits .	3,727,065	124,954	102,523

In the report a classification is not made between the permanent and terminating building societies, as has been the case in previous years.

A steady and consistent decrease took place in the membership of building societies from 1896 to 1901, since when a continual increase is recorded, except in 1911, probably owing to the failure of the **Birkbeck Building Society**. Yorkshire has been the dominating feature in building society statistics. In 1902 the membership of Yorkshire Building Societies was 67,105; eleven years later the total was 105,023, a net increase of 56 per cent. There has been a slight falling-off in Scotland. The Scot is not so anxious as he was to obtain his own house. He has a tendency to put his funds in savings banks and share investments.

The largest building societies with the amounts outstanding on mortgage are:

Halifax Permanent Benefit, £2,987,791; Bradford Third Equitable Benefit, £2,181,691; Temperance Permanent, £1,979,895; Leeds Permanent Benefit, £1,851,648; Burnley, £1,372,435; Woolwich Equitable, £1,309,175; National Freehold Land and Building Society, £1,164,382; Bradford Second Equitable Benefit, £1,008,694. There are no others with over £1,000,000.

Altogether twenty-four building societies (the same as in 1912) have loans outstanding of £500,000, or more. Of these amounts, 71 per cent. is loaned on sums under £1,000 each. The London Building Societies are the chief exponents of the small mortgage policy, seven out of the twenty-four leading ones having percentages from 80 to 97. The **Co-operative Permanent Building Society** has 90·7 per cent. of its mortgages (£548,360) in sums of £500 or less. At the other end of the scale, the **Burnley Building Society** has 18·5 per cent. of its total mortgages scheduled as over £5,000 each.

The effect of the war and the war loans upon building societies is not yet generally known. It can be assumed that depositors and shareholders made withdrawals in large numbers for reinvestment in Government loans. On the other hand, the industrial classes being fully employed, some of their surplus earnings went into the societies.

From abroad the following statistics are available:

	Number of B.S.	Members	Liabilities. £	Assets. £
Australia (1912)	191	50,000	5,247,549	5,334,915
Canada (1912) Ontario only	—	—	38,000,000 (about)	—
U.S.A. (1910)	5,937	2,216,912	—	189,113,781

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1914-1915.

George Coffey (Irish archæology), £100.

Mrs J. E. Baker (widow of Dr. Hugh Baker, investigator of sleeping sickness), £80.

Mrs. Constance Emily Burch (widow of Dr. Geo. J Burch, F.R S., physicist and physiologist), £60.

Mrs. E Bland ("E Nesbit"), authoress, £60.

Miss Alice Henderson Bollaert (daughter of the late Wm. Bollaert, writer on the history, etc., of Spain, Portugal, and South America), £50.

Miss Louisa Hunting and Fredk. Charles Hunting (children of the late Wm. Hunting, veterinary science), £50 jointly.

Mrs. Hannah Josephine Tucker (widow of Bishop Tucker, of Uganda), £75.

William Grenfell Wallace and Miss Violet Wallace (children of the late Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, O.M.), £50 each.

Mrs. Charlotte Carmichael Stopes (Elizabethan period), £30, in addition to her existing pension of £80.

Dr. Charlton Bastian, F.R.S. (science), £150.

Walter John De la Mare (author), £100.

Robert Henry Rippon (natural history), £100.

Dr. Marshall Watts (scientific work), £75.

Mrs. T. K. Cheyne (widow of Prof. Cheyne, biblical criticism), £30.

EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS.

THE ALIEN QUESTION.

In 1914 **the net balance outward of passengers of British nationality**—which roughly represents the number of emigrants—was 63,510, a decline of 178,487 as compared with 1913, and of 204,975 as compared with 1912, in which year the figures were the highest ever recorded in any one year for which particulars are available, the information having been first obtained in 1876. The balance outward to British North America was 29,375; to Australia and New Zealand 25,739; and to the United States 16,083. The net balance outward to all British possessions was 52,594, or 82 per cent. of the total.

The outbreak of war severely affected emigration, which in the early months of the year had been normal. Some of the Australian States refused to accept immigrants of an age suitable for military service, while other States (and New Zealand) suspended the grant of passages at reduced rates. Financial stringency prevailed during the whole of the year in Canada, especially in the west, and there was much unemployment, particularly in the big centres. As regards South Africa, the movement *inward* to the United Kingdom was greater by 3,480 than the movement outward.

Alien Immigration.

According to the 1901 census the **total alien population of the United Kingdom** was 286,925 in 1901, as compared with 219,523 in 1891, which represents an average annual increase of 6,740. **The percentage of aliens to the total population** was only '69 per cent., as compared with 1·38 per cent. in Germany, and 2·66 in France.

The **8th annual report** of H.M. Inspector **under the Aliens Act, 1905**, gave full returns as to the alien passenger traffic for the year 1913.

In the **9th annual report** the Inspector draws attention to the fact that at the outbreak of war the provisions of the Act of 1905 were superseded by the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914. The two Acts being based on such widely different principles, there is no similarity in their operation and no continuity in their effects. As the 1905 Act was in operation only for seven months of the year, and the 1914 Act for five months of the year, H.M. Inspector submitted no report for 1914.

The **alien prison population** in England and Wales has never exceeded 2·25 per cent. of the total prison population. In 1913 it numbered 1,971, or 1·41 per cent. of the whole prison population.

During the year 1914 expulsion orders were made against criminal aliens in 303 cases, but the working of the Act was naturally interfered with by the war. Of these 239 belonged to the Metropolis; 59 came from the rest of England and Wales; 3 from Scotland; and 2 from Ireland. In addition to these, expulsion orders were made against 36 aliens on the ground that they were in receipt of poor relief.

During 1914, 1,211 aliens were **naturalised** in the United Kingdom. Of this number 189 were seamen serving in British ships. 449 of the 1,211 aliens were Russians, 293 Germans. 89 Austrians, while 53 came from the United States. During the years 1905-14 inclusive 2,824 Germans and 3,057 Russians have been naturalised in the United Kingdom.

The Emigrants' Information Office was established in '86 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British Dominions Oversea, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes most required in the Dominions are generally farm labourers and lads connected with the land, female domestic servants, farmers with some capital, and, to a less extent, competent mechanics. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa gave assisted, nominated, or reduced passages to certain classes of emigrants in **1915**, but owing to the war such passages were not given to men of military age. **Printed particulars**, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at about 1,500 labour exchanges, public libraries, urban district councils, and institutions; and free circulars, and handbooks costing from 1*d.* to 6*d.* each, on all the principal Dominions and Colonies and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained post free, or on personal application, from the **Chief Clerk**, at 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. A monthly supplement also as to the demand for labour in the Dominions is issued free. Expenditure, 1914, £1,906. **Editor of Publications**, Walter B. Paton, M.A. **Chief Clerk**, Malcolm Jones.

Church Emigration and Commendation Society. Founded 1886. The Society collects information for the use of emigrants, arranges for their passages, in certain cases assists them with money, and, through its representatives abroad, promotes the welfare of emigrant members of the Church of England on arrival at their destination. Number emigrated, 1914, 218. **Hon. Secs.**, Miss Mary K. Grimes and the Rev. Prebendary E. de M. Rudolf, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

British Dominions Emigration Society (hitherto, **The East End Emigration Fund**). Founded to benefit the unemployed and underpaid in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate. **Introductions** are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. A proportion of the cost of emigration is provided by the emigrants and their friends. Number emigrated, 1915, 85. **Sec.**, R. Culver; **Office**, 34, Newark Street, Stepney, E.

Self-Help Emigration Society. Number emigrated, 1914, 108. **Sec.**, E. C. Gates. **Office**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C

In addition to the above societies, Dr. Barnardo's Homes emigrated 619 in 1914; the British Women's Emigration Association, 611; the South African Colonisation Society, 384; the Central Emigration Board, 156; the Church Army, 230; and the Salvation Army, 4,814.

BANK RATE, 1914-15.

Jan.	8.	'14	4½	per cent.	Aug.	1.	10 per cent.
,,	22.		4	,, ,,	,,	6.	6 ,, ,,
,,	29.		3	,, ,,	,,	8.	5 ,, ,,
July	30.		4	,, ,,	(At which rate it has remained constant to Nov., 1915.)		
,,	31.		8	,, ,,			

NEWSPAPERS.

According to *The Newspaper Press Directory* there are now published in the United Kingdom 2,398 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 465, Provinces, 1,342; Wales, 126; Scotland, 254; Ireland, 195; Isles, 16. Of these there are—148 daily papers published in England, 8 in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 17 in Ireland, and 3 in the Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 550 Journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

London Morning Dailies.

Daily Chronicle, ½*d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Managing Editor, Robert Donald; 31, Whitefriars Street, E.C.

Daily Express, ½*d.*, Unionist and Fiscal Reform. St. Bride Street, E.C.

Daily Graphic, 1*d.*, Illustrated. Ed., A. S. M. Hutchinson. Tallis Street, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Daily Mail, ½*d.*, Independent. Ed., Thomas Marlowe; Camelite House, E.C.

Daily Mirror, ½*d.*, Illustrated and Independent. 23-29, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Daily News and Leader, ½*d.*, Liberal. Ed., A. G. Gardiner; 19, Bouverie Street, E.C., and 53, Dale Street, Manchester.

Daily Telegraph, 1*d.*, Unionist. Managing Ed., J. M. Le Sage; 135, Fleet Street, E.C.

Financial News, 1*d.* In English in London and in French in Paris. Ed., Ellis T. Powell; 111, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Financial Times, 1*d.* 72, Coleman Street, E.C.

Morning Advertiser, 1*d.*, Unionist. Ed., H. C. Bysshe; 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

Morning Post, 1*d.*, Conservative and Tariff Reform. Ed., H. A. Gwynne; 346, Strand, W.C.

Sporting Life, 1*d.* 27, St. Bride Street, E.C., and 148, Fleet Street, E.C.

Sportsman, The, 1*d.* 139-40, Fleet Street, E.C.

Standard, 1*d.*, Conservative Imperial and Tariff Reform. Ed., W. Arthur Woodward; Shoe Lane, E.C.

The Times, 1*d.*, National, Imperial, Independent. Chairman, John Walter. Ed., Geoffrey Robinson; Printing House Square, E.C.

London Evening Papers.

Evening News, ½*d.*, Ind. Unionist. Carmelite Street, E.C.

Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette, 1*d.*, Unionist. Ed., A. Wyatt Tilby; Shoe Lane, E.C.

Globe, 1*d.*, Independent Unionist. 367, Strand, W.C.

Pall Mall Gazette, 1*d.*, Unionist. Ed., D. M. Sutherland; Newton Street, High Holborn, W.C.

Star, ½*d.*, Liberal. Bouverie Street, E.C.

Westminster Gazette, 1*d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., J. A. Spender; Tudor House, Tudor Street, E.C.

Principal London Weekly Papers.

Academy, Fri., 3*d.* Ed., Cecil Cowper; Rolls House, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Agricultural Gazette, 1*d.*; 8, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Amateur Photographer, Mon., 2*d.* Ed., F. J. Mortimer; 52, Long Acre, W.C.

Architect, 4*d.*; Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

Army and Navy Gazette, 6*d.*; 22, Essex Street, Strand.

Athenæum, 6*d.*; 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Autocar, Sat., 1*d.*; 20, Tudor Street, E.C.

Baptist Times (Baptist Union), 1*d.* weekly. Ed., Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A., 4, Southampton Row, W.C.

Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, Wed., Fri., Sat., 2*d.*; Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, W.C.

British Australasian, Thur., 6*d.*; 115, High Holborn, W.C.

British Congregationalist, 1*d.* Ed., Chas. J. Hankinson, 41, Memorial Hall, E.C.

British Medical Journal (the journal of the British Medical Association), 6*d.*; 429, Strand, W.C.

British Weekly, 1*d.* Ed., Sir W. Robertson Nicoll; St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C.

Broad Arrow, Fri., 6*d.*, Naval and Military; Temple House, E.C.

Builder, 4*d.*; 4, Catherine Street, W.C.

Building News, 4*d.*; 1, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

Bystander, 6*d.* Ed., Vivian Carter; Tallis Street, E.C.

Canada, 6*d.*; Ed., W. J. M. Lefroy; Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.

Car Illustrated, The, Wed., 6*d.*; 62, Pall Mall, S.W.

Catholic Times, Fri., 1*d.*; 8, Bouverie St., E.C.

Christian World, 1*d.* Ed., Herbert Clarke, 13 and 14, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church Family Newspaper, 1*d.*; 17, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Church Times, 1*d.*; Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C.

Clarion, 1*d.* Eds., Robert Blatchford and Alex. M. Thompson; 44, Worship Street, E.C.

Commercial Motor, 1*d.*; 7-15, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.

Country Life, 6*d.* Ed., P. Anderson Graham; 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Economist, 8*d.*; 3, Arundel Street, W.C.

Education, 1*d.*; 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

Electrical Review, 4*d.*; 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Electrician, 6*d.*; 1, 2 and 3, Salisbury Court, E.C.

Engineer, 6*d.*; 33, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Engineering, 6*d.*; 35 and 36, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Era, every Wed., 1*d.*; 5, Tavistock Street, W.C.

Field, 6*d.* Ed., Theodore A. Cook; Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Flight, Sat., 3*d.*; 44, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist and Market Gardener, 1*d.*; 1, 2 and 3, Salisbury Court, E.C.

Gas Lighting, Journal of, 6*d.*; 11, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Gentlewoman, Wed., 6*d.* Ed., J. S. Wood; 70-77, Long Acre, W.C.

Graphic, 6*d.* Ed., J. M. Bulloch; Tallis Street, E.C.

Guardian, 1*d.* Ed., J. Penderel-Brodhurst; 29, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Illustrated London News, 6*d.* Ed., Bruce S. Ingram; Milford Lane, Strand.

Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, 6*d.* 172, Strand.

Indiaman, The, 6*d.*; Devonshire Square, E.C.

Jewish Chronicle. Ed., L. J. Greenberg, 2, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Ladies' Field, 6*d.* Ed., Mrs. Arnold; 8, Southampton Street, W.C.

Lady's Pictorial, 6*d.* Ed., Mark E. Perugini; 172, Strand.

Lancet, 6*d.* Ed., S. Squire Sprigge, M.A., M.D.; 423, Strand, W.C.

Law Journal, 6*d.*; 37 and 39, Essex Street, W.C.
Law Times, 1*s.*; Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Lloyd's Weekly News, 1*d.* Ed., Robert Donald; 12, Salisbury Square, E.C.
London Gazette, Tues. and Fri., 1*s.*; Fetter Lane, E.C.
Mark Lane Express, 3*d.*; 3, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
Methodist Recorder, Thurs. 1*d.*; 161, Fleet Street.
Methodist Times, 1*d.* Ed., Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett; 125, Fleet Street, E.C.
Mining World and Engineering Record, Sat., 6*d.* Ed., W. Chisholm; Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Motor, 1*d.*; 7-15, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
Nation, Sat., 6*d.* Ed., H. W. Massingham; 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
Nature, 6*d.*; St. Martin's Street, W.C.
Near East, The, 6*d.*; Devonshire Square, E.C.
New Age, 6*d.*; 38, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, E.C.
News of the World, 1*d.*; 6, 8, 30 and 31, Bouverie Street, E.C.
New Statesman, 6*d.* Ed. Clifford D. Sharp; 10, Great Queen Street, W.C.
Observer, 1*d.* Ed., J. L. Garvin; 12-14, Newton Street, Holborn, W.C.
Outlook, 6*d.*; 167, Strand.
People, Sunday, 1*d.* Ed., John Sansome; Milford Lane, Strand.
Public Opinion, 2*d.* (est. 1861). Ed., Percy L. Parker; 32 and 33, Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C.
Publishers' Circular, 2*d.* Ed. R. B. Marston; 19, Adam St., W.C.
Punch, 3*d.* Ed., Sir Owen Seaman; 10, Bouverie Street.
Queen, 6*d.* Ed., G. B. Dibblee; Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Railway Times, 6*d.*; 12, Norfolk Street, W.C.
Record, 1*d.* Ed., H. C. Hogan; 2, Red Lion Court, E.C.
Referee, 1*d.* Ed., Richard Butler; Victoria House, Tudor Street.
Reynolds's, 1*d.* Ed., Sir H. Dalziel; 8, Temple Avenue, E.C.
Saturday Review, 6*d.* Eds., Hon. Gervase Beckitt, M.P., and G. A. B. Dewar; 10, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Shipping Gazette, 6*d.*; 5, New Street Square, E.C.
Shipping World, 6*d.*; Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C.
Sketch, 6*d.* Ed., Bruce S. Ingram; Milford Lane, Strand.
Spectator, 6*d.* Editor and Proprietor, J. St. Loe Strachey; 1, Wellington Street, W.C.
Sphere, 6*d.* Ed., Clement Shorter; Great New Street, E.C.
Sporting Times, 2*d.* Ed., West F. de Wend-Fenton; 97, Fleet Street.
Statist, 6*d.*; 51, Cannon Street, E.C.
Syren and Shipping, 6*d.* Ed., J. L. Carozzi; 93, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Tablet, 5*d.*; 19, Henrietta Street, W.C.
Tatler, 6*d.* Ed., Edward Huskinson; Great New Street, E.C.
Times Weekly Edition, 2*d.* Ed., W. A. Ackland; Printing-house Square, E.C.
T.P.'s Weekly, 1*d.* Ed., Holbrook Jackson; 20, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Truth, 6*d.* Ed., R. A. Bennett; Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
United Service Gazette, Thur., 6*d.*; 11, Gough Square, E.C.
Weekly Dispatch, 1*d.* Ed., Hannen Swaffer, Carmelite House, E.C.
Weekly Telegraph, 1*d.*; 180, Fleet Street, E.C.
World, 6*d.*; 1, York Street, Covent Garden.

Provincial Morning Dailies.

London Offices in brackets.

Aberdeen Daily Journal (estab. 1748), 1*d.*, Unionist. Ed., Wm. Maxwell. (5, New Bridge Street, E.C.)
Aberdeen Free Press, 1*d.*, Liberal. Ed., Hy. Alexander. (149, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Belfast News-Letter, estab. 1737, 1*d.*, Conservative. Ed., W. G. Anderson. (170, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Birmingham Daily Post, 1*d.*, Unionist. Ed., G. W. Hubbard. (88, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Birmingham Gazette. Founded 1741; ½*d.*, Liberal. Managing Ed., T. Taylor Stanley. (23, St. Bride Street, E.C.)
Bristol Times and Mirror, 1*d.*, Unionist; Sat. (24 pp.) 2*d.* (185, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Courier (The), Dundee, ½*d.* (170, Fleet St., E.C.)
Daily Dispatch (Manchester), ½*d.*, Independent. (46 and 47, Shoe Lane, E.C.)
Daily Express (Dublin), 1*d.* (151, Fleet St., E.C.)
Daily Record and Mail (Glasgow), ½*d.*, Liberal. (65, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Daily Sketch, ½*d.*, Illus. Managing Ed., James Heddle. Manchester and London. (46-47, Shoe Lane, E.C.)
Dundee Advertiser, 1*d.*, Liberal. Ed., Alexander Urquhart.
East Anglian Daily Times (Ipswich), 1*d.*, Independent. Ed., Sir F. Wilson, D.L. (149, Fleet St., E.C.)
Eastern Daily Press (Norwich), 1*d.*, Liberal. Ed., A. Cozens-Hardy. (151, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Eastern Morning News (Hull), ½*d.*, Liberal.
Freeman's Journal, 1*d.*, Irish Nationalist. Ed., W. H. Brayden. (211, Strand, W.C.)
Glasgow Herald, 1*d.*, Independent. Ed., F. Harcourt Kitchin. (112, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Irish Times, 1*d.*, Unionist. Ed., John E. Healy. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Leeds Mercury, 1*d.*, Liberal. (65, Fleet St., E.C.)
Liverpool Courier, 1*d.*, Unionist. Managing Ed., A. Burchill. (187, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury, 1*d.*, Liberal. Ed., Sir E. Russell. (138, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Manchester Courier, ½*d.*, Unionist. (60, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Manchester Guardian, 1*d.*, Liberal. Editor and Governing Director, C. P. Scott. (43, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Newcastle Daily Chronicle, 1*d.*, Independent. Ed., T. Bambridge. (84, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Nottingham Daily Express, ½*d.*, Liberal. Managing Director, D. Edwards.
Nottingham Guardian, 1*d.*, Conservative. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Scotsman, 1*d.*, Unionist. Edinburgh. Ed., John P. Croal. (45, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Sheffield Daily Independent, ½*d.*, Liberal. Ed., W. W. Chisholm. (17, Bouverie St., E.C.)
Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 1*d.*, Conservative. Ed., John Oakley. (181, Fleet Street, E.C.)
South Wales Daily News (Cardiff), 1*d.*, Liberal. (190, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Western Daily Mercury (Plymouth), 1*d.*, Liberal. Ed., R. A. J. Walling. (88, Fleet St., E.C.)
Western Daily Press (Bristol), Ed. W. E. Hicks, 1*d.*, Independent Liberal. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)

Western Mail, 1*d.* (Cardiff), Unionist. Ed. Wm. Davies. (176, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Western Morning News, 1*d.*, (Plymouth Unionist). Ed., T. Canning Baily. (47, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Yorkshire Observer, The, Bradford and Leeds, 1*d.*, Liberal. Ed., A. M. Drysdale. (172, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds), 1*d.*, Conservative. Ed., F. E. Binns. (171, Fleet Street, E.C.)

Provincial Evening Dailies.

Aberdeen Evening Express, ½*d.*, Neutral. (5, New Bridge Street, E.C.)
Birmingham Daily Mail, ½*d.*, Unionist. Ed., H. F. Harvey. (88, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Bolton Evening News, ½*d.*, Liberal.
Bristol Evening News, ½*d.*, Independent Liberal. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Bristol Evening Times and Echo, ½*d.* (185, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Dublin Evening Mail. London Office, 151, Fleet Street, E.C.
Edinburgh Evening Dispatch, ½*d.*, Unionist. (45, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Edinburgh Evening News, ½*d.*, Independent Liberal. Ed., Robert Wilson.
Evening Express, ½*d.*, Independent. Cardiff.
Evening Telegraph and Post, Dundee, ½*d.*, Independent. (170, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Evening Times and Echo, Bristol, ½*d.*, Unionist.
Express and Star, Wolverhampton, ½*d.*, Liberal.
Glasgow News, ½*d.*, Independent. (47, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Lancashire Daily Post, Preston, ½*d.* Liberal. (174, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Manchester Evening Mail, ½*d.*, Unionist. (69, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Manchester Evening News, ½*d.*, Liberal. (54, Fleet Street, E.C.)
North-Eastern Daily Gazette, Middlesbrough, ½*d.*, Liberal. Ed., W. Robertson.
Northern Daily Telegraph, Blackburn, ½*d.*, Liberal. Ed., R. S. Mackie.
Nottingham Evening Post, ½*d.*, Neutral. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Staffordshire Sentinel, Hanley, ½*d.*, Independent.
Western Evening Herald, ½*d.*, Independent. Plymouth. (88, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Yorkshire Evening Post, Leeds, ½*d.*, Conservative. (171, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Yorkshire Telegraph and Star, Sheffield, ½*d.* (180, Fleet Street, E.C.)

Provincial Weeklies.

Banffshire Journal, Banff, Tues., 1*d.*, Unionist.
Birmingham Weekly Post, 1*d.*, Unionist. (88, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Blackburn Weekly Telegraph, 1*d.*, Liberal. Ed., R. S. Mackie.
Bristol Observer, 1*d.*, Neutral. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Derbyshire Times, twice a week. Chief issue: Fri. for Sat. (85, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Dunfermline Journal, Sat. 1*d.*, ½*d.* issues Tues., Wed., Thur. Ed., J. B. Mackie.
Glasgow Weekly Herald, 1*d.*, Independent. (112, Fleet Street, E.C.)
Nottinghamshire Guardian, Nottingham, 1*d.*, Neutral. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
People's Journal, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Belfast, and London; eleven editions weekly, 1*d.*
Preston Guardian, 1*d.*, Liberal.
Sheffield Weekly News, 1*d.* (181, Fleet St., E.C.)
Somerset County Gazette, 1*d.*, Independent. Taunton.
Southport Visiter, 1*d.*, Conservative. (Tues., Thurs., and Sat.)
Week and Sports Special, The, Sheffield, ½*d.*
Weekly Mail, 1*d.* Family, Cardiff.
Weekly News, Dundee, Glasgow, and London. 1*d.*
Western Gazette, Yeovil, 1*d.*, Independent.
Western News, Taunton, 1*d.*, Independent.
Western Weekly Mercury, Plymouth, 1*d.*, Independent.
Yorkshire Weekly Post, 1*d.*, Saturday. Established 1754. Conservative. (171, Fleet St., E.C.)

Colonial Newspaper Offices in London.

Adelaide Advertiser, 160, Fleet Street, E.C.
Adelaide Observer, 80, Fleet Street, E.C.
Advocate of India (Bombay), 17-18, Basinghall Street, E.C.
Auckland Weekly News, 130, Fleet Street, E.C.
Australasian (Melbourne), 80, Fleet Street, E.C.
Bloemfontein Post, 82-85, Fleet Street, E.C.
Bombay Gazette, 80, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Brisbane Daily Mail, 6, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Canterbury Times, 134, Fleet Street, E.C.
Cape Times, 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Ceylon Observer, 38, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore), 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Egyptian Gazette, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.
Englishman (Calcutta), 199, Temple Chambers, E.C.
Hong Kong Daily Press, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.
Indian Daily News (Calcutta), 119, Temple Chambers, E.C.
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow), 1, Whitefriars Street, E.C.
Johannesburg Star, 82-85, Fleet Street, E.C.
Madras Times, 17-18, Basinghall Street, E.C.
Malay Mail, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.
Melbourne Age, 160, Fleet Street, E.C.
Melbourne Argus, 80, Fleet Street, E.C.
Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.
New Zealand Herald (Auckland), 130, Fleet Street, E.C.
Ottawa Free Press, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Perth Journal, 37, Walbrook, E.C.
Pioneer (Allahabad), 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Rangoon Times, 80, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Rhodesia Herald, 82-85, Fleet Street, E.C.
Statesman (Calcutta), 232, Strand, W.C.
Sydney Mail; **Sydney Morning Herald**, 40, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Times of Ceylon, 27, Mincing Lane, E.C.
Times of India, 99, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Toronto Daily Star, 88, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Toronto Mail, 29, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Toronto News, 4, Budge Row, E.C.

Reuter's Agency, 24, Old Jewry, E.C.
Press Association, Ltd., 14, New Bridge Street, E.C.
Central News, Ltd., 5, New Bridge Street, E.C.
London News Agency, 46, Fleet Street, E.C.
Associated Press of America, Robert M. Collins, Chief of Bureau, 24, Old Jewry, E.C.
American Newspaper Syndicate, 11, Haymarket, S.W.
American Associated Newspapers, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1832.

Election.	England.					Wales.			
	Liberal.	Conservative.	Liberal Unionist.	Labour.	Nationalist.	Liberal.	Conservative.	Liberal Unionists.	Labour.
1832 . . .	348	123	—	—	—	16	13	—	—
1835 . . .	266	205	—	—	—	12	17	—	—
1837 . . .	232	239	—	—	—	11	18	—	—
1841 . . .	187	284	—	—	—	10	19	—	—
1847 . . .	222	247	—	—	—	10	19	—	—
1852 . . .	216	251	—	—	—	11	18	—	—
1857 . . .	266	201	—	—	—	14	15	—	—
1859 . . .	247	220	—	—	—	14	15	—	—
1865 . . .	245	226	—	—	—	18	11	—	—
1868 . . .	240	223	—	—	—	22	8	—	—
1874 . . .	171	288	—	—	—	19	11	—	—
1880 . . .	256	203	—	—	—	28	2	—	—
1885 . . .	245	219	—	—	1	27	3	—	—
1886 . . .	125	283	56	—	1	23	4	3	—
1892 . . .	196	236	32	—	1	28	2	—	—
1895 . . .	115	298	51	—	1	22	7	1	—
1900 . . .	125	292	47	—	1	26	4	—	—
1906 . . .	289	127	—	48	1	26	—	—	4
1910 (Jan.).	191	239	—	34	1	24	2	—	4
1910 (Dec.).	190	239	—	35	1	23	3	—	4

	Ireland.					Scotland.			
1832 . . .	72	33	—	—	—	43	10	—	—
1835 . . .	67	38	—	—	—	38	15	—	—
1837 . . .	73	32	—	—	—	33	20	—	—
1841 . . .	62	43	—	—	—	30	22	—	—
1847 . . .	63	42	—	—	—	34	19	—	—
1852 . . .	63	42	—	—	—	33	20	—	—
1857 . . .	55	50	—	—	—	38	15	—	—
1859 . . .	48	57	—	—	—	38	15	—	—
1865 . . .	55	50	—	—	—	41	12	—	—
1868 . . .	65	40	—	—	—	52	8	—	—
1874 . . .	70	33	—	—	—	40	20	—	—
1880 . . .	77	26	—	—	—	53	7	—	—
1885 . . .	—	18	—	—	85	62	10	—	—
1886 . . .	—	17	2	—	84	43	12	17	—
1892 . . .	—	19	4	—	80	50	11	11	—
1895 . . .	1	17	4	—	81	39	19	14	—
1900 . . .	1	17	4	—	81	34	21	17	—
1906 . . .	3	18	—	—	82	58	12	—	2
1910 (Jan.)	1	21	—	—	81	59	11	—	2
1910 (Dec.).	1	19	—	—	83	58	11	—	3

Position of Parties, 1915:—

Liberals	261	Labour	39
Unionists	286	Independent Nationalists	8
Nationalists	76		

Cost of General Elections:—

Jan. 1910	£1,295,782
Dec. 1910	£978,312

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

I.—THE PRESENT POSITION.

The Royal Assent was given on Sept. 18th, 1914, under the Parliament Act, to the **Government of Ireland Bill**—more usually known as the Home Rule Bill—which had passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions, and had twice been rejected by the House of Lords.

By a **Suspensory Act**, introduced into the House of Commons on Sept. 17th, and passed through all its stages by both Houses on the following day, the operation of the Home Rule Act is suspended until 12 months from the date of its passing, or, if the European War is not then terminated, until such further date, not later than the date of the termination of the war, as may be fixed by Order in Council.

A Bill to **Amend the Home Rule Act**, and to make provision for the exclusion for six years of such Ulster counties as so decide by ballot, was introduced into the House of Lords on behalf of the Government, on June 23rd. It was passed by the Lords on July 14th, after considerable amendments had been introduced, including the removal of the definite time limit. The Amending Bill had not been introduced into the House of Commons when the European crisis developed. Mr. Asquith pledged himself on Sept. 15th that an Amending Bill shall be introduced into the House of Commons next session, and further that the Government would never countenance or consider the coercion of Ulster.

Addressing the Ulster Unionist Council on the second anniversary of the signing of the Covenant on Sept. 28th, **Sir Edward Carson** said the Home Rule Act had been put on the Statute Book in a manner and under conditions which would form a disgraceful page in history. He announced that at the conclusion of the war he proposed to summon the Ulster Provisional Government together. If necessary it would be the duty of the Volunteers to see that no Home Rule Act or no attempt at a Home Rule Act should ever have effect in Ulster. The Covenant was unforgotten.

Meanwhile Irish Nationalists and Unionists have co-operated in support of the Government's appeal for recruits for the war.

II.—HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

Although a demand for a repeal of the Act of Union has been continuous on the part of Irish Nationalists since 1801, when the two Parliaments were merged, the Irish question became an issue of first-class importance in English politics in 1885, when, after the General Elections, which left the Liberals in a small minority, if faced with a combination of Conservatives and Nationalists, Mr. Gladstone allowed it to become known that, if returned to office, he was prepared to "deal in a liberal spirit" with the demand for Home Rule. The chief subsequent events have been:

1886. Feb.—Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister, with support of Mr. Parnell and 86 Nationalists. Lord Hartington (afterwards Duke of Devonshire) declined office, and, with other seceders, formed the Liberal Unionist Party. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board.

Mar.—Mr. Chamberlain joined the Liberal Unionists.

April.—First Home Rule Bill introduced.

June 8th.—Bill defeated by 30 votes. Mr. Gladstone appealed to country.

Aug.—New Parliament assembled with 316 Conservatives, 77 Liberal Unionists, 192 Gladstonians and 85 Nationalists. Mr. Gladstone resigned. Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister.

Round Table Conference between Unionists and Gladstonians failed.

1889.—Divorce proceedings against Mr. Parnell.

1890.—Irish Party split into 30 Parnellites and 54 Anti-Parnellites.

1891. Oct. 6th.—Death of Mr. Parnell. Mr. John Redmond succeeded as leader of his section.

1892.—General Election. Home Rule majority (Liberal, Labour, and Irish) of 40. Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister.

1893. Feb.—Second Home Rule Bill introduced.

Sept.—Lords rejected the Bill on Second Reading. Bill dropped.

1894. Mar.—Mr. Gladstone retired from Parliament. Lord Rosebery, Premier.

1895. June.—Liberal Government defeated. General Election gave Unionist majority of 152. Lord Salisbury, Premier.

1899.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman elected Leader of the Liberal Party in Commons.

1900. Jan. 30th.—Irish Party reunited under Mr. Redmond.

1901. Dec.—Lord Rosebery declared at Chesterfield that the Liberal Party must "clean its slate" of Home Rule. Liberal Imperialist League formed.

1902. July.—Lord Salisbury retired. Mr. Balfour, Premier, with support of Mr. Chamberlain.

1903. Sept.—Mr. Chamberlain resigned from Ministry to devote himself to Tariff Reform campaign.

1905. Dec.—Mr. Balfour resigned. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman formed Ministry, and appealed to country.

1906. Jan.—General Election. Home Rule not an issue. Liberal and Labour majority of 358.

1908.—Retirement and death of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Asquith, Premier. Campaign against the House of Lords' Veto.

1910. Jan.—General Election. Liberal, Labour, and Irish majority of 124.

April.—Parliament Act introduced.

May.—Death of King Edward.

Dec.—Second General Election. Liberal, 272; Labour, 42; Nationalists, 84. Unionists, 272. Ministerial majority of 126, based on Irish and Labour support.

1911. Feb.—Parliament Act reintroduced.

Aug 9th.—Parliament Act passed by Lords under threat of creation of peers.

Nov.—Mr. Bonar Law elected Unionist Leader.

1912. April.—Mr. Asquith reintroduced Home Rule Bill.

Sept. 28th.—Ulster Covenant signed as follows:

Being convinced in our consciences that Home Rule would be disastrous to the material well-being of Ulster as well as of the whole of Ireland, subversive of our civil and religious freedom, destructive of our citizenship, and perilous to the unity of the Empire, we, whose names are underwritten, men of Ulster, loyal subjects of his Gracious Majesty King George V., humbly relying on the God Whom our fathers in days of stress and trial confidently trusted, hereby pledge ourselves in Solemn Covenant throughout this our time of threatened calamity to stand by one another in defending, for ourselves and our children, our cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom, and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland; and, in the event of such a Parliament being forced upon us, we further solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves to refuse to recognise its authority. In sure confidence that God will defend the right, we hereto subscribe our names, and, further, we individually declare that we have not already signed this Covenant.

1913. Jan.—Sir E. Carson's motion for the exclusion of Ulster rejected by Commons by 294 to 197.

Jan. 16th.—Bill passed by Commons by 367 to 251 votes.

Jan. 30th.—Lords rejected Bill on Second Reading by 326 to 69.

May 7th.—Bill reintroduced into Commons.

May 16th.—Sir E. Carson at Belfast said Ulster would in the last resort resist by force.

July 7th.—Bill again passed Third Reading by Commons by 352 to 243.

July 12th.—Formal inauguration of Ulster Volunteers, previously a "secret" force.

July 15th.—Lords again rejected Bill by 302 to 64 votes, after passing a resolution declining to proceed with the Bill "until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country."

Sept.—Training camps formed in connection with the Ulster Volunteers. Sir E. Carson announced the establishment of a Provisional Government committee.

SESSION OF 1914.

On the reassembling of Parliament on Feb. 13th, immediately after the reading of the King's Speech, Mr. Walter Long moved a resolution calling for a General Election before any further step was taken with a Home Rule measure. This was defeated, as was an Amendment to the Address.

On March 9th the Bill was introduced for the third time into the House of Commons, but four days later, Mr. Asquith, to meet the growing tension, made an offer to secure a settlement by consent of an **exclusion for a period of six years of Ulster,** after a poll by counties of those Ulster counties which so decided. The terms of the offer were repeated on Mar. 17th, when Mr. Asquith stated that, if the general principle were accepted, the Bill must be supplemented by financial and administrative provisions, which would not be developed until then. On March 19th Mr. Bonar Law moved a vote of censure on the Government for refusing to give complete details of their exclusion proposals before proceeding with the general Bill. This was rejected by a majority of 93.

On March 20th it was announced that a **grave crisis had arisen in connection with the troops** in Ireland; that in consequence of orders to move troops into Ulster, and the sending of a warship to Belfast, many officers of the Curragh garrison had tendered their resignations. Mr. Asquith issued on Mar. 22nd, through the *Times*, an official statement that the movement of the troops in Ireland was purely precautionary, that no further movement was contemplated, that there was no truth in the supposition that warrants had been issued for the Ulster leaders, and that no inquisition had been made into the intention of officers in the event of their being asked to take up arms against Ulster. There had, however, been an "honest misunderstanding." On Mar. 24th it became known that Col. Seely (Minister for War), Sir John French (Inspector-General), and Sir J. S. Ewart (Quartermaster-General) had initialled a memorandum, given to Brig.-General H. P. Gough, commanding the cavalry on the Curragh, pointing out that it was the duty of all soldiers to obey lawful commands, but concluding: "But they (the Cabinet) have no intention whatever of taking advantage of this right to crush political opposition to the policy or principles of the Home Rule Bill." The publication of this last clause caused a political sensation. On March 25th Col. Seely apologised in the House of Commons for having amplified the memorandum to Gen. Gough, after the text had been approved by the Cabinet. He tendered his resignation, which was not then accepted. A **White Paper** was issued, showing that on Mar. 14th the War Office had warned Gen. Sir A. Paget, commanding in Ireland, to ensure protection to stores in Ulster, and that Gen. Paget reported on Mar. 20th that Gen. Gough and 57 officers of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade preferred dismissal from the Army to going north. These officers were suspended, but afterwards reinstated.

On March 26th Sir John French and Sir J. S. Ewart tendered their resignations in consequence of the Government disavowal of the final clause of the memorandum they had initialled, and although great pressure was put on them to remain, their decision, in which they were finally joined by Col. Seely, could not be shaken. **Mr. Asquith** faced the crisis by himself undertaking the office of **War Minister,** though it necessitated his seeking re-election for E. Fife, and withdrawal from the House meanwhile. Sir Chas. Douglas was appointed Inspector-General of the Forces. During Mr. Asquith's absence the Home Rule Bill came up for Second Reading on April 6th, and was carried by 356 to 278 votes. In the debate Mr. Redmond declared he had full sympathy with the idea of "Home Rule All Round," if Ireland had priority and Ulster were not made a separate entity. Sir E. Carson was willing to consider a scheme for the exclusion of Ulster, until such time as her consent to come in had been won. Mr. Asquith was re-elected unopposed on April 8th.

A new crisis arose in consequence of a **gun-running exploit** of the Ulster Volunteers on April 24th. Between 35,000 and 40,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition were landed at Larne, Bangor, and Donaghadee. The incident enabled the Government to parry a vote of censure implied in a motion by Mr. A. Chamberlain calling for an inquiry into the military movements contemplated by the Government against Ulster. Mr. Churchill, however, concluded a vigorous defence of the measures taken by a direct appeal to Sir E. Carson to say boldly: "Give me the amendments to the Home Rule Bill which I ask for to safeguard the dignity and the interests of Protestant Ulster, and in return I will use all my influence and goodwill to make Ireland an integral unit in a federal system." The response was a declaration by Mr. Balfour that he would regard the exclusion of Ulster as a negation of his life work, and the expression of a hope by Sir E. Carson that if Home Rule was to be, it would prove such a success in the south and west that Ulster herself might move towards it. The vote of censure was rejected by 344 to 264.

On May 12th, in moving to dispense with the committee stage of the three Parliament Act Bills, Mr. Asquith announced that an **Amending Bill** would be introduced to provide for the exclusion of Ulster, and to come into force simultaneously with the Home Rule Bill. The financial resolutions of the Home Rule Bill were carried by a majority of 88 on May 20th, and next day the Committee stage was passed and the Bill reported by 316 to 227. Mr. Asquith then stated that the Amending Bill would be introduced in the House of Lords, but he could not yet name a date for it nor detail its exact provisions. The **Home Rule Bill passed its Third Reading** on May 25th by 351 to 274, and was sent up to the Lords, by whom it was given a First Reading the same day without a division. Parliament then adjourned until June 9th.

Mr. Redmond, on the day of reassembly, extended his formal recognition to the **Nationalist Volunteer Force,** which had been growing rapidly as an offset to the Ulster Volunteers. On June 16th Lord Lansdowne, in the Lords, called attention to the gravity of the situation in Ireland, and the delay of the Government in producing its Amending Bill; while Lord Robert Cecil in the Commons moved the adjournment to discuss the Volunteer Forces, and

to move a vote of censure, which was rejected by 288 to 223.

The Amending Bill was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Crewe on June 23rd. On July 3rd it was given a Second Reading by 273 to 10, after Lord Lansdowne had appealed to his Unionist colleagues to accept it as a "makeshift." In Committee a series of amendments were passed by large majorities. These **completely altered the character of the Bill,** chiefly by excluding the whole of Ulster—including the counties predominately Nationalist—without a ballot and indefinitely: and by giving the Crown power to suspend the operation of the Home Rule Bill until a Commission had reported on the Constitutional relation of Ireland to the other parts of the United Kingdom. Lord Morley summed up the situation by declaring that "clearly the whole debate and the amendments had only been an over-elaborate way of resisting the Home Rule Bill."

To break the deadlock while the Government hesitated to bring the amended Amending Bill before the Commons, the King intervened on July 20th by summoning a **conference at Buckingham Palace** of two leaders from each of the parties directly interested. The Speaker was to preside, and the leaders chosen were: Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George; Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law; Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon; Sir E. Carson and Capt. Craig. In his speech at the opening, the King referred to the "cry of civil war on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people," a phrase which was seized upon by Home Rulers in the country as an expression of partisanship in favour of the Unionists. The Conference sat for four days, and being unable to agree either in principle or in detail upon the defining of an area to be excluded from the Home Rule Bill, brought its meetings to a close.

The situation, now critical, was seriously aggravated by occurrences in connection with **a further gun-running feat,** this time by the Nationalist Volunteers **at Dublin.** Some 3,000 rifles had been successfully landed on July 26th, when the police, who had intercepted the volunteers on their march back to Dublin, came into conflict with a mob of sympathisers with the volunteers. Stones were thrown. The King's Own Scottish Borderers in garrison were called out; a volley was fired, with the result that four persons were killed, and many injured. Mr. Harrel, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, who was held directly responsible for calling in the military, was immediately suspended; but Mr. Redmond demanded in the Commons that his superior officer, Sir John Ross, should also be suspended and put on trial; that there should be an immediate inquiry into the whole circumstances, and that the King's Own Scottish Borderers should be moved from Ireland. An Inquiry was ordered, two constables were suspended, and the Second Reading of the Amending Bill was again postponed.

It was at this moment, when a way out of the impasse seemed undiscoverable, that the European situation reached its crisis. Immediately there was a demand and a desire from all sides **to close the ranks** and postpone the domestic controversy in face of the graver danger. On July 30th Mr. Asquith announced that, after consultation with Mr. Bonar Law, the Government had decided to **defer the Amending Bill indefinitely** without prejudice to the interests of any of the parties. On August 3rd Mr. Redmond made a memorable declaration that the Government might withdraw all their troops from Ireland, and leave it to be defended by the Nationalist and Ulster Volunteers working loyally together.

There remained, however, **one last phase of difference.** In September the question arose as to what course exactly would enable the parties to resume presently, if they chose, the discussion from the vantage point each already occupied. The Government held that the Home Rule Act, having complied with the requirements of the Parliament Act, should receive the formal Royal Assent, to which it had become entitled. The Unionists maintained that this was carrying the Bill a stage further, and was a breach of the truce. They suggested that the Assent be withheld, but that this should not destroy the Bill's position under the Parliament Act. With this aim Lord Lansdowne introduced a Bill into the House of Lords "to suspend proceedings upon certain controversial legislation during the continuance of the war." Lord Crewe explained that the Government could not adopt this course, and brought in the Home Rule Bill for First and Second Readings. The Lords passed **Lord Lansdowne's Bill** through all stages on Sept. 15th, and adjourned the debate on the Home Rule Bill. Meantime a Government Bill to suspend the coming into force of the Home Rule and other Parliament Act Bills for a year, or later if the war continued, was passing rapidly through all its stages in the Commons. It reached the Lords on Sept. 15th, and was eventually passed by them, as by the Commons, in the absence of the Unionists, who abstained by way of protest.

Thus the last obstacle was overcome, and amid cheers from the Liberals and Nationalists who crowded to the bar of the House of Lords for the occasion, the Home Rule Bill received the **Royal Assent,** and became an Act on Sept. 18th, 1914.

HOME RULE AND THE AMENDING BILLS.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the Home Rule Bill as passed, and of the Amending Bill (1) as introduced by the Government in the House of Lords; (2) as altered by the amendments before it left the Lords.

The Lords also passed the amendment to the Home Rule Bill providing for the adoption of proportional representation in the Dublin Parliament; and have added a clause to the Amending Bill, to suspend the operation of the Home Rule Act until a commission shall have reported on the constitutional relations of Ireland to the other parts of the United Kingdom.

HOME RULE BILL.

1. Irish Parliament, with Executive responsible to it, to be set up. Senate to consist of 40 members, nominated for the first term, and elected afterwards by proportional representation. House of Commons to consist of 164 members.

2. Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament to be reduced to 42.

3. Besides the sum to be determined by the Joint Exchequer Board to represent the net cost of Irish Services, a sum of £500,000, diminishing in each year after the third by £50,000 until it is reduced to £200,000, to be paid to the Irish Exchequer.

4. The Irish Parliament to have power to vary any Customs and Excise duties levied as Imperial taxes only by way of addition, but not to levy new duties.

5. Judges of the Supreme Court, County Courts, etc., to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. The appeal from Courts in Ireland to the House of Lords to cease, and to lie instead to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

6. The Irish Parliament to have power to make laws as to postal communication between places in Ireland.

7. Management and control of the Royal Irish Constabulary to be transferred to the Irish Government six years from the appointed day.

8. Old Age Pensions, National Insurance, Labour Exchanges, and other reserved services to be transferred to the Irish Government if a resolution providing for such transfer is passed by both Houses of the Irish Parliament.

9. Civil Service Committee to be established to deal with existing officers.

10. The Bill to come into operation on the first Tuesday in the eighth month after the month in which it is passed, and the Irish Parliament to be summoned to meet not later than four months after the said Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT AMENDING BILL.

1. Poll to be taken, within three months of the passing of the Home Rule Bill, of Ulster counties for or against exclusion for six years.

2. If a majority of the votes recorded in a county are in favour of exclusion, the Home Rule Bill not to apply to that county for six years after the first meeting of the Irish Parliament.

3. The excluded area to be administered by the Lord Lieutenant through such officers and departments as may be directed by Order in Council.

4. The number of nominated members of the Irish Senate not to be altered, and the term of office of the first Senators to be six years instead of five.

5. Members not to be elected to the Irish House of Commons for the excluded area, which shall continue to return members to the Imperial Parliament.

6. The Joint Exchequer Board to determine the cost of Irish Services, and divide the sum between the excluded area and the rest of Ireland in proportion to population, subject to adjustments in cases of the ascertainment of the actual cost of any Service in one area or the other.

7. The judicial provisions of the Home Rule Bill to apply to the excluded area, subject to a provision that, where a cause is tried in the excluded area or a party to a cause is resident in it, the Judge shall be either an existing Judge of the Supreme Court or one appointed by the King. Judges of the Supreme Court, County Courts, etc., to be appointed by the King.

8. The Civil Service Committee to allot to the excluded area such number of officers as they think proper.

AMENDING BILL AS ALTERED BY THE LORDS.

1. The Home Rule Bill not to apply to the province of Ulster.

2. The excluded area to be administered by a Secretary of State through such officers and departments (not those exercising executive authority under the Home Rule Bill) as may be directed by Order in Council. Orders in Council to be disallowed if either House of the Imperial Parliament presents an address to the King against the draft within 21 days of its being laid.

3. The excluded area to continue to return members to the Imperial Parliament. Irish representation in the United Kingdom House of Commons to be 27 instead of 42.

4. All Judges of the Supreme Court, County Courts, etc., to be appointed in the same manner and to hold office by the same tenure as that by which the office is held at the date of the passing of the Home Rule Bill, and the existing appeal from Courts in Ireland to the House of Lords to continue.

5. The general subject-matter of the Acts relating to land purchase to be included among the reserved matters.

6. Control and management of the Royal Irish Constabulary not to be transferred to the Irish Government. The Lord Lieutenant to be responsible for the control and management of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

7. Nothing in the Bill or in the Home Rule Bill to affect prejudicially the powers, rights, privileges, or immunities of any person in the excluded area.

8. Provisions as to finance and as to the allotment of Civil servants to the excluded area to remain the same as in the Government Amending Bill.

HOME RULE ALL ROUND.

In introducing the Irish Home Rule Bill on April 11th, Mr. Asquith insisted that it was to be regarded "as the first step, and only the first step, in a larger and more comprehensive policy"—the policy of "the emancipation from local cares and local burdens of the Imperial Parliament." The idea was no novelty, for Mr. Asquith had himself propounded it nearly twenty years previously in a speech on the second reading of the second Home Rule Bill. In 1910 it was taken up by some of the younger members of the Unionist party, and was canvassed in some of the Unionist papers as affording the basis of a compromise between Unionists and Liberals on the Constitutional question. It was urged that Federal Home Rule, "by delegating to subordinate Legislatures in the several countries of the United Kingdom purely national affairs, would relieve the congestion of business in the House of Commons, and would remove from the control of the House of Lords such questions as licensing and education, which, apart from finance, have been in recent years the main causes of difference between the two Houses."

A Unionist Protest.

The idea failed, however, to command the sympathy of the Unionist party in general,

and evoked a protest, signed by a large number of Unionist members of both Houses, who denounced it as "opposed to the most vital interests of the Kingdom and the Empire." "It entails," they said, "the application to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales of the experimental policy which the electorate has refused to sanction in the case of Ireland alone. It involves the setting up of four new Parliaments, and the establishment of a completely new order of relationships between the four divisions of the United Kingdom.

"Under this scheme there would be five Parliaments in the United Kingdom instead of one. There would be two distinct Parliaments in London—an English Parliament and a British Parliament.

"Apart from the difficulty and complexity of such a scheme—which could only be carried through both Houses of Parliament after a prolonged discussion, and would then require the assent of the people at a General Election—the heavy cost incurred would put an intolerable weight on the already over-burdened taxpayers. To cite a single important point, all the arguments employed in favour of payment of members would apply to the members of the proposed four new Parliaments."

Mr. Churchill's Scheme.

In a speech at Dundee on Sept. 12th, 1912, Mr. Churchill, declaring that he spoke for himself and not for the Government, suggested that it might be desirable to grant separate Legislatures to populous areas like Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands, and Greater London, and said that he himself would not shrink from the creation of ten or twelve such English bodies, subordinate to the Imperial Parliament. Like Mr. Asquith, he urged that Irish Home Rule was an essential preliminary to a Federal system such as he had outlined. On the other hand it was contended by Unionist leaders during the debate on the Home Rule Bill that the Bill would make federation impossible, since the essence of federation was that all the units of the Federation must have equal rights and responsibilities—a condition which it was argued could not be carried out if the State was divided into provinces of two classes, of which one class was subsidised at the expense of the other.

The Claims of Scotland and Wales.

The special claims of Scotland have been set forth in a manifesto published by the Scottish National Committee. This document, which was signed by 21 Scottish Liberal M.P.'s, called upon the northern kingdom to "pursue at once an ideal of Constitutional revision which will include, so far as she is concerned, the concentration of her legislative and administrative machinery in Scotland, and its control by her representatives, under such safeguards as may be necessary to retain the absolute supremacy of the Imperial Parliament." The scheme was embodied in a Bill laid before the House of Commons in Aug. 1911 by Sir Henry Dalziel. The Bill proposed to set up a Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh, with 144 members, two for each of the existing constituencies, and an executive responsible to that Parliament. It was not proposed to change the present representation at Westminster. The scheme being regarded as part of a Federal system, its promoters considered that until a Federal system is adopted the Scottish representatives at Westminster should have the same *status* as they have at present. Nor was any financial proposal made, the assumption being that the financial relations between England and Scotland would be based on present relations.

In the 1914 Session a Bill for the Government of Scotland (No. 12 of the Session) was introduced by Mr. Macpherson and one for the Government of Wales (No. 115 of the Session) by Mr. John, but both Bills were eventually dropped.

WELSH CHURCH ACT, 1914.

On Sept. 18th, 1914, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, "by and with the advice and consent of the Commons, and in accordance with the provisions of the Parliament Act, 1911, and by authority of the same," became law. The Suspensory Act, which became law on the same day, postponed the date of disestablishment (which was fixed in the Bill itself as the day after the expiration of six months or such extended period as His Majesty might fix by Order in Council, not being more than twelve months after the passing of the Act) until at least twelve months after the passing of the Act, or if the war be not over by that date, until such date not later than the end of the war as may be fixed by Order in Council.

On Sept. 24th a Royal Warrant was issued appointing, under His Majesty's sign-manual, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.S.O. (Chairman), Sir J. Herbert Roberts, Bart., M.P., and Sir William Plender as the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Wales under the Act. The offices of the Commission are at 119, Victoria Street, S.W., and its secretary is T. Huws Davies.

Section 1 of the Act provides that after the date of disestablishment the Church of England in Wales shall cease to be established by law, and, further, that the Crown shall no longer make any appointment to any ecclesiastical office in the Church in Wales. The right of bishops and private patrons of livings is also abolished by the same section, and by Section 13 the disestablished Church itself is given the power of making its own arrangements as to patronage and the governance of the Church generally. Lay patrons can, if application is made by them to the Welsh Commissioners within six months of the passing of the Act, be compensated for the extinction of their rights of patronage up to a maximum of one year's emoluments of the benefice.

Under Section 2 of the Act, on the date of disestablishment, every cathedral or ecclesiastical corporation in the Church in Wales will be dissolved, and on the dissolution of these corporations the disendowment provisions of the Act, which make the necessary arrangements for the disposal of their property, become operative. Under the same section, the Welsh Bishops, as such, will cease to be summoned to, or to be qualified to sit or vote in, the House of Lords, but they and all other Welsh ecclesiastical dignitaries at the date of the passing of the Act will retain for their lives their titles and precedence. The bishops and

clergy of the disestablished Church will, however, be eligible to be elected as members of the House of Commons.

Under Section 3 of the Act it is provided that from the date of disestablishment ecclesiastical courts and persons in Wales will cease to exercise any jurisdiction, and ecclesiastical law will cease to exist as law. To provide for the period which must necessarily elapse between the date of disestablishment and the establishment of a new constitution for the disestablished Church, it is enacted that the ecclesiastical law, the articles, doctrines, rites, and ritual of the Established Church shall continue to exist as a sort of trust deed, in accordance with which the members of the Church had mutually agreed to be bound, but any synods of the disestablished Church when formed will at any time be able to make any alteration in Church law or doctrine as they think fit. They will have power to set up any voluntary Church Courts they may desire. There may also be appeals from these courts to the Provincial Court of the Metropolitan, if the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the consent of the Privy Council, assents to it, but the further right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is finally abolished. After the date of disestablishment, the Act further provides that the bishops and clergy of the Church in Wales shall cease to be members of, or to be represented in, the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Tariff Reform Proposals—The Case for Tariff Reform—The Case for Free Trade—Fiscal Associations.

In the 1904-5-6 editions of the ANNUAL a full historical account is given of the movement in favour of Fiscal Reform, which the late Mr. Chamberlain initiated by his speech at Birmingham on May 15th, 1903, and by subsequent speeches in the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

On Oct. 6th, 1903, **Mr. Chamberlain**, freed from the responsibilities of office by his resignation from the Cabinet, **opened his campaign** at Glasgow. The **proposals made by him** at Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised :—

On foreign corn and flour . . 2*s.* per qr.
On foreign meat and dairy produce 5 %
Foreign manufactured goods . . 10 %*

Maize and bacon, however, should be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population ; while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The **Colonies** should **have a preference** by exemption from the above duties ; and a substantial preference should also be given to them upon **Colonial wines**, and also perhaps upon **Colonial fruits**.

These new duties should be accompanied by the following remissions of duty :—

Tea . . . . . ⅓ of duty †
Sugar . . . . . ½ " "
Coffee and Cocoa . . . ½ " "

The Supplementary Budget introduced in Sept. 1915 contained duties on certain imported manufactured articles, particularly motor-cars, motor-cycles, cinema films, watches and musical instruments. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, made it quite clear that the purpose of this tariff was the discouragement of imports in order to bring influences to bear on the foreign exchanges ; "we have to tax now with objects beyond revenue, with objects which are purely temporary, and without regard to the permanent effect upon trade." The tariff was opposed by the very small group of "free traders under any circumstances," but was approved by an overwhelming majority of the House.

Speaking at the Albert Hall on Nov. 13th, 1912, **Lord Lansdowne** said the leaders of the party were ready to undertake that they would specify precisely and exactly the amount, the limits within which they proposed to resort to protective taxation, and would undertake not to exceed those limits without further authorisation from the electorate. They would undertake also that any revenue raised from taxes of this kind should not be treated as ordinary revenue, but should be used "for the purpose of alleviating other burdens falling upon the shoulders of the working classes."

At Ashton-under-Lyne, on Dec. 16th, 1912, Mr. Bonar Law said that the question whether or not food duties would be imposed would not arise until after negotiations had been completed with the Colonies. If the Colonies did not wish food duties, no such duties would be imposed in any circumstances. This speech brought into light a divergence of view in the Unionist Party, and the resignations of Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne were at one time threatened, but a letter addressed to them by their colleagues showed that they enjoyed the complete confidence of their party.

In a speech at Edinburgh on Jan. 24th, 1913, Mr. Bonar Law said that the policy of tariff reform was now supported by the party with a unanimity which had never before existed, and that it included three things : the imposition of a moderate tariff, lower than exists now in any industrial country in the world, on foreign manufactured goods ; the giving of a preference in the English market to the Dominions of the Crown, the largest preference which is possible without the imposition of new duties upon food ; and the entering at once into communications with the Dominions, and if they found that an effective system of preference was not possible without a readjustment of food duties, the reference of that readjustment to the electorate.

The following is an outline of the arguments for and against Tariff Reform as presented by the pleaders on either side :—

The Case for Tariff Reform.

"The case for Tariff Reform, though complicated by intricate matters of fact, really turns upon a few simple, yet comprehensive prin-

* To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10 %, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

† Then at 6*d.*, in 1912 at 5*d.*, per lb.

ciples. As Mr. Balfour has said, it is a policy to which all the tendencies of modern commerce, all the tendencies of domestic politics, have gradually been working up. In the days of the Corn Laws the home-grown supply of wheat was 88 per cent. of the whole; it is now 25 per cent. only. The foreign supply was then only 12 per cent.; it is 75 per cent. now. In 1846 our manufacturing supremacy placed us beyond all rivalry: we were the 'workshop of the world,' and therefore bound to dominate every market to which we might be admitted. In other words, trade was on a co-operative basis; foreign nations provided us with raw material and food, and purchased our finished goods in return. To-day, however, the dominating factor in trade is not co-operation, but foreign competition. This may be seen, first, in the extent to which other nations—notably Germany and the United States—are becoming independent of us so far as their own wants are concerned, and are, as manufacturers, competing with us in other markets; and secondly, in the extent to which they are competing with us in our own. These are facts which emerge like rocks above the mist and foam of partisan controversy. Tariff Reform, therefore, does not involve a revival of the old policy of Protection. It is imperative owing to entirely new conditions affecting our agricultural and manufacturing interests, and also to the economic needs of Empire. Tariff Reform, moreover, suggests the only rational and practicable method of raising the revenue required for Social Reform and the administration of the realm. It would secure this by removing a large part of our present oppressive taxation on food and tobacco, and put duties instead on imported foreign manufactured goods and products, which compete with things we manufacture and produce in this country. Such taxes would be paid partly or wholly by the foreigner, who would either have to reduce his prices or lose our market. Food prices would not be increased, because competition would be set up between a taxed and an untaxed supply, and such competition has a tendency to keep down prices. Tariff Reform in its Imperial aspect is concerned with the confederation and conservation of the Empire. In view of the relative growth of rival States, it becomes a primary duty to develop the wealth and productive power of every part of the Empire to the fullest possible extent, and to encourage the maximum of commercial intercourse, thus making the various parts mutually interdependent, and the whole, as far as possible, self-sufficient. Tariff Reform, therefore, means the scientific regulation of Trade and Finance in the interests of the Empire as a whole, in place of the present policy of *laissez faire*, which is the corollary of Free Trade."

The Case against Tariff Reform.

"The main ground on which free traders resist the policy, or rather the intermixture of policies, which is popularly described by the term 'Tariff Reform,' is that that policy necessarily involves a return to Protection. They contend that the substitution of what is in effect State interference with and control of the departments of productive industry and commerce for individual initiative, enterprise, technical knowledge and adaptability to varying economic conditions would prove both wasteful and pernicious. They deprecate the introduction of a fiscal system whereby taxation of commodities would be imposed not, as now, merely for the provision of necessary revenue, but largely for the benefit of particular interests in the State. They hold that the necessity of obtaining freely from external sources a very great portion of our necessary food and the raw materials of our industries is a factor which differentiates the position of the United Kingdom from that of all other countries; and that the natural channel through which those supplies reach us could not be either dammed or diverted by the interposition of customs barriers erected *ad hoc* without grave economic wastage.

"The proposed taxation of imported food, and of commodities, whether manufactured or not, which are in effect the raw materials of our industry, would raise the cost of our own requirements, thus limiting the purchasing power of our population; while it would interfere with our powers of competing with our foreign rivals in neutral markets. It would thus lead to the restriction both of our home and foreign trade, with consequent unemployment, diminished wages, and lowering of our standard of comfort. At the same time it would draw from our consumers in taxation an amount quite out of proportion to the revenue which it would provide for purposes of the State. The imposition of a Tariff Reform tariff would be immediately followed by the cancellation of the favourable tariff treatment which we now receive from practically every foreign country in the world, and the substitution of maximum tariffs against our goods.

"Free Traders deny, as contrary to the experience of all protected countries, that the burden of import duties can be transferred to the foreigner, except perhaps in a very limited number of cases, which cannot be pre-determined, and then only to a very minute and temporary degree. They deny that the fiscal manipulations, which are necessarily involved in the proposed scheme of Imperial Reciprocity or Colonial Preference, can produce any satisfactory result in strengthening the bonds of Empire, but contend that they will rather result in straining the bonds happily now existing; and finally they anticipate with dread the possibility of the growth in this country of political corruption and the fostering of selfish interests with which, in too many instances, the growth of Protection is irrevocably linked."

Fiscal Associations and Organisations.

The Tariff Commission was established by Mr. Chamberlain at the beginning of 1904, "to examine the fiscal proposals which he has submitted to the country; and to report as to (1) their probable effect on present conditions; (2) whether any modifications are desirable, and, if so, what should be the nature of such modifications, having due regard to the general interests of the community; (3) the best way in which, where there are conflicting interests, those interests can be harmonised; (4) what duties, if any, should be recommended. *Chairman*, Sir V. Caillard; *Vice-Chairman*, C. Arthur Pearson; *Secretary*, W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.; *Assist. Sec.*, Percy A. Hurd *Office*, 7, Victoria St., London, S.W.

The **members of the Commission** are as follows:

Col. Sir Charles Allen.
Mr. F. Baynes.
Mr. J. H. Birchenough, C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. C. Booth, F.R.S.
Mr. H. Bostock.
Sir S. B. Boulton, Bart.
Mr. Richard Burbidge.
Rt. Hon Henry Chaplin, M.P.
Hon Sir J. A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G.
Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.
Mr. J. Arthur Corah.
Mr. J. W. Dennis.
Lord Desborough.
Mr. Charles Eckersley.
Mr. Lewis Evans.
Sir Chas. Follett, C.B.
Mr. T. Gallaher.
The Hon. Vicary Gibbs.
Mr. Alfred Gilbey.
Sir William J. Goulding, Bart.
Mr. F. L. Harris, M.P.
Mr. J. M. Harris.
Mr. W. Harrison.
Sir Alex Henderson, Bart., M.P.
Mr. Hugo Hirst.
Mr. John Hunter.
Mr. I. Levinstein.
Mr. Robert Littlejohn.
Mr. Charles Lyle.
Mr. A. W. Maconochie.
Mr. W. H. Mitchell.
Mr. A. Mosely, C.M.G.
Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G.
Sir Westby Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Mr. C. J. Phillips.
Mr. Joseph Rank.
Rt. Hon Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G.
Mr. R. Beaumont Thomas.
Sir John Turney.
Mr. Christopher Turnor.
Mr. S. J. Waring.

Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.—*President*, Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.; *Treasurer*, Neville Chamberlain; *Hon. Sec.*, W. Byng Kenrick; *General Sec.*, C. A. Vince, M.A.; *Organising Sec.*, R. G. Hewins; *Office*, 39, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Tariff Reform League, inaugurated July 21st, 1903—*President*, The Viscount Ridley; *Chairman of the League*, Viscount Duncannon, M.P.; *Chairman of Organisation Committee*, H. P. Croft, M.P.; *Sec.* (vacant); *Assistant-Sec.*, J. Percy Askew; *Literary Sec.*, G. Graham Anderson. *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Junior Imperial League.—*President*, Marquess of Londonderry; *Hon. Sec.*, H. I. P. Hallett; *Sec.*, H. H. Cannell, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association.—*Organising Sec.*, Miss Goring-Thomas. *Offices*, 39a, Maddox Street, W.

Against Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

Constitutional Free Trade Association.—*President*, Earl of Cromer; *Sec*, E. G. Brunker. *Office*, 65, Victoria Street, S.W.

Free Trade Union.—*President*, Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley; *Hon. Treasurers*, Earl Beauchamp and Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, Capt. the Hon. C. Bigham, C.M.G.; *Sec.*, W. W. Champness. *Office*, 65, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Cobden Club.—*Chairman of Committee*, Lord Welby; *Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P. *Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P. *Office*, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. Telephone, 2917 Victoria.

PARTY ORGANISATIONS.

Chief Liberal Organisations.

The chief Liberal organisations are:—

Eighty Club, 3, Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Education and stimulate Liberal organisation. The members lecture on political subjects and address Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the country. No fees are charged. **Sec.**, H. Drysdale Woodcock; Telephone, 1841 Central.

Liberal Central Association. The recognised and official headquarters of the Party, the chairman of the association always being the Chief Liberal Whip for the time being. **President**, The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; **Chairman**, J. W. Gulland, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Sir Jesse Herbert; **Hon. Sec.**, Sir Robert Hudson, 21, Abingdon Street, Westminster.

Liberal Colonial Club. Formed in 1906 as a centre for Liberals interested in Colonial affairs, and to study Colonial methods of dealing with social problems. **Chairman of Committee**, Sir Ed. Cook; **Treasurer**, A. Cecil Beck, M.P.; **Sec.**, Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart., 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; Telephone, 10280 Central.

Liberal Publication Department, The, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W., and issues monthly the *Liberal Magazine*. The *Liberal Year Book* is published annually at the end of the year, and pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals. **Chairman**, The Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P.; **Sec.**, Charles Geake.

London Liberal Federation, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster. **Chairman**, Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; **Hon. Secs.**, Sydney W. Pascall and Walter Isaac, J.P.; **Assistant-Sec.**, W. G. Rattey; **Political Organiser**, F. C. Rivers.

National League of Young Liberals. Established 1903. Affiliated branches, 580, **President**, The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.; **Hon. Treasurer**, The Hon. Herbert Beaumont; **Chairman**, F. C. Thornborough, J.P.; **Sec.**, J. Aubrey Rees, Dacre House, Victoria St., S.W.

National Liberal Federation. A union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The whole Federation represents and gives effect to the ascertained opinions of the rank and file of the party in the constituencies. **Head Offices**, 42, Parliament Street, S.W. **President**, the Right Hon. Sir John Brunner, Bart.; **Chairman of Committee**, Sir Edward Evans; **Sec.**, Sir Robert Hudson; **Assist. Sec.**, Frank Barter. Telegraphic address, "Liberalize," Parl., London; Telephone, 2131 Victoria.

The National Reform Union was formed in 1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-Corn-Law League, who took up the question of Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Protection. It is a propagandist organisation and carries on active educational work all over the Kingdom. **Hon. Sec.**, Samuel Gleave; **Hon Treasurer**, R. H. Cawley, J.P.; **Chairman**, Joseph Bliss, J.P. **President**, A. G. C. Harvey, M.P.; **Central Office**, 50, Haworth's Buildings 5, Cross Street, Manchester; **London Office**, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Scottish Liberal Association. Hon. Treasurer, J. W. Gulland, M.P.; **General Sec.**, W. Webster, J.P.; **Offices**, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh, and 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, 7, West

George Street, Glasgow. **Sec.**, Miss Mary S. Sinclair, M.A.

Women's Liberal Federation, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. Affiliated branches, 749; approximate aggregate membership, 106,997. **President**, The Lady Aberconway; **Hon. Secs.**, Mrs. Banister Fletcher and Mrs. Broadley Reid; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mrs. Walter Runciman; **Sec.**, Mrs. McArthur.

Women's National Liberal Association, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. **President**, Mrs. Asquith; **Chairman of Executive**, Lady Byles; **Sec.**, Mrs. Weston.

Young Scots Society. Founded 1900. Its objects are to promote advanced Liberalism in Scotland chiefly by educational propaganda among young men, and in particular to advance the cause of Scottish Home Rule. **Hon. President**, C. E. Price, M.P.; **President**, Kenneth McIver, Dunfermline; **Hon. Gen. Sec.**, Thomas Lochhead, 26, Tassie Street, Shawlands, Glasgow; **Hon. Gen. Treas.**, George Saunders, 41, South Methven Street, Perth.

United Irish League, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Chief Unionist Organisations.

The chief Unionist organisations are:—

Association of Conservative Clubs, St. Stephen's House, S.W. **Sec.**, Frank Solbé.

The National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal-Unionist Organisations. President, Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn E. Fellowes, K.C.V.O.; **Chairman of Council**, Sir H S. Samuel M.P.; **Chairman of the Party Organisation and Executive Committee**, A. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P.; **Vice-Chairmen of the Executive Committee**, The Rt. Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., K.C.V.O., Sir William J Crump, J.P., and Sir H. S. Samuel, M.P.; **Joint Principal Agents**, John Boraston, William Jenkins (*Hon. Secs.*); **Sec.**, Thomas Cox. **Offices**, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. Telegrams, "Constitute, Phone, London"; Telephone, 5720 Gerrard.

National Conservative League. Grand Sec., F. H. Relton, 8, Lansdowne Road, East Croydon.

Scottish Unionist Association, 2, Frederick St., Edinburgh. **President**, Sir Matthew Arthur, Bart. **Secs.**, Eastern Div., G. Brown, S. F. Sutherland; Western Div., Lewis Shedden.

Irish Unionist Alliance, 109, Grafton Street, Dublin. **Sec.**, R. J. Herbert Shaw.

Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall, Belfast. **Sec.**, R Dawson Bates.

The United Club, which has been established for more than 20 years, sends out voluntary speakers on behalf of the Unionist cause to all parts of the country without charge. **Joint Presidents**, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.; **Chairman of Committee**, J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.; **Hon. Sec.**, Park Goff; **Clerk of Committee**, S. E. Berry. **Office**, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C. Telegrams, "Tenacity," Fleet, London; Telephone, 2619 Central.

Primrose League. A league founded in 1883, which supports three principles—the maintenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm, and the Imperial Ascendancy of the British Empire. Supplies a large number of workers at election times, and during the interval between elections carries on a campaign of educational work in the constituencies. **Grand Master**, Earl Curzon of Kedleston; **Chancellor and Chairman of Grand Council**, Earl of Crawford. **Actg. Chancellor**, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P. **President Ladies' Grand Council**, Miss Balfour. **Vice-Chancellor**, Gerald Arbuthnot; **Registrar**, F. Willis; **Clerk of the Council**, R. Bennett; **Organising Sec.**, H. Crowe. **Head Offices**: 64, Victoria Street, S.W.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Pres., Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.; **Hon. Sec.**, Miss E. M. L. Atkinson. **Offices**, Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. **London Society: Hon. Sec.**, Miss P. Strachey, 58, Victoria Street.

The Women's Social and Political Union was formed in 1903. Mrs. Pankhurst (Founder and Hon. Treas.), Mrs. Tuke and Miss Annie Kenney (joint Hon. Secs.). Official Organ, "Britannia." Ed., Miss Christabel Pankhurst. **Address**, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

Men's League for Women's Suffrage, founded 1907. A constitutional, non-party society. **Chairman**, Herbert Jacobs; **Hon. Sec.**, F. N. Sargeant. **Offices**, 136, St. Stephen's House, S.W.

International Women's Franchise Club, founded 1909. A club for men and women. Entrance, 1 guinea; subscription, 1 guinea. **Pres.**, Earl of Lytton. **Address**, 9, Grafton Street, W.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Gilbert Samuel. **Head Office**, 48, Dover Street, London, W.

Liberal Women's Suffrage Union. Hon. Secs., Mrs. Francis Acland, Mrs. Heron Maxwell. **Office**, 29, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

Women's Local Government Society. Hon. Sec., Miss Leigh Browne; **Sec.**, Miss Berry. **Office**, 19, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Freedom League. Pres., Mrs. Despard. **Head of Political and Militant Dept.**, Miss C. Nina Boyle; **Sec.**, Miss F. A. Underwood. **Office**, 144, High Holborn, W.C.

National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Jeyes; **Assist. Sec.**, Miss Helen Page. **Office**, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster.

SOCIALISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In Great Britain.

By agreement between the three chief Socialist organisations, the **Labour Party**—which must be distinguished from the smaller but more active Independent Labour Party—became in 1914 politically the central Socialist body for Great Britain. The Labour Party had been pledged to Socialism as its ultimate aim since the Hull conference of 1908, in which year it was admitted to affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau. In its general policy, however, the Labour Party was, and is, necessarily, dominated by the trade unions which make the bulk of its membership; and a large, though somewhat passive, section of its nominal strength has been rather Radical than Socialist in its aim. The strength of the party is approximately 1,500,000. Its officers are: **Chairman**, W. C. Anderson; **Treasurer**, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; **Secretary**, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. **Offices**, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster. The *Daily Citizen*,

the organ of the party, was compelled to cease publication on June 5th, 1915.

In Parliament the Labour Party has 37 members, of whom seven are directly supported by the Independent Labour Party, and the remainder by trade unions, though more than half of the total number are professed Socialists. The party forms an independent group, which agreed, however, at the beginning of the war to co-operate with the Government. There were some dissentients from this course, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the chairman, resigned that office. Mr. Arthur Henderson, who succeeded, entered the Coalition Cabinet in May 1915, and the chairmanship of the party then devolved on Mr. John Hodge. Mr. W. Brace, M.P., and Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., who had also been officials of the party, are now in the Ministry.

The **British Socialist Party** has a membership approximately of 20,000. Its **headquarters** are at Chandos Hall, 21, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C. **Secretary**, Albert Inkpin. There is a small but active women's section, which has a separate national organisation, though the members are for the most part included also in the parent society. Prior to the outbreak of the war, the British Socialist Party, on the recommendation of the International Socialist Bureau, and as a step towards the unification of the Socialist forces in Britain, decided to make application for affiliation to the National Labour Party. This application comes forward for consideration at the Labour Party Conference in Jan. 1916. The **Twentieth Century Press** (37A, Clerkenwell Green) is the property of the party, and publishes, besides books and pamphlets, its weekly organ, *Justice*.

The **Fabian Society** seeks to "permeate" with Socialist principles existing political and other organisations, and to influence local authorities to make use of their powers. A Research Department was established in 1912 for the systematic investigation of social and industrial problems. Secretary, R. Page Arnott. Offices as below. A Women's Group formed for discussing problems relating to women has an office on the same premises. The Society has a permanent Joint Committee with the Independent Labour Party, for carrying on propaganda on behalf of the two bodies. An **Inter-University Socialist Federation** was formed by the younger Fabians in 1911. **Secretaries**, Edward R. Pease and W. Stephen Sanders. **Offices**, 25, Tothill Street, Westminster. The *New Statesman*, a weekly organ, was founded in 1914 largely to promote Fabian principles.

The **Independent Labour Party** was established at Bradford in 1893, with the object of securing the collective ownership of the means of production and exchange by means of direct Labour representation in Parliament and on local authorities. The present strength of the party is about 60,000. **President**, F. W. Jowett, M.P.; **Secretary**, Francis Johnson; **Offices**, St Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C. The **National Labour Press** (30, Blackfriars Street, Manchester) is the printing and publication department of the party. It publishes the *Labour Leader* weekly, the *Socialist Review* quarterly, and many books and pamphlets, and prints several local weekly Labour and Socialist organs. The offices of the party both in London and Manchester were raided by the police on August 12th, 1915, and certain pamphlets were ordered for destruction as injurious to recruiting.

The **Hermes Club** (founded 1913) exists for the purpose of assisting the Labour Party by social gatherings, investigations, and the placing of speakers and workers at the disposal of the party. **Sec.**, P. W. Cole, 76-78, Swinton Street, W.C.

The **Women's Labour League**, now ten years old, is a vigorous society affiliated to the Labour Party. Its General Secretary is Miss Mary Longman, 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. It has several organisers, and publishes a monthly paper, the *Labour Woman*.

Several manifestoes in support of the war and recruiting have been issued during the year by the **Socialist National Defence Committee**, of which Mr. John Hodge, M.P., is Chairman; Mr. Victor Fisher, Hon. Sec.; and the Offices, 19, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Although **Socialism** is associated in the minds of many detractors with irreligion, it is exercising some **influence through all the Churches**. The Guild of St. Matthew and the Christian Social Union sowed the early seed, but it is since the founding, in 1906, of the **Church Socialist League** that the propaganda has prospered substantially. The joint **Secretaries** of the League are the Rev. Conrad Noel and the Rev. J. H. Hastings. **Organising Sec.**, Rev. C. Stuart Smith, Red Row, Mellor, Stockport. Membership about 1,200. The Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson is President. There is a smaller Socialist organisation among English Roman Catholics. Many Nonconformist leaders have shown strong sympathy with the movement.

The Clarion Fellowship, with organisations in all the larger towns and abroad, exists to promulgate Socialism. It supports five travelling vans, with lecturers, who have done successful pioneering work, especially in the country districts and villages. It is a child of the *Clarion*.

Other Socialistic associations, independent of the above, are: **National Council of British Socialist Sunday School Unions**, Sec., Miss Clarice McNab, 43, Dudley Crescent, Leith; the **Young Socialist League**, Secretary, J. Bloomfield, 280, Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, London, E.

Anti-Socialist Union.

The **Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain** was established in 1908 to combat the Socialist movement. **Chairman**, Claude Lowther, M.P.; **Offices**, 58 and 60, Victoria Street, Westminster.

In the British Colonies.

On the continent of Australia the nominal Socialist Party is relatively insignificant; but the Labour Party is Socialist in all but name, and has applied for affiliation to the International Socialist Bureau.

Although there have been isolated Socialist groups in **Canada** for some years, their extreme doctrinaire opinions and refusal to ally themselves with the trade unions, or even with the Socialist International have prevented the movement making headway. There is one Socialist and one Labour member in the Dominion Parliament.

In **South Africa** the Labour Party, which has grown rapidly since 1910, is the chief Socialistic body, though there are smaller organisations professing more rigid theories. The movement received a great impetus in 1914 as a sequel to the general strike.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Board of Education.

Since April 1st, 1900, the **central educational authority for England and Wales** has been the **Board of Education**, established by the Board of Education Act, '99. This Board took the place of the Education Department and of the Department of Science and Art, and is charged with the superintendence of matters relating to education in England and Wales. The Board also exercises certain educational powers formerly exercised by the Charity Commissioners. The Board consists of a President, Parliamentary Secretary, etc. The President is appointed by His Majesty, and holds office during his pleasure. **Estimates, 1915-16,** £15,481,378.

The Board.

Whitehall, S.W.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. (President) (£2,000). The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Permanent Sec., Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge, K.C.B. (£1,800).

Parliamentary Sec., The Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P. (£1,200).

Welsh Dept., Permanent Sec., A. T. Davies (£1,200).

Welsh Dept., Chief Inspector, O. Edwards (£1,200).

Private Secs. to the President, G. M. Young (Junior Examiner) (£250-£600 + £300 additional) and F. H. Oates (Inspector) (£400-£800 + £100 additional).

Private Sec. to the Permanent Sec., A. H. Sidgwick (Junior Examiner) (£250-£600 + £150 additional).

Private Sec. to the Parliamentary Sec., C. W. Maudslay (Junior Examiner) (£250-£600 + £150 additional).

Account.-Gen., H. W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. (£1,000-£1,200).

Chief Clerk and Deputy Account.-Gen., R. H. Carr (£650-£800).

Junior Examiner, Account.-Gen. Dept., H. N. E. West (£250-£600).

Medical Department.

Principal Assist.-Sec. and Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, M.D.* (£1,500).

Medical Staff.

Senior Assist. Med. Officers, Miss J. M. Campbell, M.D. (£600-£800); R. H. Crowley, M.D. (£700-£800); A. Eichholz, M.D. (£400-£850); H. C. T. Langdon, M.B., R. P. Williams, M.D. (£600-£800).

Junior Med. Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D, and Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D. (£400-£500).

Nurse Inspector, Miss E. G. Colles (£200).

Administrative Staff.

Assist. Sec., E. H. Pelham (£850-£1,000).

Senior Examiners, W. C. Eaton, A. H. Wood (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, D. W. Corrie; E. L. Heath; M. G. Holmes; W. St. J. Pym; W. H. Thomas; J. R. Warburton; R. S. Wood (£250-£600).

Inspection of Physical Exercises.

Inspectors, F. H. Grenfell; C.B. Heald, M.D. (£400-£800); Miss E. R. Clarke (*temp.*) (£250); Miss A. M. Brooke-Smith (*temp.*) (£250); Miss R. D. Clarke; Miss A. E. E. Koetter; Miss N. M. Palmer (£200-£400).

Architect's Department.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay (£600-£900).

Legal Department.

Principal Assist. Sec. (vacant) (£1,200).

Assist. Secs., W. R. Barker; H. J. Simmonds (£850-£1,000).

Senior Examiners, R. T. Warner; T. E. Wells (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, W. W. Folkard; W. G. B. Ritchie; D. A. F. Vesey (£250-£700); G. H. V. Sutherland (£250-£600).

Legal Examiner, L. T. Ford (£250-£500).

Assist. Estates Clerk, J. B. Lincoln (£250-£500).

Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Assist. Sec., E. B. Phipps (£1,200).

Assist. Secs., G. N. Richardson; J. C. G. Sykes, C.B.; T. R. Walrond (£850-£1,000).

Senior Examiners, L. J. Morison; C. E. Sykes; J. E. Talbot (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, A. R. Ainsworth; J. A. N. Barlow; N. D. Bosworth Smith; G. W. Buckle; H. G. Burdett; W. C. Cleary; J. W. Dulanty; H. B. Jenkins; R. L. Megarry; F. A. B. Newman; G. D. Roechling; E. N. R. Trentham; E. L. Turnbull (£250-£600).

Inspectors of Elementary Schools.

Chief Inspector, F. H. B. Dale, C.B. (£1,000).

Divisional Inspectors, G. H. B. Grindrod*; F. T. Howard; J. F. Leaf*; F. S. Marvin; A. W. Newton†‡; H. M. Richards*; G. R. R. Routh; H. Ward* (£900 or £950).

Inspectors, H. Allsopp; H. R. V. Ball; S. Biddle; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boutflower; J. H. Brown; A. F. Butler; L. D. Cane; F. W. Cape; E. H. Carter; W. J. Carter; R. H. Charles; A. H. Cherrill; P. B. Coles; B. S. Cornish; E. F. Davidson; H. J. Dean; A. H. Dunn; T. S. Dymond; E. D. Fear; H. Firth; E. Glasgow; H. Gordon*; P. L. Gray; W. E. Grimshaw; J. E. Hales; J. Hall; W. J. Hands; H. Hartley; J. F. M. Haslam; H. A. Hinton; C. B. Hunt; H. W. Irvine; C. E. Jackson; H. A. Jenkin; E. Joad; T. Johnson; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; A. T. Kerslake; J. Leicester; R. J. McAlpine; F. O. Mann; C. F. Markham; J. Maudsley; A. M. Moore; A. M. Morley; H. J. R. Murray; F. H. Nash; A. F. Page; W. M. Page; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; C. D. Pawle; H. H. Piggott; G. R. Purdie; H. H. Quilter; E. E. Roberts; J. B. Russell; J. S. Scott; W. Scutt†; J. A. Shawyer; W. K. Spencer; J. J. Steele; J. C. Stobart; L. Stratford; E. C. Streatfeild; G. R. Theobald; C. E. Theodosius*; J. Thomas; F. W. Thompson; A. L. Thornton; G. A. Turner; J. W. Veysey; A. Wallis; A. Watkins, W. H. Webbe; W. J. G. Winn; L. S. Wood; E. Wynn-Williams; W. H. Young (£400 to £800 or £850).

Inspector of Music, G. T. Shaw§ (£400-£800).

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* Also Medical Assessor to the Universities Branch.

* Also Inspector of Training Colleges.

† Also Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges.

‡ Also acts as Staff Inspector for the Training of Teachers.

§ Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges.

Sub-Inspectors, G. H. Acton; E. G. Baker; W. Balliance; E. Barraclough; A. Bartlett; A. G. Bate; G. W. Bell; W. Bond; J. Bould, I.S.O.; J. L. Brown; W. W. Burley; W. Burton; R. P. Butler; W. Butler; E. Catherall; E. H. Chadwick; J. H. Cooke; F. Cornes; W. H. Couch; C. H. Cowling; W. H. Crompton; J. J. Cunningham; R. J. Daniell; J. C. R. Day; C. H. Dennis; W. H. Dolman; J. J. Edwards; S. Ellicock; W. C. England; J. Fishwick; J. H. Ford; F. C. R. Frost; C. Garland; T. G. Germain; S. Gill; T. W. Goodyear; H. Grime; E. Gumersall; R. M. Harbour; G. A. Harrison; T. C. Hartley; F. Harvey; E. H. Hicks; J. E. Holden; G. Horsfall; C. W. S. Hudson; T. Hunt; G. Johnson; A. Key; J. McL. McGregor; J. Marsh; G. W. Matthews; W. Millard; F. Northrop; J. H. Park; J. Payne; A. Percival; W. Reep; J. Reeves; J. A. Richardson; E. Ridout; W. H. Roberts; A. H. Sadd; W. H. J. Salt; G. Shaw; J. E. Singleton; J. Sinkings; G. F. Smith; W. F. Spikes; J. Stacey; C. H. Stevens; R. E. Thomas; W. B. Urwin; T. H. Venables; G. H. Wadsworth; F. A. Waumsley; F. J. Webb; B. Webster; G. H. Wheeler; F. Whiteley; H. Wilkinson; H. G. Wilson; W. Winter (£195 to £440 or £520).

Assist. Inspectors, W. J. Batchelder; J. L. Brockbank; A. S. Bright; H. Bryett; J. W. Burrows; F. W. Chambers; C. K. Clague; W. E. Crabbe; C. D. Forth; J. W. Gofton; G. Gummer; P. E. Hadley; A. Horne; W. Jewsbury; L. Margerison; R. E. Marsden; T. C. Millican; A. Mills; M. C. Morris; J. A. Munday; J. W. Page; G. E. Puttergill; S. A. Radcliffe; T. Reed; J. R. F. Robinson; S. Rossiter; C. S. Satterly; C. H. Settenington; E. W. Stanger; S. Steele; D. Summerson; V. Taylor; W. S. Threlfall; W. T. Tregear; H. Vigrass; E. J. R. Walsh; T. R. Williams; W. E. Wright (£200-£400).

Secondary Schools Branch.

Principal Assist. Sec., The Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B. (£1,200).

Assist. Secs., J. W. Mackail (£850-£1,000); R. P. Scott (Acting) (£800-£900).

Senior Examiners, E. E. Freehill; H. Graves; A. R. Guest; R. E. S. Hart; A. P. Oppé (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, T. E. Ainger; F. W. Hubback; A. Maxwell-Lyte; R. F. Young (£250-£600). C. Cookson (*temp.*) (£400).

Inspectors of Secondary Schools.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher (£1,200).

Staff Inspectors, J. W. Headlam; R. P. Scott; F. Spencer; F. B. Stead (£800-£900).

Inspectors, P. A. Barnett (£900); E. M. Battiscombe; F. G. L. Bertram; J. J. R. Bridge; G. H. F. Cookson; A. Dufton; S. F. Dufton; E. R. Edwards; G. T. Hankin; Ll. S. Lloyd; J. A. McMichael; D. A. Macnaughton; C. J. Phillips; T. W. Phillips; D. R. Smith; T. A. Stephens; J. Strachan; W. R. Swain; F. E. A. Trayes; W. E. Urwick; H. W. T. Wager; F. W. Westaway; R. W. White-Thomson (£400-£800).

Inspector of Music, A. Somervell* (part time) (£500).

Technological Branch.

Principal Assist. Secretary, E. K. Chambers, C.B. (£1,200).

* Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges.

Assist. Secs., W. R. Davies, C.B.; R. E. Mitcheson; W. F. Sheppard (£850-£1,000).

Senior Examiners, R. R. Campbell; A. E. Cooper; H. E. Fass; H. W. P. L. Jameson; Sir W. M. T. Lawrence, Bt. (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, A. T. Baines; H. A. S. Ferris; A. J. Finny; W. L. Galbraith; R. B. Howorth; P. H. B. Ingles; C. J. Maslin; H. B. Wallis (£250-£600).

Inspectors of Technical Institutes and Evening Schools.

Chief Inspector, F. Pullinger, C.B. (£1,000).

Divisional Inspectors, W. J. Gannon; W. B. Hards; H. H. Hoffert; J. P. Laws (£800-£900).

Staff Inspectors, A. S. Barnes; G. A. Baxandall; A. Kahn; J. Owen (£800-£900).

Inspectors, A. Abbott; H. E. Boothroyd; J. Brill; A. E. Corbett; C. H. Creasey; W. T. David; H. Davies; W. B. D. Edwards; A. Harris; G. W. Hefford; J. E. W. E. Hennesey; H. T. Holmes; G. McFarlane; A. Morley; J. O. Peet; W. W. F. Pullen; A. A. Rowse; C. F. Smith; F. H. Spencer; C. J. Stewart; A. E. H. Tutton; J. D. Wilson; G. H. Winstanley (£400-£800). (All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the inspection of Evening Schools.)

Inspectors of Schools of Art.

Chief Inspector, S. J. Cartlidge (£800-£900).

Inspectors, J. W. Allison; H. Allport; A. Kidd; J. Lattimer; F. Suddards (£400-£800).

Assist. Inspector, F. W. Burrows (£200-£400).

Universities Branch, with Training of Teachers.

Principal Assist. Sec., H. F. Heath, C.B.§ (£1,200).

Medical Assessor, Sir G. Newman, M.D. (£300).*

Assist. Secs., R. J. G. Mayor; J. G. Milne (£850-£1,000).

Senior Examiners, A. R. Guest; H. St. J. Thackeray (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, J. B. Beresford; F. C. Greene; A. H. Kidd; H. E. Mann; A. W. C. Mitchell; E. W. Sutton; S. H. Wood (£250-£600).

Inspectors of Training Colleges.

Staff Inspector, A. W. Newton† (£950).

Inspectors, Miss I. A. Dickson (£400-£500); H. Gordon‡ (£400-£800); G. H. B. Grindrod† (£900); J. F. Leaf† (£950); Miss R. L. Monkhouse (£200-£400); H. M. Richards† (£900); C. E. Theodosius‡ (£400-£800); H. Ward† (£950); Miss A. E. Wark (£200-£400).

Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges, W. Scutt‡ (£400-£800).

Inspectors of Music, G. T. Shaw‖ (£400-£800); A. Somervell¶ (part time) (£500).

* Also Principal Assistant Secretary of the Medical Department and Chief Medical Officer.
† Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.
‡ Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.
§ Also Director of Special Inquiries and Reports.
‖ Also Inspector of Music in Elementary Schools.
¶ Also Inspector of Music in Secondary Schools.

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Director, H. F. Heath, C.B.* (£1,200).
Assist. Director, (vacant) (£650-£800).
Librarian, A. E. Twentyman (£300-£600).
Junior Examiners, E. G. Howarth (£250-£600). C. Cookson (*temp.*), £400.
Woman Clerks, Misses F. E. D. Green; L. Palmer; D. F. Shuckburgh (£100-£180).

Welsh Department.

Permanent Sec., A. T. Davies (£1,200).
Assist. Sec., J. L. Casson (£850-£1,000).
Senior Examiner, F. E. Douglas (£650-£800).
Junior Examiners, W. H. Fawkes; T. G. Roberts (£250-£6 0).
Higher Division Clerk, A. E. Thomas (£150-£500).
Chief Inspector, O. Edwards (£1,200).
Inspectors, R. E. Hughes; D. E. Jones; H. Price; L. J. Roberts; B. B. Skirrow; G. P. Williams; W. Williams (£400-£800 or £850).
Junior Inspectors, W. C. R. Johns; A. J. Jones; C. Rees; W. Roberts; I. Thomas; J. Thomas (£200-£400).
Sub-Inspectors, J. Bowen; J. Evans; J. E. Hooson; D. James; G. Jones; R. Rhydderch; A. Taylor; D. Thomas; J. E. Wakeford; J. B. Williams (£195-£440 or £520).
Assist. Inspectors, J. E. Jones; S. G. Jones; W. J. Williams.

Consultative Committee.

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland.
Secretary, F. A. B. Newman (Junior Examiner) (£250-£600).

Woman Inspectors.

Chief Woman Inspector, The Hon. Maude Lawrence (£650).
Woman Inspectors, Misses I. A. Dickson†; K. Manley; H. Sillitoe; Mrs. M. Withiel (£400-£500); Misses E. J. Ahrons; K. M. Baines; A. S. Barratt; B. M. M. Barry; E. E. Barton; K. P. Baster; G. H. Borthwick; E. F. Boulton; A. M. Brooke-Smith (*temp.*); C. L. Callis; C. E. Carpenter; L. N. A. Carson; E. Castell; E. R. Clarke (*temp.*); R. D. Clarke‡; V. M. E. Collins; B. F. Cooke; E. L. Cuming; B. M. Cunnington; S. E. Davies; B. N. F. N. de Normann; M. E. Ellis; A. M. Fergusson; E. A. Ford; A. F. Harrington; K. M. Heale; M. E. Hewitt; A. M. Heygate; M. Hill; A. K. Hutchinson; H. M. Johnston; F. A. Jones; E. E. Kemble; M. Kennedy; A. E. E. Koetter‡; E. J. Langford; E. Loveday; E. P. McCall; E. F. G. McCutchan; A. F. Marks; R. L. Monkhouse†; E. Moore; M. M. Morris; R. A. Munday; M. Nicholson; J. H. Noble; N. M. Palmer‡; M. J. Rowlands; E. Russell; M. S. Ryan; C. F. Shearson; L. E. Walter; A. E. Wark†; C. I. J. Wollaston (£200-£400).

Junior Inspectors.

A. B. Adams; J. H. Chadwick; J. Cooke; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bart.; J. J. Draper; W. C. R. Johns; A. J. Jones; P. Lavender; J. McInnes; T. J. M. More; C. Rees; J. B. Reynish; W. Roberts; J. G. Saltmarsh; I. Thomas; J. Thomas; F. G. Tryhorn; T. H. Vickers; T. H. H. Walrond; J. H. Whiteley; G. P. Williams (£200-£400).

* Also Principal Assistant Secretary of the Universities Branch.
† Inspector of Training Colleges.
‡ Inspector of Physical Exercises.

Clerical Staff.

Clerk in Charge of the Accounts, J. B. Poore (£550-£700).
Assist. to do., E. Kirk (£360-£450 with an allowance of £50).
Heads of Clerical Sections, F. H. Bate; W. Binks; F. Bromwich; A. Cohen; F. W. C. T. Jaffray; W. J. Kemp; A. W. King; W. C. Maynard; J. W. Minister; W. J. Moulton (£360-£450 or £500 with allowances of £50-£150).
Staff Clerks, J. T. Ball; F. Barber; H. W. Buckley; A. Burch; G. A. Burling; F. G. Emler; W. J. Fisher; F. J. Gardner; A. E. Garrard; P. V. Haynes; J. F. Hubert; H. A. Josland; W. W. Kennerley; W. G. Lambert; W. R. J. McLean; A. H. Mare; A. Maslen; B. G. Mason; W. R. Mills; P. Nixon; W. J. Payne; A. J. Pitman; W. W. Poole; R. Reid; J. G. Rhodes; A. T. Shorey; J. H. Smith; S. W. Steele; G. Stringer; G. B. Stubbs; C. A. West; E. G. Westell; T. W. W. Whetnall; W. Wright (£360-£450 or £500).
Minor Staff Clerks and Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade), F. J. Baldwin; W. C. Barber; L. J. Bayley; E. Biggs; A. Brown; F. H. Buss; E. W. Chance; W. W. Cook; A. R. Cordingley; W. F. Courridge; C. Crossland; F. J. Cullingford; H. J. Davies; R. H. Davies; E. J. C. Dighton; H. E. Down; T. W. Eames; J. Eastwood; C. K. Eley; T. Faint; C. E. Fish; J. F. Freeth; A. V. Fullerton; G. Green; G. F. Gribbin; C. E. Hain; W. H. Hare; R. J. Harry; W. T. J. Hickman; A. J. Hill; J. W. Hughes (Book-keeper); J. S. Jackman; G. F. A. Jones; G. C. Ledger; W. H. R. Light; J. P. Lloyd; A. E. Marshall; J. A. Mauger; W. P. Millard; R. R. Nichol; C. E. North; A. Ortner; W. C. Putnam; J. L. Ribbons; J. Rickard; R. C. Roberts; W. Rogers; W. E. Shoemack; H. J. Stone (*Acting Staff Clerk*); R. V. Sturt; H. C. Tasker; W. R. Tompkins; W. B. Trethowan; J. Tucker; M. R. Viccajee (£250-£300 or £350).

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D. (£1,200-£1,500).
Junior Examiner, D. DuB. Davidson (£250-£600).
Sec. to the Advisory Council, H. A. Kennedy (£400-£600).
Sec. of Circulation Collections, J. Bailey (£900).
Keepers, A. F. Kendrick; G. H. Palmer; E. F. Strange, R.E.(Hon.); W. W. Watts, F.S.A. (£700-£800).
Assist. Keepers, C. S. Clarke; T. C. Grove; M. Hardie, A.R.E.; T. A. Lehfeldt; E. R. D. Maclagan; R. F. Martin; H. P. Mitchell; B. Rackham; P. G. Trendell; A. Van de Put; C. H. Wylde, M.R.A.S. (£520-£650).
Assistants (First Class), H. C. Andrews; C. T. P. Bailey; O. Brackett; A. J. D. Campbell; H. Clifford-Smith, F.S.A.; E. W. Denniss; A. J. Koop (£300-£500).
Assistants (Second Class), R. P. Bedford; B. S. Long; F. W. Stokes; A. E. J. Torrens (£150-£300).

The Science Museum and the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology.

Secretary, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.

The Science Museum, South Kensington.

Director and Sec., F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D. (£1,200).

Sec. to the Advisory Council and Assist. to the Director, H. W. Dickinson, A.M.I.Mech.E. (£520-£650).

Keepers, H. G. Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S.; T. F. Parkinson, A.R.C.S. (£700-£800).

Assist. Keepers, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S.; L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. (£520-£650).

Assistants (First Class), S. C. Bradford, B.Sc.; E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S.; G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S.; A. J. Spencer, A.M.I.Mech.E. (£300-£500).

Assistant (Second Class), G. Pinhorne, M.I.N.A. (£150-£300).

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, S.W.

Director of Survey and Museum, A. Strahan, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (£850-£1,000).

Assists. to Director, J. S. Flett, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S. (£650-£750).

District Geologists, T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc.; C. T. Clough; W. Gibson, D.Sc.; L. W. Hinxman; F. L. Kitchin, Ph.D. (£500-£600).

Petrographer, H. H. Thomas, D.Sc. (£500-£600).

Geologists, H. A. Allen; E. M. Anderson, B.Sc.; E. B. Bailey; C. E. N. Bromehead; R. G. Carruthers; C. H. Cunnington, B.Sc.; H. Dewey; C. H. Dinham; E. E. L. Dixon, B.Sc.; T. Eastwood, A.R.C.S.; R. DuB. Evans; W. B. R. King; G. W. Lee, D.Sc.; M. Macgregor; R. W. Pocock, B.Sc.; H. H. Read, B.Sc.; J. E. Richey; R. L. Sherlock, D.Sc.; B. Smith; C. B. Wedd; T. H. Whitehead, B.Sc.; G. V. Wilson, B.Sc.; D. A. Wray, B.Sc. (£120-£400).

Assist. Palæontologist, J. Pringle (£120-£400).

Museum.

Curator and Librarian, J. A. Howe, B.Sc. (£520-£650).

Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook (£300-£500).

Assist. Curator, A. F. Hallimond (£150-£300).

Royal College of Art, South Kensington.

Principal and Head Master, A. Spencer, A.R.C.A. (£800).

Registrar and Deputy Head Master, C. D. Fitzroy (£400-£500).

Lady Superintendent, Vacant.

Professors, E. Lantéri (£500); W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (£500); G. E. Moira (part time) (£320); A. B. Pite, F.R.I.B.A. (£500); Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E. (part time) (Supernumerary), £250.

Lecturer, B. A. Spencer, F.S.A. (£400).

Instructors, E. C. Alston; G. Haywood (£300).

Local Educational Authorities.

The elementary education of all children between the ages of 5 and 14 (with some exemptions) has been compulsory since 1880 and free since 1891. The Local Administrative Authorities for these purposes have been (since the Education Act of 1902) committees of the County, Borough, and Urban Councils. These committees include a minority of co-opted members, selected on grounds of their special knowledge of educational work. In July 1914 there were 289 such authorities in England and 29 in Wales.

The Cost of Public Education.

The total expenditure of the Local Education Committees in England and Wales for the year ended March 31st, 1913, may be analysed thus:—

	Higher Education only.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£
Loan charges	844,053	2,289,594
Elementary Schools	—	19,958,066
Higher Elementary Schools	—	100,005
Industrial and Special Schools	—	595,609
Secondary Schools and Pupil Teachers	1,503,773	—
Technical, Art, and Evening Schools	1,839,618	—
Training of Teachers	152,019	—
Aid to Students	578,006	—
Administration	270,224	1,341,940
Payments to Local Authorities	216,097	97,083
Loan Charges (other than for Offices)	502,659	3,039,972
Medical Service	—	216,409
Provision of Meals	—	168,369
Other Expenses	186,072	39,898
Total	£5,248,471	25,557,356

For purchase of land, erection, extension and equipment of school premises, loans were raised to the extent of £2,289,594 for elementary and £844,053 for higher education.

The receipts to meet these charges were obtained thus:—

	Higher Education only.	Elementary Education.
	£	£
Residue Grants	807,985	—
Parliamentary Grants	1,224,753	11,761,036
Rates and Borough Funds	2,094,114	13,221,371
Receipts from Local Authorities	221,196	105,245
Fees, etc.	594,500	161,900
Endowments and other Receipts	120,034	154,403
Total	£5,062,584	25,403,958

For 1913-14 the total expenditure on elementary education amounted to £26,314,098, of which £14,059,853 was met from rates, £11,796,065 by grants from the Imperial Exchequer, and £458,180 from other receipts.

Primary Education.

Elementary schools are of two kinds. "Council" schools are wholly provided and maintained by the Local Education Committees; undenominational Bible teaching only is given in these. In "Voluntary" schools, the premises for which have been erected and must be maintained by voluntary subscriptions, definite religious instruction is permitted, provision being made for the withdrawal of children whose parents object. In other respects the schools are equally controlled by the Education Committees, and share equally in the public funds. The difficulty in raising subscriptions to maintain the progressive standard of accommodation required by the Board of Education

has brought about a continuous decline in the number of Voluntary schools, and a more than corresponding increase in the number of Council schools.

The number of public elementary schools maintained by the local education authorities on July 31st, 1914, was, in England alone, 19,137 schools, with accommodation for 6,466,514 scholars, and an average attendance of 4,976,370, or 88·84 per cent. of the average number on the registers. Of these, 7,275 were "Council" schools, with accommodation for 3,807,062; while 11,862 were "Voluntary" schools, with accommodation for 2,659,452. During the year ended on that date there was a net increase of 137 in the number of "Council" schools, and a net decrease of 98 in the number of "Voluntary" schools. In Wales the total number of schools was 1,879 (1,235 "Council," 644 "Voluntary"), with accommodation for 537,382 (432,693 and 104,689), and an average attendance of 406,242, or 87·36 per cent. of the average number on the registers. During the year the "Council" schools increased by 17, and the "Voluntary" schools decreased by 5.

The downward movement in the number of scholars under 5 continued in 1913-14, though at a diminished rate, the total being for England 283,341. The number of scholars between 5 and 12 again showed an increase, the total being 4,318,185, while an increase was also shown in the number of scholars over 12, who totalled 1,038,660. Taking the total of scholars of all ages, there was an increase of 18,122, as compared with an increase of 3,910 in the previous year, or, excluding those under 5, an increase of 27,064 as compared with 10,687 in the previous year. The percentage of average attendance, which was 88·86 in 1912-13, fell slightly to 88·84. In Wales the total number of scholars increased by 6,635, although the downward movement in the number of scholars under 5 years, which was interrupted in 1912-13, was resumed in 1913-14. The percentage of average attendance remains almost stationary at 87·36. Although the **Partial Exemption** system continues in a few areas, notably in Lancashire, the West Riding, and Bradford borough, the number of such scholars continuously decreases, the number in 1913-14 being 71,382.

The teaching staff was made up as follows. In England only: Certificated teachers, 33,779 men and 68,067 women; uncertificated teachers, 3,783 men and 32,422 women; supplementary assistants, 11,770 women only; student-teachers, 410 men and 1,356 women. In Wales: Certificated, 3,187 men and 3,699 women; uncertificated, 871 men and 4,331 women; supplementary, 1,598 (women only); student teachers, 75 men and 130 women.

Higher Elementary Schools.

These were first established in 1900; in 1905 a "new type" of school was introduced, and in 1910 these were becoming converted into "Central Schools," with either a commercial or an industrial bias, conducted under the ordinary conditions of the Code. The first intention of the higher elementary school was not to take the place of a secondary school, but to provide normally a three-years' "finishing" course for pupils remaining at school from the ages of 12 to 15 years. In practice, however, it has been found that the three-year course has been a reality for only a small proportion of those admitted, while as regards those who have attended for three and occasionally for four years the course of study pursued has been more appropriate for a secondary school. The total number of higher elementary schools in England and Wales on July 31st, 1914, was 47; average number on register 9,517.

Special Schools.

There existed in England and Wales on July 31st, 1914, 41 special schools for blind with accommodation for 2,473, 50 for deaf with accommodation for 4,494, 181 for mentally defective with accommodation for 13,967, 97 for physically defective with accommodation for 7,640, and 6 for epileptics with accommodation for 496. **Open-air and playground classes** are now conducted under several authorities; children selected from congested areas are sent in the summer for varying periods to **country or seaside schools**; while permanent **open-air schools** have been established in various centres. Instruction was given in cookery in 2,364 centres and 806 schools; in laundry work at 979 centres and 154 schools; in housewifery at 328 centres and 77 schools; in these domestic subjects combined at 183 centres and 24 schools; in handicrafts at 1,283 centres and 335 schools; in light woodwork at 6 centres and 360 schools; in gardening at 23 centres and 3,200 schools; and in dairying at 8 centres and 9 schools.

Medical Inspection.

Most of the areas for elementary education have undertaken a more or less systematic inspection of scholars by their medical officers for several years past. By the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, inspection of each scholar on admission to a public elementary school, and afterwards as the Board of Education may direct, was made **compulsory**. Power was also given to local authorities to "make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children." To assist the local authorities the Board established a **Medical Department**, with Dr. (now Sir) G. Newman as Chief Medical Officer. In his seventh annual report, Sir George Newman states that up to **1915** there were 317 areas for elementary education, each with a principal school medical officer. In 166 of these areas there were in addition 532 assistant medical officers. Of the 847 medical officers 105 were women doctors, and, including medical practitioners and specialists appointed by the local education authorities to undertake treatment of defects discovered at the school inspections, the total number of medical officers engaged wholly or in part in the school medical service throughout England and Wales was 1,234. In addition 1,237 nurses (855 whole time) have been appointed to 287 areas. The total number of children estimated for inspection in England and Wales was 1,900,000.

In regard to treatment, there was a marked advance in direct action by Education Authorities during the year ending March **1915**. **School Clinics** were sanctioned in over 350 areas, an increase of more than 70 per cent. on the previous year. At Bradford (the most completely equipped) 8,004 children were treated. The clinics vary greatly in equipment and in the diseases and defects treated. Some of the clinics are concerned only with dental

work; others treat eyes, ears, nose, and minor skin diseases. London has an elaborate special scheme of its own. **Care Committees**, whose purpose is to follow up the work done in the schools, have been set up in several educational areas. In an increasing number of centres the work of the medical department has been linked with that of the Juvenile Labour Exchange, or a Central Care Committee; schools for mothers have been established, and instruction in "mothercraft" is now included in the curriculum of many schools.

The passing of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1914, and the issue of the Board of Education's regulations for the payment of a permanent grant towards the cost of the **provision of meals** mark a new epoch in the history of the movement. The necessity for feeding children has varied greatly in different parts of the country, and has in the main been confined to three centres of population, namely, Greater London, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. Up to the end of March **1915** 136 authorities were providing meals. The number of children who received meals was 421,975, and the number of meals provided was 39,596,018, mostly dinners, and the net cost was about £300,000, making an average cost meal of 2·47*d*.

Teachers and Training Colleges.

In the year 1913-14 there was approximately one certificated teacher for every 49 scholars in average attendance in England, and in Wales one for every 60 scholars. Rather less than one-third of the certificated teachers in England are men, and of these nearly 74 per cent. were also trained; of the women certificated teachers 53 per cent. were trained. In Wales the percentage trained was 82 for men and 60 for women. Of uncertificated teachers there were 560 fewer men and 825 fewer women in England and 89 fewer men and 12 fewer women in Wales. Since 1911 important changes have been made by the Board of Education in the regulations for the training of teachers for elementary schools. Down to 1911 the maximum length of a student's course of training as recognised by the Board was three years. Since that year a University Institution possessing a department for the training of teachers has been allowed, subject to certain conditions, to claim grant for a four-year course. The first three years of such a course are to be devoted wholly or mainly to study in preparation for a degree, and the fourth year is to be devoted to professional training in preparation for the work of teaching in public elementary schools. This change was followed in 1913 by extensive alterations in the curriculum and examinations of the large number of students taking a two years' course, their main object being, first, to give the training colleges a large measure of freedom in adapting the curriculum to the needs of individual students; and, secondly, by lightening and simplifying the course in academic subjects to increase the time available for professional training. The supply of certificated and uncertificated teachers for elementary schools is derived in the main from those young persons who have been recognised either as pupil-teachers or as bursars under the Board's regulations. The number of these, after having diminished in the most alarming manner for a number of years, now begins to show a small increase, the total entrants in 1914-15 being 5,086. The causes of the decline are complex, varying from district to district, and being differ nt in town and country and for men and women. The Board have proposed remedies for the deficiency of teachers, and these remedies fall under three heads: (*a*) the development of rural pupil-teachership on improved lines; (*b*) further assistance by the State to meet the expenses incidental to preliminary education where the bursar system is applicable; (*c*) the encouragement and assistance of schemes other than the bursar and pupil-teacher system for bringing recruits into the profession. **Training Colleges** for teachers were voluntary, denominational institutions, unaided by the State till 1890, when colleges of a non-residential character were first "recognised" at various universities. Since 1902 the Board of Education has offered large grants to Local Educational Committees for the provision of training colleges, and there are now available in England and Wales some 13,093 places. 5,570 recognised students completed courses under the regulations for the training of teachers for elementary schools in 1914; of this number 143 were four-year students and 339 three-year students.

National Union of Teachers.

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. **Objects:** (1) to improve the condition of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. **Conferences** are annually held at Easter. The forty-fifth annual conference was held at Lowestoft, April 13th to 16th, 1914, the President being Mr. W. B. Steer, of Derby. The Union now has 91,418 members; its income for 1914 was £52,400. It has a Legal Assistance Fund of £4,614 and a Parliamentary Fund of £7,960. The N.U.T. Examinations Board conducts commercial examinations annually, and issues teachers' diplomas in various subjects. There are a **Provident Society, Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund,** and **Orphan Homes** in connection with the Union. Over £30,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. **Sec.,** Sir James Yoxall, M.A., M.P. **Offices.** Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, Euston Road, W.C.

Societies.

National Education Association, established in '89 to promote a system of national education which shall be efficient, progressive, unsectarian, and under popular control. Its constitution and policy are controlled by a **council of 300 members,** which is elected annually by the subscribers, branches, and affiliated bodies. **President,** Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield; **Chairman of Executive Committee,** J. Massie, M.A.; **Treasurer,** J. F. L. Brunner M.P.; **Secretary,** A. J. Mundella. **Offices,** Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

British and Foreign School Society, instituted in 1808. The income for 1914 was £32,714.

President, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; **Secretary**, W. Prydderch Williams. **Offices**, 114, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Secular Education League, Secretary, H. Snell, 19, Buckingham Street, W.C.

Secondary Education.

See PUBLIC SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, and HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Secondary Schools Branch of the Board of Education was formally constituted on April 1st, 1903. It began in a very small way, but its growth has been continuous and rapid. A strong body of Secondary School Inspectors has been created, and inspects, besides the grant-aided schools, a large number of others which seek recognition for efficiency. The branch administers nearly three-quarters of a million of public money, of which over half a million goes in direct grant to secondary schools as such. **Grants** are paid as follows: £2 for each scholar between 10 and 12 on the first day of the school year who had been for at least 2 years under instruction in a public elementary school previously; £5 on account of each scholar between 12 and 18 on the first day of the school year.

On July 31st, 1914, there were in England alone 910 grant-aided schools, of which all but 50 are free from denominational religious restrictions, are under effective popular control, and are open as regards a certain number of places (usually 25 per cent.) without payment of fee to children from the public elementary schools. The remaining 50 schools are in receipt of grant upon a lower scale through failure to meet one or more of these conditions, which were laid down in the **Regulations for 1909-10.** The number of pupils receiving instruction in secondary schools on the Board's grant list in 1913-14 was 170,119, of whom 90,793 were boys. These were taught by 9,430 teachers. There were 117 schools not on the grant list, but recognised as efficient, and in these were educated 13,506 boys and 8,632 girls. As to curriculum, the Board now discourages early specialisation and insists on a sound general education up to the age of 16 at least. **In Wales** there were 117 secondary schools on the grant-aided list, all of which secured the higher grant by compliance with the Regulations of 1909-10. Many of these schools offer more than 25 per cent. of free places.

Associations and Societies.

Head Masters' Conference (1870), representing about 115 of the chief endowed schools of the country The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the older universities. Chairman, Frank Fletcher (Charterhouse); Sec., W. A Evans, 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

Incorporated Association of Head Masters—Pres., W. W. Vaughan, M.A. (Wellington College); Assist. Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools—Chairman, A. A. Somerville (Eton); Sec., J. G Lamb, M.A., 35, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Association of Head Mistresses (Incorporated '96)—Pres., Miss Escott (Sheffield High School); Sec., Miss Ruth Young, 61, Great Ormond Street, W.C.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools ('84), 23, Berners Street, W.—Sec., Miss K. Andrews, 30, Clanricarde Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W.

Teachers' Guild ('85)—General Sec., Frank Fairman, M.A., 9, Brunswick Square, W.C.

Association of University Women Teachers, Incorporated—Sec., Miss Gruner, 59, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.

Froebel Society—Chairman of the Council, Claude G. Montefiore; Sec., Miss L. C. Courtenay, 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions—Hon. Sec., J. Paley Yorke, 55, Filey Avenue, Upper Clapton, N.

Gymnastic Teachers' Institute, Incorporated—Hon. Sec., T. Williams, 25, Chalcraft Road, Lee, S.E.

Workers' Educational Association (founded August 1903), to promote the higher education of working people primarily by the extension of University teaching. Gen. Sec., Albert Mansbridge, 14, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Joint Scholarships Board—Chairman, J. L. Holland, B.A.; Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Federal Council of Secondary School Associations—Chairman, J. E. King, M.A.; Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature—Sec., S. Barlet, Sackville House, 7, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Technical Institutions, Schools of Art, Evening Schools.

The Board issued in 1913 new regulations applicable to Junior Technical Schools, Schools of Nautical Training and University Tutorial Classes, for the organisation of full-time courses intended as a preparation for entering a definite employment at or about the ages of 15 or 16. The number of evening and other part-time schools is 6,097 with 734,510 individual students in England, and 797 schools with 64,371 students in Wales. The Board of Education also holds examinations in science and technology. These were held in 1914 at 415 centres; there were 2,063 candidates for the Higher Examinations, of whom 1,098 failed, 229 passed with distinction, and 736 passed. For the Lower Examinations there were 6,669 candidates, of whom 2,612 failed and 3,457 passed. The examinations in art are of a very comprehensive character, dealing respectively with drawing, painting, modelling, pictorial design, and industrial design, and are intended to meet the needs of students who have reached a fairly advanced level in their studies.

Ten Royal Exhibitions (Art), 3 National Scholarships (Art), 20 Royal Scholarships (Science), 4 Whitworth Scholarships, 30 Whitworth Exhibitions, and other art and science scholarships were awarded.

By the **Education (London) Act, 1903**, the Education Act, 1902, was, with a few modifications, applied to London; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the **London County Council** as the Education Authority on May 1st, 1904. Before that date the administration of education in London was divided between different bodies. The School Board for London, which was established in 1870, was responsible for the provision of public elementary schools to meet the needs of the population so far as they were not met by the existing voluntary schools. As regards the voluntary schools, the School Board exercised no control except to see that children attended regularly. The various managers of the schools dealt directly with the central authority, the Board of Education, in all matters relating to the organisation of the schools, the inspection of the work of the schools, and the receipt of the Government grant. Meanwhile the London County Council, acting through its Technical Education Board, was responsible for the supervision of technical education, and was also brought into close relations with secondary and university education.

By the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903 the London County Council was made the local education authority responsible for all branches of education. In the field of elementary education it took over the whole of the work of the School Board for London, and also became responsible for maintaining the voluntary schools in a state of efficiency. The managers of the voluntary schools (now known as the non-provided schools) ceased to occupy the position which they had hitherto held towards the Board of Education. Government grants in respect of these schools became payable to the County Council, and the Council became responsible for the payment of the salaries of the teachers, using the rates, so far as necessary, to supplement the amount received from the Government. The whole of the elementary education of London was thus brought within the purview of one local authority, who were entrusted with the duty of supervising the curricula in all the schools and testing the efficiency of the work by its own inspectors. The County Council has emphasised this **unification of the work of the two sets of schools** by adopting a Standing Order that no difference shall be made in administration between the provided (or Council) schools and the non-provided (formerly Voluntary) schools, except so far as difference in method of treatment is required by statute.

As regards higher education, the County Council carries on all the powers which it formerly exercised under the Technical Instruction Acts, and in addition has received greatly increased powers which entrust it with the duty of providing out of the rates such secondary and technical education as is necessary to supplement any existing provision and of co-ordinating all forms of education from the elementary school to the University.

For the discharge of these important functions, the Council was required by the Education Acts to appoint an **Education Committee**, which should consist partly of members of the County Council and partly of other persons, including women. The Education Committee, thus appointed, consists of 50 members, of whom 38 are members of the Council and 12 are co-opted. (For members of the Committee, see under LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, p. 92.)

In order to carry out the various branches of work, the Committee have appointed **9 Sub-Committees**, which are composed of from 7 to 17 members. The Sub-Committees meet, as a rule, once a week during the time when the Council is sitting. Their meetings are conducted in private, and they present their reports weekly to the Education Committee, which sits in public every Wednesday at the County Hall, Spring Gardens. Those matters which the Education Committee are unable to deal with themselves are reported to the weekly meeting of the London County Council for ratification. The question of **the amount of responsibility** which the Council should delegate to the Education Committee has received very careful consideration. In general, it may be said that the Education Committee are empowered to deal with matters of ordinary current administration which fall within the objects provided for in the annual estimates, while the Council reserves to itself the right to deal with all matters that are new in principle or involve expenditure which has not been specifically sanctioned in the estimates. On matters of this nature the Finance Committee have the duty of reporting concurrently to the Council.

The London County Council spends annually over six millions on education — £5,000,000 on elementary and £1,000,000 on higher education. The receipts from Government grant and other sources amount to about £1,750,000; the rest of the cost falls on the ratepayers. The rate for education purposes is given on p. 93.

Schools and Institutions controlled by the Council.

The following table shows the number of schools under the control of the Council:

1. Elementary Education:			
(*a*) Elementary schools—			
L.C.C. or provided schools .	592		
Non-provided schools . .	364		
		956	
(*b*) Central (39), higher grade (10), and open-air schools (2) .		51	
(*c*) Special schools for blind, deaf, physically and mentally defective children .		151	
(*d*) Industrial schools . . .		11	
Total for elementary education .		1,169	
2. Higher Education:			1,169
(*a*) Secondary schools . . .		20	
(*b*) Training colleges . . .		6	
(*c*) Technical institutes and schools of art . . .		17	
(*d*) Evening schools and centres		276	
Total for higher education . .		319	319
Total for elementary and higher education			1,488

In addition to directly maintaining the schools referred to above, the Council, as the authority charged with the duty of supplying or aiding the supply of education other than

elementary and of promoting the general co-ordination of all forms of education in the County of London, subsidises by means of grants in aid of building, equipment, or general maintenance a large number of educational institutions in London, viz. the University of London, the schools of the University, secondary schools, polytechnics, technical institutes, schools of art and other institutions. Under the schemes of administration of these institutions and by virtue of its powers under Schedule I. (9) of the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council is enabled to appoint representatives on the governing bodies. By these means the Council is brought into close relation with the institutions and is enabled to carry out the duty imposed upon it by the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903.

Instruction in Elementary Schools.

The total number of teachers employed by the Council in its various institutions is about 20,000. The salaries bill for teachers in elementary schools alone amounts to about £2,700,000 per annum. In the Council's own elementary schools there is one assistant teacher for every 40 children. The total number of children on the roll of the public elementary schools is 736,181, of whom 568,784 are on the rolls of the London County Council schools and 149,893 on the roll of non-provided schools. In addition there are 14,074 children on the rolls of central schools, 3,231 on the rolls of higher-grade schools, and 199 on those of open-air schools. The instruction given in the elementary schools comprises the following subjects, which are prescribed by the regulations of the Board of Education: the English language, handwriting, arithmetic, drawing, observation lessons and nature study, geography, history, singing, hygiene and physical training, domestic subjects. Considerable freedom is now allowed to head teachers in organising the curricula in the various subjects, but their methods and work are subject to the inspection both of the Board of Education and of the London County Council. Open-air schools, classes in playgrounds, school journeys and visits to places of educational interest are among the more recent developments. Arrangements are made to provide, as far as possible, that all boys during their last two years at school shall receive instruction in manual training, and all girls in their last two years instruction in domestic economy (cookery, dressmaking, and laundry work). Sufficient accommodation, however, has not yet been provided to enable this policy to be fully carried out.

Physical Welfare of Children.

In consequence of the adoption by the Council of sect. 3 of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, the Council has appointed a Children's Care Committee for each public elementary school in London, and also local associations in various districts. The duties of the School Care Committees are generally to befriend the children, and to carry on the work of selection of necessitous children in connection with the provision of school meals. The local associations deal with the actual feeding arrangements and discuss general questions arising in connection with the care of the child. The School Care Committees are also assisting in the Council's work under sect. 12 (1) of the Children Act, 1908, relating to cruelty to children. The number of necessitous children fed during the maximum week of the school year 1913-14 was 46,736. The number is considerably less during the spring, summer, and autumn. 8,500,000 meals were supplied during the year. The average cost of each meal, including the charge for preparation and service, is *2d.* The extended powers which are conferred on local authorities by the Children Act, 1908, have strengthened the hands of the Council in promoting the physical and moral welfare of the children who attend the elementary schools. As regards the physical welfare of the children, the powers conferred by the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, have enabled the Council to organise more fully than before a system of medical inspection of children, and the Council now has a staff of 84 doctors and 69 nurses at work in the schools. Arrangements have been made with certain London hospitals to provide for the medical treatment of the children who are shown by the inspection to be in need of treatment.

The names of the principal officers of the Council engaged in educational administration are given on p. 93.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, education is under the control of a Committee of Council on Education consisting of—

The Lord President of the Council; The Right Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P., Secretary for Scotland (Vice-President); The Right Hon. Viscount Haldane; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; The Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; The Right Hon. Lord Shaw; The Right. Hon. Lord Strathclyde; The Right Hon. R. Munro, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate). **Estimates, 1915-16,** £2,609,905.

Secretary, Sir John Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D. (£1,200-£1,500).

Assistant Secretaries, G. Macdonald, F.B.A., LL.D. (in Edinburgh), and G. W. Alexander (£800-£1,200).

Senior Examiner, W. H. W. Cornish (£650-£800).—**Junior do.,** F. H. Lindsay (£250-£600).

Counsel, J. H. Millar (£250).—**Accountant and Chief Clerk,** G. L. Apperson, I.S.O. (£600-£750).

Senior Clerks, P. H. Atkin, F. J. Armstrong, H. J. Macartney, L. McQuibban (*seconded*), A. S. Lamb (*acting*) (£450-£600).

Staff Clerks, J. W. Perks (£360-£550); W. B. Fryer, F. Wray, H. W. Harris, A. Luffingham, J. L. Stewart, C. J. Hall, C. E. Down (*acting*) (£360-£450).—**Accountant** (Edinburgh), R. Gentle (£600).

Senior Chief Inspector, J. L. Robertson, LL.D. **Chief Inspector,** D. M. Fraser, F. R. Jamieson, J. M. Wattie, J. C. Smith (each £900).

Inspectors, A. Lobban, D. S. Macnair, Ph.D., A. D. Thomson, D.Litt., F. W. Young, J. T. Ewen, A. D. Millar, J. A. Macdonald, J. Clark, W. E. Philip, W. W. McKechnie, G. Andrew, C. J. N. Fleming, W. G. Fraser, F. W. Michie, W. Stewart, D.Sc., T. B. M. Lamb, W. Menzies, C. H. Rankine, A. C. Smith, D. H. Crawford,

J. H. Murray, A. Lang, H. N. Patrick, Ph.D. (£400-£800).

Junior Inspectors, F. H. Mackay, Ph.D., J. G. Frewin, W. A. Robertson, Ph.D., A. King, J. Anderson, W. A. Munro, D.Litt., G. Watson, W. Robb, F. R. S. Walker (£200-£400).

Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class, J. Crombie, W. M. Shanks, A. McDonald, J. Wilson, R. Topping, J. Craigie, T. McVie, D. Macleod (£300-£500).

Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Class, T. A. Leishman, J. Grigor, J. N. Hood, J. H. Craig, W. H. Bell, A. M. Burdon, M. Morrison, G. Murray, J. Moffat, W. Home, D. J. Macleod, F. Mort, D.Sc., P. K. Stewart, R. Barron, J. W. Walker, J. Lambie, W. Hyslop, G. Wedderspoon, A. L. Macdonald, A. H. Gardner, A. Logan, J. A. Ramsay, B. Hamilton.

Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Physical Training, L. D. Cruickshank, M.D. (£400-£800).

Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Misses J. G. Crawford (**Principal**: to £450), I. S. S. Glaister, B. Littlejohn (£200-£400).

Offices, Dover House, Whitehall, London; and 14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Director, Sir T. Carlaw Martin, LL.D. (£650-£750).

Curator and Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Depart, E. Ward (£550).

Keeper, Natural Hist. Depart., W. E. Clarke, F.R.S.E. (£400-£550).

Keeper, Technological Depart., A. Galt, D.Sc. (£350-£550).

Assist. Keepers, P. H. Grimshaw, T. Rowlatt, J. S. Jolly (£250-£350).

The Local Education Authorities for Scotland are **School Boards**, popularly elected. The Education (Scotland) Act of 1908 provided for the assimilation of the franchise to that for the Parish Councils and also gave the Scotch Education Department power under certain conditions to combine school board districts. Several such combinations have already been effected. Co-operative action is taken through **Burgh and County Committees** on Secondary Education, and (for the training of teachers) through **Provincial Committees** instituted in connection with the four Scottish Universities. The Act of 1908 gave to School Boards further responsibilities and powers for securing the health and well-being of children of school age, and placed upon them new and far-reaching duties in relation to young people who have left school and entered upon employment. On March 31st, 1914, schemes of medical inspection were in operation in all the large urban districts and in nearly all county districts. The Edinburgh School Board has made marked success in using powers to aid parents of children leaving school in the choice of their future employment.

Schools are now classed as Primary, Intermediate, and Secondary.

The **total income** of the 942 School Boards for the year ended Whitsunday 1914 was £4,454,271; of which £2,040,001 represented rates; £1,834,325 grants from the Scotch Education Department; £425,486 loans; £88,671 school fees and books sold; £20,997 endowments.

The total net ordinary expenditure was £4,461,613, of which £2,505,344 was required for salaries of teachers and retiring allowances; £617,925 for other expenses of school maintenance; £158,419 for administration; and £557,431 for interest on and repayment of loans.

Voluntary Schools (chiefly Roman Catholic) had an income of £450,818, of which £262,649 was derived in grants from the Department; £52,016 from school fees and other sources; £49,746 from endowments; and £23,119 from voluntary contributions. The total expenditure on these schools was £457,379, of which £146,025 was for secondary schools.

Primary and Higher Grade Schools.

At the end of August 1914 there were 3,171 primary schools giving accommodation for 1,058,809 scholars. The number of scholars on the registers in the **Primary Schools** was 843,309. For the third time the number showed a decline on the preceding year, due to emigration and declining birth-rate. The number of scholars on the registers of the 195 **Higher Grade Schools** was 41,029. The **average attendance** for the whole number was 89·43 per cent. The **Higher Grade Schools** provide a regularly organised course of instruction extending over at least three years, and possess a correspondingly more numerous staff and special equipment. The average attendance at first year's course was 11,258, at second year's course 7,967, and at courses beyond second year 6,688.

Of the 20,798 teachers employed in 1914 (excluding 24 pupil teachers), 20,248 were certificated, and 15,423 were also trained. Of the uncertificated teachers only 246 (having been employed before '96) are entitled to serve after 1915.

Secondary and Technical Education.

Secondary education in Scotland is controlled by 6 Burgh and 32 County Secondary Education Committees, who administer funds provided under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908. Their total income for 1913-14 was £136,636. The amount received from the Department was £104,706. Payments from School Boards towards the cost of medical inspection reached £9,680; from school managers for services of special teachers £12,596 was obtained; and the Department's grant under the Continuation Class Code was £2,232. The expenditure of the Committees reached £132,923. The heaviest expenditure is on **Bursaries**, to enable scholars in the thinly populated districts to attend the secondary schools established at various centres. In the year ended May 15th, 1914, £65,436 was spent upon bursaries by the Secondary Education Committees; and to this may be added £65,000 for the same purpose from separate endowment funds, administered sometimes through the Committees and sometimes by independent governors. A large proportion of those who pass the Qualifying Examination for a Bursary do not proceed to the further stages, though the percentage of those who do so increases. In the year ended Aug. 31st, 1914, 68,076 passed the Qualifying Examination; 5,137 secured the Intermediate Certificate; and 1,609 took the Leaving Certificate. The number of **Higher Grade Schools** or Departments was increased by two in 1914 to 195, the accommodation was also increased, and there was an average daily attendance of 25,913.

Continuation Classes were also stimulated by the Act of 1908. Attendance at a Day School or a Continuation Class is compulsory up to the

age of 16. In the year 1913-14, some 151,855 students in 2,091 classes qualified for grants. In association with these classes, Central Institutions (Technical, Art, Agricultural, Nautical, Commercial, Veterinary, and Domestic) are at work.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In Ireland, elementary education is under the control of twenty **Commissioners of National Education**, with an office in Marlborough Street, Dublin. **Resident Commissioner**, Rt. Hon. W. J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D. (£1,500). **Joint Secretaries**, W. J. Dilworth, M.A., and A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, M.A. (£850-£1,000).

Accountant, D. Frizzell (£700).

Chief Inspectors, J. McNeill, B.A., and T. P. O'Connor, B.A. (£750-£800).

Examiners, W. J. Purcell, D. Carroll, W. Bright, LL.D. (£520-£600).

For secondary education there are **the Intermediate Education Board**, **The Endowed Schools Commissioners** (**Chairman**, Right Rev. Monsignor Byrne, P.P., V.G.; **Sec.**, Stanislaus Murphy, LL.B., B.L.; **Clerk**, T. P. Craig), and **the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction** (*q.v.*).

Estimates, 1915-16: Public Education, £1,805,919; Intermediate Education, £40,000; Endowed Schools Commissioners, £900; Universities and Colleges, £124,000; Science and Art, £146,287.

Elementary Education.

The **Commissioners of National Education in Ireland** state that on Jan 1st, **1915**, there were **8,207 schools** in operation, with an average of 700,265 pupils on the register, and an **average daily attendance** of 508,424, of whom 10,913 were above 15 years of age. The daily attendance showed an average of 72·6 per cent. of the number on the register. The **religious denominations** of the pupils were: Roman Catholics, 511,840, or 75·3 per cent.; the late Established Church, 79,331, or 11·7 per cent.; Presbyterians, 74,156, or 10·9 per cent.; Methodists, 8,280, or 1·2 per cent.; other denominations, 6,155, or 0·9 per cent. In 1,518 schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, 4·7 per cent. of the pupils are Protestants; in 637 schools under Protestant teachers exclusively, 7·4 per cent. of the pupils are Catholics; and in 52 schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, 57·9 of the pupils are Roman Catholics and 42·1 per cent. Protestants. There are 5,994 schools attended solely by one denomination; 4,441 schools with 389,437 pupils being Roman Catholic, and 1,553 schools with 116,969 pupils Protestant. Exclusive of Model and Poor-Law Union Schools (where the management is official), there are 7,370 under clerical management and 655 under lay management. Besides the ordinary schools, there are 70 **model schools** comprised in 30 establishments, with an average of 8,798 pupils on the rolls and a daily attendance of 6,842. **Convent and Monastery Schools** number 407, with an average of 116,207 pupils on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 88,837. 317 of these schools are paid by capitation grants and 90 by personal salaries. 106 **Workhouse Schools** were in operation, with 2,572 on the rolls and an average attendance of 2,257. Grants amounting to £7,711 were made to 301 **Evening Schools**, in which most of the pupils are over 14 years of age, and many are adults.

The gross total of **teachers** was 15,915, of whom 7,783 were principals, 5,675 assistants, and the rest junior assistant mistresses, workmistresses, and industrial teachers. This number does not include convent and monastery teachers paid by capitation grants, and the teachers of workhouse schools. The percentage of trained teachers to the total was 72·3. There are 7 **Training Colleges** receiving grants.

The aggregate **expenditure on the schools** from all sources was £1,783,531, giving an average of £3 10s. 8*d.* for each child in attendance. Of this amount, £155,350 was received from local sources. The **grants to training colleges** amounted to £65,250. The proportion of trained teachers continue to increase, and the average number of pupils on rolls and in daily attendance shows a substantial increase over 1913. During 1914 the Irish language was taught in 2,403 schools, and bilingual instruction was given in 224. There are no higher-grade schools in Ireland.

Secondary Education.

The Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50) created a Department which takes the place of the Science and Art Department, as far as Ireland is concerned, both in administering the grant for Science and for Art, and more especially in taking charge of technical instruction.

A Board of twenty **Commissioners of Education** (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments, which produced in 1914 a total revenue of £6,387. The commissioners had at disposal, with previous balances, altogether £8,254. The major portion of the fund is derived from the Ulster Royal School Endowments, under which are benefited 12 colleges with a total accommodation for 1,436 and a total on the rolls of 686.

The **Intermediate Education Board** is an examination and inspection Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. The **Assistant Commissioners** are W. F. Butler, M.A., and W. A. Houston, M.A. *Inspectors*, R. C. B. Kerin, B.A., E. Ensor, B.A., J. J. O'Neill, M.A., J. E. Maguire, B.A., T. Rea, M.A., W. Miller, M.A., D.Sc., J. Bithrey, M.A., G. Nicholls, M.A.; *Chief Clerk*, S. A. O. Fitzpatrick. **Offices**, 1, Hume Street, Dublin. During **1915**, 6,392 boys and 4,088 girls—total 10,480—presented themselves for examination held at 275 centres. There passed 3,904 boys and 2,622 girls—total 6,526: a percentage of 61·1 boys, 64·1 girls, 62·2 boys and girls. The income of the Board was to a large extent formerly derived from a share of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties. These declined so heavily that since 1909 the deficiency has been made up by the Treasury to the figure £46,566, at which the revenue from that source stood in that year. This was the smallest income for the decade, and the Commissioners are pressing for larger grants. In 1913 an Act was passed giving the Board power to pay grants to schools as a result of inspection only, such grants being limited to students between the ages of 12 and 14 years; and in 1914 another Act was passed by which a sum of £40,000 is voted annually by Parliament as a grant towards the salaries of teachers in secondary schools in Ireland.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Estimates, 1915-16, £618,275, of which salaries and allowances are £15,575.

Chairman, C. H. Roberts, M.P.

Private Sec., M. Heseltine (£150).

Vice-Chairman, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B.

Members, J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S.; Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B.; the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies; the Chairmen of the Commissions.

Financial Member and Financial Adviser, H. N. Bunbury, C.B. (£1,200).

Chief Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson (£1,500).

Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, J. Buchanan, G. Gillies, W. R. Jarman, J. G. Kyd, J. W. Thompson (£550-£700).

Assist. Actuaries, V. P. A. Derrick, G. S. W. Epps, P. N. Harvey, A. Henry, C. W. S. Jamieson (£350-£500).

THE ENGLISH COMMISSION.

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Estimates, 1915-16, £4,900,356, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £268,656.

Chairman, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Sec., J. S. Eagles.

Deputy Chairman, J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S. (£1,500).

Commissioners, D. J. Shackleton, Miss Mona Wilson (each £1,000).

Financial Member, H. N. Bunbury, C.B.

Secretary, J. Anderson (£1,000-£1,200).

Secretariat.

Assist. Secs., L. G. Brock, J. A. Salter, S. P. Vivian (£850-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, J. R. Brooke, E. Hackforth, R. W. Harris, A. Woodgate (£600-£800).

Junior Clerks, A. E. Barrow, J. N. Beckett, J. S. Eagles, A. Gray, R. E. Harwood, M. Heseltine, L. Infeld, P. A. Koppel, T. Lindsay, F. G. McGibney, H. A. de Montmorency, J. Rae, W. L. Rind, E. L. Shoetensack (£200-£500).

Principal Clerks, J. G. Bell, W. H. Dawson, C. F. A. Hore, R. C. Richards, C. M. Wynne (£550-£700).

Clerks (1st Class), H. W. Anderson, E. W. Baynes, C. E. Coward, J. N. Dark, C. G. Evans, G. G. Fiddes, H. Greer, H. S. Hunter, J. A. Pearce-Edgcumbe, J. Poyser, P. N. Russell, W. Sutherland, H. W. V. Williams, E. F. Wise (£350-£500).

Staff Clerks, E. W. H. Harbour (£400-£500), C. C. W. Burrage, J. A. Cutforth, W. T. Fitzgerald, R. A. Nursey, A. Sharp, T. W. Sissens (£300-£400).

Comptroller-General's Department.

Deputy Comptroller, E. J. Strohmenger.

Accountants, A. C. Hayward, J. A. Heaton, J. McK. Hendrie, S. H. G. Hughes, W. G. Hunter, G. W. Jeffrey, G. A. Taylor, J. Y. Watt (£550-£700).

Assist. Accountants, S. C. Alford, P. F. Atkin, A. H. Carter, J. Chown, R. K. Cowperthwaite, I. P. Crowther, J. C. Dixon, R. T. Hogg, R. P. James, H. B. Lidstone, G. S. Mackay, P. H. Maggs, F. Noble, P. W. Phillips, A. G. Roberts, R. J. Smith, S. J. Tyack, L. N. Ure (£350-£500).

Staff Clerk, A. T. Moore (£300-£400).

Supt. of Female Staff, A. H. Pope (£210-£260).

Professional Staff.

Solicitor, M. L. Gwyer (£1,000-£1,200).

Legal Assistants, W. H. S. Garnett, E. MacGowan (£600-£800).

Law Clerks, E. J. Maude, H. C. Talbot (£400-£550).

Principal Medical Officer, G. F. McCleary, M.D. (£1,000).

Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, Miss B. M. Cunningham, J. Pearse, W. V. Shaw (£500-£800).

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, E. A. Gowers (£1,000).

Chief Woman ditto, M. M. A. Ward (£400-£550).

Divisional Inspectors, P. R. T. Ashton, E. G. Bearn, G. W. Brake, F. N. Curtis-Bennett, S. A. Guest, W. T. Ivimey, A. Macfarlane, F. J. Matheson, J. J. Moynihan, W. F. Shinn (£550-£700).

Inspectors: Male, F. B. Alcock, J. C. Arnold, N. B. Batterbury, C. E. Brackenbury, F. C. Brook, T. A. Brook, H. W. Bromby, F. Bryan, L. E. Buncher, J. G. Christopher, W. R. C. Clarke, A. H. Eady, J. W. Evans, T. M. Evans, R. J. Foot, E. G. Francis, T. A. Gailey, C. H. J. Garland, T. Gibson, G. E. Gladstone, H. T. Griffith, E. Holmes, O. W. Holstins, C. B. Jeaffreson, S. M. Jessop, A. J. Langridge, K. Loader, S. S. Lockhart, F. G. Mackereth, J. N. P. Mackie, A. Mason, W. Milledge, F. Morton, A. W. Neville, G. Ormsby, G. M. Robinson, A. C. Scott, J. H. Sinkinson, H. L. T. West, F. C. Wheeler, G. Wigglesworth (£350-£500).

Female, J. J. Brown, M. M. Dalglish, E. M. Gardner, E. A. McCleverty, M. B. Murby, A. E. Otter, E. E. Page, E. G. Roe, H. Todd, E. G. Woodgate (£300-£400).

IRISH COMMISSION.

Pembroke House, Upper Mount St., Dublin.

Estimates, 1915-16, £492,090, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £44,265.

Chairman, Sir Joseph A. Glynn (£1,500).

Private Sec., J. B. Shortt (£100).

Deputy Chairman, W. S. Kinnear (£1,200).

Commissioners, W. J. Maguire, Mrs. M. L. Dickie (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Secretary, J. Houlihan (£850-£1,000); **Assist. ditto**, P. Kent (£550-£700).

Accountant, D. P. Gallagher (£550-£700).

First-Class Clerks and Assist. Accountants, J. Duffy, V. J. Fielding, J. E. Finn, W. R. Maconkey, J. A. McCarron, A. F. J. Moran, C. J. Murphy (£350-£500).

Medical Officers, J. O'Donoghue, C. Dickson (£550-£700); **Assist. ditto**, S. O'Beirn (£100-£350).

Legal Adviser, H. Horan (£500-£600).

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, C. H. Darley (£550-£700).

Inspectors, J. Cassedy, S. Clandillon, F. Guy, T. Roche, W. Walker (£350-£500); Mrs. N. H. Walker (£300-£400).

SCOTTISH COMMISSION.

83, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Estimates, 1915-16, £719,027, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £51,977.

Chairman, Sir James Leishman (£1,800).
Private Sec., J. B. Jackson (£250-£550, with allowance £100).
Deputy Chairman, J. C. McVail, M.D. (£1,200).
Commissioners, J. McNicol, Miss M. M. Paterson (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.
Secretary, J. Jeffrey (£850-£1,000).
Medical Officers, J. R. Currie, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D. (£500-£800).
Assist. Secs., H. L. F. Fraser, W. Leitch (£550-£700).
Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie (£550-£700).
Legal Adviser, J. M. Vallance (£550-£700).
First-Class Clerks, R. A. Pitt, P. Taylor, A. Smith, G. W. Wight (£350-£500).
Assist. Accountants, S. H. C. Kerr, T. A. Mowat, W. A. M. Murray (£350-£500).
Supt. of Registry, E. D. Ross (£300-£350).
Supt. of Female Accounting Staff, M. H. H. Watson (£150-£190).

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, J. W. Peck (£850-£1,000).
Deputy Chief Inspectors, S. H. Turner (£800-£950), A. Newlands (£550-£700).
Inspectors: Male, A. Arneil, M. Beaton, J. W. Herries, J. E. Highton (£350-£500).
Female, D. S. Allan (£300-£400).

WELSH COMMISSION.

City Hall, Cardiff.

Estimates, 1915-16, £357,553, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £36,103.

Chairman, Thomas J. Hughes (£1,500).
Private Sec., T. Ll. Roberts.
Deputy Chairman, H. Meredith Richards, M.D. (£1,200).
Commissioners, J. Rowland, M.V.O.; Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.
Secretary, Thomas Jones, M.A. (£850-£1,000).
Assist. ditto, A. M. Leveaux, P. E. Watkins (£550-£700).
Accountant, J. C. Morgan (£550-£700).
Assist. ditto, F. J Alban (£350-£500).
Legal Adviser, A. M. Bulloch (£500-£700).
Medical Officer, D. Ll. Williams (£500-£800).
1st Class Clerks, H. E. James, J. H. Jones, J. T. Davies, J. J. Scott, T. E. Metcalfe, D. E. Jones (£350-£500).
Supt. of Registry, W. G. Hayward (£300-£400).

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, J. Evans (£550-£700).
Inspectors, J. O. Evans, R. T. Williams (£350-£500).

EXPENDITURE.

The audited accounts of the various approved societies and their branches show that up to Jan. 1st, 1915, the expenditure on administration was: England, £818,352; Ireland, £64 711; Scotland, £143,972; Wales, £45,084. On benefits the expenditure was: England, 41,147,820; Ireland, £95,971; Scotland, £169,636; Wales, £61,161.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.

A SUMMARY OF THEIR PROVISIONS.

PART I.—HEALTH INSURANCE.

Preliminary.—The Act of 1911 has been in force since July 15th, 1912. In the course of its working, several amendments suggested themselves, which were embodied in the National Insurance Act, 1913, and the National Insurance (Amendment) Acts, 1914-15. These amendments tend generally towards simplicity in administration, and most of them involve increased expense.

The statistics of the working of the Acts are given below at the end of each paragraph.

Insured Persons.

The Act of 1911 insures compulsorily (with certain exceptions) all "employed" persons, British or alien, from 16-70 years of age, and persons not "employed" may insure under certain conditions during the same age period. Where the worker receives wages or other money payments not from his employer but from other persons, the employer is still responsible for the payment of the contributions. By the Act of 1913 persons employed by local authorities were expressly included. The Commissioners may make rules as to who is the employer of an outworker.

If a person became insured before Oct. 13th, 1913, he can claim the full benefit of insurance, even if he is over 50 (Act of 1913).

At the beginning of 1914 there were 13,643,000 insured persons in the United Kingdom; of whom 13,387,000 were members of Societies and 256,000 were Deposit Contributors. There were 9,360,000 men and 4,027,000 women in Approved Societies, of whom 32,000 were voluntary contributors. The distribution of members among the different types of Approved Societies (*i.e.* I. Friendly Societies with branches; II. Centralised Societies; III. Trade Unions; IV. Industrial and Collecting Societies; V. Employers' Funds) is as follows in the four Kingdoms; the figures in brackets are women members:

England, I. 1,877,000 (511,000); II. 1,816,000 (652,000); III. 949,000 (206,000); IV. 2,559,000 (1,865,000); V. 79,000 (20,000).

Scotland, I. 344,000 (94,000); II. 221,000 (132,000); III. 140,000 (14,000); IV. 315,000 (189,000); V. 3,000 (3,000).

Wales, I. 160,000 (22,000); II. 169,000 (22,000); III. 90,000 (6,000); IV. 154,000 (60,000); V. 600 (45).

Ireland, I. 87,000 (38,000); II. 250,000 (125,000); III. 54,000 (8,000); IV. 88,000 (60,000); V. 5,227 (189).

Excepted Persons.

No contributions are required to be paid in the following cases, unless the Insurance Commissioners issue a Special Order bringing any of such persons into compulsory insurance:

(*a*) Apprentices without wages, or learners not receiving wages; (*b*) persons employed without wages by the occupier of an agricultural holding; (*c*) children working for their parents without wages, and persons maintained by their employer without wages; (*d*)

wives employed by their husbands and husbands employed by their wives; (*e*) outworkers who are the wives of insured persons who are not wholly or mainly dependent for their livelihood on their earnings as outworkers (Note—This is the provision of the Act; but S. R. and O. 1912, No. 921, brings all married woman outworkers within the Act); (*f*) casually employed persons, except persons casually employed for the purpose of a trade or business. Persons employed by a club for the purposes of games must be insured (*e.g.* golf caddies); (*g*) commission agents, but a commission agent must be insured if, being under contract of service, he is mainly employed by one employer and is mainly dependent for his livelihood on one employer; (*h*) persons employed for more than £160 per annum, but persons employed at manual labour must be insured whatever their wages; (*i*) elementary school teachers; (*j*) employment ordinarily adopted as a subsidiary employment and not as the principal means of livelihood, if so specified in a Special Order issued by the Commissioners; and (*k*) (generally speaking) persons employed by the Crown, and clerks employed by a statutory company which has established a superannuation fund.

Exemption from insurance **may** be obtained by certificate by any employed person who can show that he will not become destitute if sick or disabled. The employer of an exempted person must pay the employer's contributions in respect of him, which are applied towards medical and sanatorium benefit for the class. Where the income of the exempted employed person is over £160, however, he must make his own arrangements for medical benefits. There were 47,000 certificates of exemption current in the United Kingdom at the beginning of 1914, of whom about two-thirds were entitled to medical and sanatorium benefits, and about 22,000 of whom were exempt being "dependent on some one else."

Soldiers and Sailors.

Each soldier or sailor pays 1½*d.* a week and the Admiralty or Army Council 1½*d.* per week, while the State will pay for two-ninths of the benefits. A soldier or sailor may join any society he chooses. While on service his own needs are provided for, but his wife now gets maternity benefit and he can have sanatorium treatment. The Acts make provision for him on his return to civil life. At the beginning of 1914 there were 337,000 seamen, marines, and soldiers insured; 50,000 seamen and marines and 150,000 soldiers were in approved societies, and 117,000 were in a special Navy and Army Fund established by the Act of 1911.

Merchant Service.

In the case of seamen on home trade ships, who receive medical attendance under the Merchant Shipping Act, the sums due to them may, after consultation with them wherever possible, be applied for the benefit of their dependants. On April 13th, 1913, there were in England and Wales 62,207 seamen thus insured, including 669 women.

Aliens.

An alien can become a member of an approved society only on certain conditions. The State pays no contribution in respect of him, and the rates of benefits are materially reduced. This provision does not apply to persons who were members of an approved society on May 4th, 1911, or of a society which amalgamates with an approved society, and who have been resident here for five years, nor to an alien transferred to an approved society pursuant to an arrangement with the Government of a foreign State. In Great Britain in April, 1913, there were 51,159 insured aliens, *i.e.* 41,680 men and 9,479 women. This does not include any in Ireland (probably very few), nor those over 65 or in the mercantile marine in England and Wales.

Benefits.

Medical Benefit.—This includes "adequate medical attendance and treatment" (except treatment during confinement) and medicine for the insured person (not for his family) and specified surgical appliances. The regulations of the Commissioners have modified this into "such attendance as is within the scope of a professional practitioner of ordinary competence and skill." It is doubtful whether this is not *ultra vires* on the part of the Commissioners. The insured persons may choose from the list of panel doctors any doctor who is willing to attend them. A similar list is available of chemists from whom such drugs as may be prescribed can be obtained. Under certain circumstances, an insured person may make his own arrangements for receiving medical attendance, in which case medical benefit takes the form of a money allowance towards the cost of his treatment. There were 14,000 doctors on the panels of England in January, 1913, when medical benefit first came into operation; the number had increased to 16,000 in May, 1914. More than 10,000 chemists are on the chemists' panel. Half of the doctors have not more than 500 insured persons on their lists; 30 per cent. have from 500-1,000 patients, 16 per cent. have from 1,000-2,000, and only 4 per cent. have more than 2,000. The general average for England is 750 patients per doctor. Many very valuable statistics are accumulating out of the working of the Insurance Act. The average healthiness of the population of England being denoted by 100, the relative healthiness of the area of each Insurance Committee is now known. In the 37 county areas Cambridge (183) is the healthiest, and Staffordshire the least healthy (92), and in the 67 county borough areas the extremes are Dudley (125) and Bristol (73). The cost of medical benefit is about £5,616,000 per annum.

Sickness Benefit.—This is a payment of 10*s.* a week for men and 7*s.* 6*d.* a week for women, up to 26 weeks, during a period in which the insured person is incapable of work through sickness or disablement. It commences (according to the Act of 1913) on the fourth day of incapacity, Sunday not being counted unless he or she has been in the habit of working on that day. Illnesses occurring at separate periods are all counted together as one illness for the purpose of reckoning the 26 weeks, unless 12 months have elapsed between the end of the one illness and the beginning of the next. To be entitled to this benefit a person must have been insured for at least 26 weeks and have paid at least 26 contributions. It is not payable after the age of 70. If an insured person is in hospital, his medical benefit may be applied towards the pro-

vision of surgical appliances and maintenance of his dependants, and the balance is paid him in a lump sum on leaving the institution. The average number of persons in the United Kingdom in receipt of sickness benefit at any one time is about 290,000; the number receiving the benefit in a year is 3,600,000, at a cost of about £131,000 per week, *i.e.* £6,300,000 per annum.

Disablement Benefit.—When a person's right to sick pay is exhausted because he has drawn it for 26 weeks, he is able, if still incapable of work, to draw 5s. a week as disablement benefit up to the age of 70. This is the same for women as for men. To become entitled, a person must have been insured for at least two years and must at least have paid 104 weekly contributions. At the end of the first two years of insurance there were about 80,000 persons "entitled" to this benefit.

Maternity Benefit.—The payment of a sum of 30s. in respect of a confinement to the wife of an insured person, or to the woman not the wife of an insured person who is herself insured. The wife's receipt, or the husband's if he is authorised by the wife, is a discharge for the benefit to the husband's society. If a married woman is herself insured, she receives another maternity benefit in addition to her husband's, but in that case she must generally consent not to work at remunerated labour for four weeks after her confinement. The woman selects any doctor or midwife she likes. A period of 26 weeks must have elapsed since entry into insurance, and at least 26 weekly contributions must have been paid before the insured person becomes entitled to this benefit; in the case of a voluntary contributor the requirement is a period of 52 weeks and the payment of 52 weekly contributions. The benefit payable to an alien's wife is increased two-sevenths if she was a British subject before marriage. Benefits paid per week 17,000, *i.e.* 887,000 per annum, at a cost of £1,472,000. The number of women insured on their own account is 4,077,000 and the wives of insured men are about 5,000,000.

Sanatorium Benefit, *i.e.* treatment for tuberculosis in every form in special institutions or otherwise. The Commissioners deduct 1s. 3*d.*, and the State adds 1*d.*, per insured person per annum. The fund is administered locally by Insurance Committees. The State has also provided £1,500,000 to assist Local Authorities (not Insurance Committees) to provide sanatoria. The expenditure on sanatorium benefit (exclusive of administration) has been £836,500 since the benefit came into operation on July 15th, 1912. There were at the beginning of 1914 available for cases, 1,139 beds in permanent institutions, 4,209 in provisional institutions, and 356 dispensaries. Only 7,870 out of 52,065 applications have been rejected. Of the 44,195 cases treated, 44 per cent. were dealt with in sanatoria and 17·4 per cent. through dispensaries, the rest, 37·9 per cent., by domiciliary treatment. "Improvement" is shown in 55 per cent. of the sanatorium cases and 22½ per cent. of the dispensary cases. Deaths are 6 per cent and 3½ per cent. respectively. The balance either show no improvement or are removed from treatment for "other causes."

Additional Benefits.—If the funds of an approved society show a surplus on valuation, certain specified extra benefits may be allowed.

Variation in Benefits.—Approved societies may frame schemes for substituting some of the "additional benefits" for the whole or part of the sickness or disablement benefit. The scheme may apply to all the members or to special classes, or it may be optional for any of the members. Every scheme must be submitted to the Insurance Commissioners, who must be satisfied that there are good reasons for it owing to special circumstances.

Reduction in Benefits.—If any valuation of a society discloses a deficiency, the benefits must be reduced or a levy made upon the members.

Application to Ireland.

With reference to Ireland, the rates of contribution are lower, but there is no medical benefit, as this is otherwise provided by national dispenaries.

Voluntary Contributors.

In order to become voluntary contributors, persons must be under 65, and earning their own living, and their income must not be more than £160, unless they have previously been insured for at least five years. The Act of 1913, however, provides that a person over 60 may be a voluntary contributor on proof that he has ceased to be an employed contributor. Contributions cease at the age of 70. The amount payable depends partly on age and partly on the date when the insurance commences. Subject to certain waiting conditions, a voluntary contributor has the right to the same benefits as an ordinary employed contributor; but any person may (notwithstanding his age) have become a voluntary contributor to enjoy full benefit prior to Oct. 13th, 1913. Married women during the lifetime of their husbands, if not employed, can become voluntary contributors only under special arrangements. If a voluntary contributor has over £160 a year, he receives no medical benefit, but his contributions are reduced by 1*d.* per week.

Deposit Contributors.

A person who does not enter an approved society must become a deposit contributor, benefits being administered by the Insurance Committees through the Post Office; his sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits cease when the sums standing to his credit are exhausted. Medical and sanatorium benefits, however, continue to the end of the current year. On the death of a deposit contributor four-sevenths, or in the case of a woman one-half, of the amount standing to his or her credit in the Post Office Fund will be paid to his or her nominees. At the end of the first quarter of the operation of the Act there were 529,000 deposit contributors. In January, 1914, they had fallen to 256,000 only, the result of very strenuous efforts to discourage this form of insurance. Figures published for Scotland show that 42 per cent. of men and 55 per cent. of women pay contributions regularly, while 36 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively secure three-fourths or more of their stamps. Only 7 per cent. and 9 per cent. fail to get half their stamps fixed to their cards. Sickness benefit was claimed by 28,328 depositors in 1913, of whom 19,043 (67 per cent.) were paid in full. Maternity benefit was claimed by 4,871, of whom only 1,102 (22 per cent.) were paid in

full. The average of all benefits paid was, for sickness 9*s.* 1*d.*, and for maternity 21*s.* 0½*d.*

Collection of Contributions.

The employer is liable to pay the contributions for himself and his workman. He is, however, entitled to deduct the workman's contributions from wages, but it is an offence for him to deduct his own contributions from wages. If the contributor is employed by more than one person in one week, the first employer is liable for the contribution, subject to regulations made by the Commissioners. An employer failing to pay any contribution becomes liable to a fine not exceeding £10, and to pay the amount in arrear. Proceedings must be taken within a year.

Rates of Contribution and Division between Employer and Worker.

The amount of the joint weekly contribution due from employer and workman is in ordinary cases 7*d.* for a man and 6*d.* for a woman, 3*d.* in each case being the employer's part. Where a worker is 21 or over and is not provided with board and lodging, and the rate of his remuneration exceeds 2*s.* but does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* a working day, the joint contribution remains 7*d.* for a man and 6*d.* for a woman, but in the case of men it is divided between employer and worker in different proportions. In the case of a worker at the age of 21 or upwards who is not provided with board and lodging and the rate of whose remuneration does not exceed 2*s.* a working day, the joint weekly contribution is 6*d.* for a man and 5*d.* for a woman. "Remuneration" includes all allowances, whether in money or kind, to which the worker is entitled in return for his services, and where the worker receives payments in kind (unless these take the form of board and lodging) it may be necessary, before the rates of contribution due from the worker and his employer respectively can be ascertained, to find the money value of such payments. Where an employer undertakes to pay full remuneration to his employees in accordance with S. 47 of the Act, his contribution is reduced by 1*d.* a week (or ½*d.* a week in the case of women workers), and the worker's contribution is reduced by 1*d.* a week.

Recovery of Contributions from Worker.

The employer of a person who receives wages can recover only the worker's contribution by deducting from his wages, and only the amount of the worker's contributions for the period for which the wages are paid. If a worker receives wages or other money payments from persons other than his employer (*e.g.* waiters, cabmen), and fails to repay his employer a contribution paid by him on behalf of the worker, the employer can recover the amount of the contribution as a civil debt. If a worker receives no wages or other money payments either from his employer or from any other person, the employer is required to pay the whole contribution and can recover no part of it from the worker. It is an offence for an employer to deduct his own contribution or any part of it from a worker's wages.

Persons over the Age of 70

if previously insured pay no contributions, and are entitled only to medical, sanatorium, and maternity benefits.

Supply and Production of Cards.

Every insured person is required to obtain from his society or at any Post Office a contribution card, and his employer can demand its production at any time. It must be delivered to the employer whenever he may reasonably require it for the purpose of paying contributions, or for production to an inspector or other authorised person. An employer must, whenever required by an inspector, obtain from his employees their contribution cards if the cards are not in his possession, and produce them to the inspector.

Time for Payment.

The latest time for fixing stamps is when wages are paid, but on certain occasions it is necessary to stamp the cards some time in advance of the payment of wages. For instance, when the period of currency of the card expires, the card must be fully stamped to the date of the expiry, although the wages may be paid at a later date, or, when an employment terminates, the card must be stamped to date and handed back to the worker, although he may have to come up later for his wages. And again, the worker has the right at any time, subject to 24 hours' notice, to demand that his card shall be stamped in payment of all contributions due to date. Where no wages are payable, the employer must affix a stamp on the first day of employment in each week. Special arrangements can also be made for quarterly or half-yearly stamping.

Administration.

There is an Insurance Commission for each of the four kingdoms. Each is responsible to the Treasury for the Central Administration of the Act. A Joint Committee of the four Commissions has concurrent powers in matters affecting two or more kingdoms. The cost of central administration is borne by the Exchequer entirely. The estimate for this for 1914-15 is £876,140. The cost of approved societies and insurance committees for 1914-15 is £2,579,400, which is shared by the insured persons and the State. In 1912-13 the State's share was £771,193. An advisory committee, consisting of representatives of employers and approved societies and of doctors having experience of general practice, is appointed to assist each Commission.

Insurance Committees.—The Act is administered locally by committees consisting of not fewer than forty and not more than eighty persons. A committee may sue and be sued, and includes representatives of insured persons; persons appointed by the council of a county or county borough, at least one of whom must be a doctor and two at least women; representatives of doctors; and persons appointed by the Insurance Commissioners, of whom one at least will be a doctor and two at least women. The committee has to administer medical and sanatorium benefit for all insured persons, and all the benefits of deposit contributors. It is also the duty of the committee to take steps to improve the health of a district, to make provision for giving lectures and publishing information on questions relating to health, and to make reports as to the health of insured persons in a district. Travelling expenses, and (subject to the approval of the Commissioners) subsistence allowance and compensation for loss o

remunerative time may be paid to members of these committees.

Approved Societies.—A society in order to be approved by the Insurance Commissioners need not have any particular number of members. It may be a collecting or ordinary friendly society, or a trade union, shop club, or other society, and may be centralised or may have branches. It must be registered or established under Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter, or failing that must have a constitution in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners. Model rules for new societies are issued by the Insurance Commissioners.

Local Consultative Committees of doctors and druggists are appointed to advise on certain matters affecting their respective interests.

Financial. — Benefits and the cost of their local administration are paid for out of the contributions of insured persons, supplemented by a State grant. The money received by the Post Office for the sale of stamps (£10,046,176 in 1913) is remitted to the Commission. Societies send periodically the stamped cards of their members, and the Post Office collects and forwards those of the deposit contributors to the Commission. Each society and each deposit contributor is credited with the value of the stamps on the respective cards. Societies and insurance committees draw periodically from the Commission the estimated amount of their disbursements for their members and deposit contributors respectively, but only seven-ninths of the amount in the case of men and three-fourths in the case of women is debited to the society or deposit contributor, the difference (two-ninths or one-fourth) being paid by the Exchequer. Accumulating balances are invested either by the society, with the approval of the Commission, or by the Commission itself through the National Debt Commission. Up to January 1914, societies had invested £937,689, and the Commissions £15,313,470.

PART II.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The second part of the 1911 Act (amended in 1914) provides for insurance against unemployment in certain specified trades. The money is found partly by the worker, by the employer, and partly by the State.

Who must be insured.

The following must be insured: persons employed in (*a*) **Building**, (*b*) the **Construction of Works**, *e.g.* railroads, docks, harbours, etc.; (*c*) **Shipping**, *e.g.*, construction, etc., of ships, including such fittings as are usually made in a shipyard; (*d*) **Mechanical Engineering**; (*e*) **Ironfounding**; (*f*) **Construction of Vehicles**; and (*g*) **Saw-milling**, including machine woodwork carried on in connection with any other insured trade. Workmen over 16 employed in any of the above trades must be insured, but not indentured apprentices. Doubtful cases of liability to insurance are decided by umpires. The number of persons in the insured trades on Sept. 30th, 1913, was 2,150,000, of whom 110,000 were under 18 years of age. At the end of April, 1914, the total was 2,285,000. In addition, the State pays one-sixth of the unemployment benefit disbursed by approved trade unions under certain conditions, whether the members are in insured trades or not. In November, 1914, there were 386 approved unions, with 1,230,330 members, of whom 450,000 were in uninsured trades. Under the wide powers conferred on them by the vote of credit for £100,000,000 on Aug. 6th, 1914, the Government have undertaken to increase their contribution to one-third or one-half, in certain conditions as to levy and amount of benefit paid.

The Unemployment Fund.

The unemployment funds are derived from three sources: $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per week from the workmen, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ from the employer, and $1\frac{2}{3}d.$ from the State. Where a worker is under 18 he and his employer only pay $1d.$ each, but the benefit is in that case reduced. Where a man is employed more than two days, he is to be regarded as having been employed for a whole week. If he is employed for less than that period a reduction is made. The latest published (1915) accounts of the Fund are for the year 1912-13. They show total receipts of £2,011,304, the principal item being "contributions by employers and workmen," £1,622,037. The unemployment benefit paid to workmen amounted to £183,193. £1,610,000 was paid to the Commissioners of the National Debt for investment.

Collection of Contributions.

The employer must pay for himself and his workmen, but he may deduct the proper amount from wages. If an employer keeps a man in his employment for a year, 3*s.* may be refunded by the Board of Trade. Again, during a period of exceptional unemployment the Board of Trade may exempt workmen who systematically work short time, and also their employers, from contributions.

Repayment to a Workman.

A workman who has paid for 500 weeks or upwards and has reached 60 may be repaid the amount, if any, by which his total exceeds the amount received by him out of the unemployment fund with compound interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. His representatives receive a similar amount if he dies after the age of 60. In the case of an unemployed workman payment is not made in respect of him.

Unemployment Benefit.

The unemployed rate for persons over 18 is 7*s.* a week. Persons of 17 years of age will receive 3*s.* $9d.$ One week's benefit may be drawn for every 5 contributions, unless the workman has worked at an insured trade before the passing of the Act, when it is increased in accordance with Sched. 7 (*b*) of the Act. Benefit is only paid for 15 weeks in a year. It is not paid for less than a day, nor during the first week of any period of unemployment. An applicant for benefit must prove that (*a*) ten contributions have been paid by him; (*b*) that he has made application in the prescribed manner, and proves that since the date of the application he has been continuously unemployed; (*c*) that he is able to work but cannot get work; (*d*) that his right to benefit is not exhausted. If a man refuses to work because the wages offered are less than the usual rate, that does not amount to a refusal to accept work.

When Benefits are not Paid.

It is not in every case of unemployment that benefit will be paid. For instance, if a man loses his work through misconduct he is disqualified for six weeks. Again, if the unemployment is due to a trade dispute at the factory, or to his being in prison or workhouse, he loses benefit. Finally, it is not paid if he is resident without the United Kingdom. Provision is made by rules and regulations

whereby the power of a workman to do any particular work may be put to the test. Instruction may be given in certain cases at the expense of the Unemployment Fund.

Administration of Unemployment Benefit.

This part of the Act is administered by insurance officers appointed by the Board of Trade, who decide claims for benefit in the first instance. If their decision is unsatisfactory, or if it is thought expedient, the officer refers it to a Court of Referees, consisting of equal numbers of representatives of workmen and employers with an independent chairman. If the insurance officer disagrees with any recommendation of the Court of Referees, he must, if so requested, refer it to an umpire, whose decision is final.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Under the **Old Age Pension Acts, 1908 and 1911,** State pensions are payable to every man or woman over the age of 70 whose income does not exceed £31 10s. per annum, and who has for the last 20 years before receiving the pension been a British subject and for 12 of those 20 years (allowance being made for Crown service abroad and certain other instances) a resident in the United Kingdom. "**British subject**" means a person born in the United Kingdom, or of a British father, or who has taken out a Naturalisation certificate. It also applies for the purposes of the Acts to a woman who satisfies the pension authority that, but for marriage with an alien, she would have fulfilled that condition, and that such alien is dead, or her marriage with him dissolved or annulled, or that for not less than 5 years she has been legally separated from or deserted by the alien.

The **amount of pension** payable to a person is calculated on his means, and is on the following scale: **5s. a week** where the pensioner's means do not exceed £21 per annum; **4s. a week** where his means exceed £21 but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d.; **3s.** where they exceed £23 12s. 6d. but do not exceed £26 5s; **2s.** where they exceed £26 5s. but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d.; **1s.** where they exceed £28 17s. 6d. but do not exceed £31 10s.

To arrive at the amount of **a person's "means"** account must be taken of the income he is likely to receive during the succeeding year and of the yearly value of any advantage, benefit, or privilege enjoyed by him; but no account is to be taken of the yearly value of any advantage accruing from the use or enjoyment of furniture and personal effects if the total value of such property does not exceed £30.

Where **husband and wife are living together** in the same house, the means of either is to be taken as one-half of the total means of the couple.

A form of claim for a pension may be obtained at any Post Office in the United Kingdom, and when filled up by the claimant is to be delivered to the Postmaster of the Post Office where it is desired that the pension should be payable, or to the local pension officer.

All the claims come to the **Pension Officer.** This officer is appointed by the Treasury, and is the Local Officer of Excise or the Supervisor of Inland Revenue. He investigates the claim and reports on it to **the Pension Committee.** This Committee, on receiving the claim with the pension officer's report, themselves investigate the claim and give their decision. Before they give a decision adverse to the claimant he is allowed an opportunity of attending before them and being heard in support of his claim. A claimant may appeal to the Local Government Board when his claim has been rejected by the Pension Committee or when he has been allowed a lower rate of pension than he considers he is entitled to.

The **Pension Committees** are either the local pension committees (281 in number) appointed by the County Councils and the Councils of every Borough or Urban District with a population of 20,000, or sub-committees appointed by the local pension committee to act **for specified districts**; 1209 sub-committees have been appointed. Members of pension committees hold office, as a rule, for 3 years.

The **expenses** of pension committees are repaid by the Treasury. The **cost of old age pensions** is paid out of Imperial funds through the Post Office. The same system applies to Scotland and Ireland, and the Local Government Board for each of these countries is the appellate authority.

The number of **pensioners in the United Kingdom on March 31st,** 1914, was 369,365 males and 614,766 females—a total of 984,131. Of this number, 931,344 were pensions of 5s., 19,366 pensions of 4s., 19,443 pensions of 3s., 9,238 pensions of 2s., and 4,740 pensions of 1s.

The pensioners were distributed among the several countries as follows:

England	642,161
Wales	42,474
Scotland	97,294
Ireland	202,202

The population of the three countries in April 1911 was as follows:

England and Wales	36,070,492
Scotland	4,760,904
Ireland	4,390,219

It will be seen that the number of pensioners in England and Wales and Scotland is much smaller than that in Ireland compared with population. The percentage of old age pensions per 1,000 of the population is naturally higher amongst the rural than the urban population, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Rural percentage	Urban percentage
England	21·93	15·95
Wales	18·72	18·98
Scotland	23·99	20·44
Ireland	51·68	21·76

The **estimated cost** of the pensions in **1915-16** was £13,089,000, as compared with £12,710,000 in 1914-15 (exclusive of expenses of administration). With reference to the suggested reduction of the age-limit from 70 to 65, Mr. Lloyd George stated in June 1911 that the cost of this would not be less than £7,750,000.

The **removal of the pauper disqualification** on Jan. 1st, 1911, relieved the Poor Law authorities of England and Wales of the charge of 122,413 (5,077 indoor and 117,338 outdoor) paupers in that month, effecting an estimated saving to the rates of about £21,951 a week. The number of persons over 70 years of age who were in receipt of parish relief fell from 195,924 on Jan. 1st, 1910, to 57,048 on Jan. 4th, 1914.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Report of the Poor Law Commission—The Labour Exchanges Act—Poor Law Statistics.

In Dec. 1905 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into: (1) The Poor Law; (2) Relief (outside the Poor Law) of Distress due to Unemployment. Voluminous reports (Majority and Minority) were issued in 1909. The Majority Report was signed by Lord George Hamilton, the Bishop of Ross, Sir H. Robinson, Sir S. Provis, Mr. F. H. Bentham, Dr. A. Downes, Rev. T. G. Gardiner, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. J. P. Macdougall, Mr. T. H. Nunn, Rev. L. R. Phelps, Prof. Smart, Mrs. Bosanquet, and Miss Octavia Hill; some signing with reservations. Summaries of both reports were given in the 1910 ANNUAL.

The attitude of the two great political parties owards the report has hitherto been one of suspended judgment. The **Unionist Party** is pledged by its leaders to Poor-law Reform, but not on any particular lines. The **Government view** appears to be that old age pensions, labour exchanges, invalidity and unemployment insurance, and the other items of its social policy, render it unnecessary for them to proceed with an ambitious scheme for the alteration of the Poor Law. Speaking in the House of Commons in April 1911, **Mr. Burns** said that the Majority Report of the Royal Commission had become archaic, and the Minority Report obsolete. Meanwhile the Local Government Board has displayed much activity in effecting administrative reforms.

LABOUR EXCHANGES.

The Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, enables the Board of Trade to collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople, and workpeople seeking engagement or employment, and to authorise loans towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a labour exchange. For the purposes of the Act, the whole country is divided into **ten divisions**, each with a divisional clearing-house, presided over by a divisional chief, and all co-ordinated with **a national clearing-house in London.** Distributed among these ten divisions are 30 or 40 first-class labour exchanges in towns of 100,000 inhabitants and upwards, 45 second-class exchanges in towns between 50,000 and 100,000, and a number of sub-offices in smaller towns. **A joint advisory committee** is established in every principal centre, on which representatives of workmen and employers meet in equal numbers, under the chairmanship of an impartial permanent official. It is enacted that no person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise prejudiced on account of refusing to accept employment found for him through a labour exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute which affects his trade exists, or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is found. A penalty of £10 may be enforced against persons knowingly making false statements for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring workpeople through a labour exchange.

The number of Exchanges open in **1915** was 401. The total number of registrations in 1914 on the General Register of the Exchanges was 3,442,452. In addition, 7,222 individuals were dealt with on the Casual Register. The total number of individuals who at some time or another during 1914 applied to the Exchanges was 2,170,407. The number of applicants given work was 819,039, and the number of situations filled was 1,116,909, of which 154,967 were temporary (*i.e.* less than a week's duration). The number of vacancies notified by employers was 1,479,024 (men 909,383, women 312,344, boys 157,278, and girls 100,019). The sum of £7,600 was advanced during the year towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment had been found for them by the Exchanges, the number of cases being 20,800. The operations of the Exchanges have been considerably affected by the coming into force on July 15th, 1912, of the Scheme of Unemployment Insurance embodied in Part II. of the National Insurance Act, which is administered directly through the Exchanges.

For Staff, see p. 25.

PAUPERISM.

The **total number of paupers in England and Wales** in receipt of relief on Sept. 30th, **1915**, was 566,725, or approximately 15·3 per 1,000 of the population. This was a decrease of 74,303 on the total for Sept. 30th, 1914. The total number of indoor paupers was 219,969, while the number of those receiving outdoor relief was 346,756. The proportion of pauperism to the total population has shown a decline since 1872, when the total was 4·3 per cent. of the population.

The **total expenditure on the relief of the poor** in England and Wales for the year ended Lady Day, 1913 (other than expenditure defrayed out of loans), was £14,935,605, an increase of £471,703 over the previous year. It represented an average charge of 8s. 2*d.* per head on the estimated population. In London the expenditure came to £3,929,427, and the average cost per pauper was £30 5s. 7¼*d.*, as compared with £16 16s. 6*d.* outside London. The average cost per pauper in England and Wales as a whole for the year in question was £19 1s. 0¾*d.*, the average cost of each indoor pauper being £32 12s. 10¾*d.*, and of each outdoor pauper, £7 10s. 1¾*d.*

The following table shows the total number of paupers in England and Wales, and the total number of indoor and outdoor paupers (omitting casual and insane paupers) during the last 7 years on Jan. 1st in each year.

Year.	Indoor* Paupers.	Outdoor* Paupers.	Total.†	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1909 .	266,366	563,790	959,848	27·2
1910 .	270,655	539,187	942,837	26·4
1911 .	269,691	493,853	891,807	24·9
1912 .	260,206	411,956	801,881	22·0
1913 .	255,315	406,349	794,227	21·7
1914 .	243,913	384,409	761,578	20·8
1915‡	219,969	346,756	—	—

* Excluding casual and insane.
† All classes. ‡ To Sept. 30th.

See also under **Scotland** and **Ireland**, pp. 103 and 107.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Trade Unions—Wages and Strikes—Conciliation and Arbitration—Labour Co-partnership—The Trade Boards Act—Factories and Workshops.

THE GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM.

The total membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom during a series of years is given below:

Year.	Number.	Membership.
1905	1,218	1,932,942
1907	1,231	2,423,206
1908	1,206	2,386,316
1909	1,185	2,366,248
1910	1,174	2,441,143
1911	1,172	3,010,954
1913	1,135	3,928,191
1914	1,123	3,959,863

The membership in 1914 was divided as follows: Building trades (236,524); mining and quarrying (912,577); metal trades (557,741); textile trades (498,232); clothing trades (102,318); transport trades (705,687); printing and paper trades (92,055); woodworking trades (64,686); shop assistants, etc. (105,880); other trades, (167,329); general labour (366,539); and employees of public authorities (150,295). The **female membership** of trade unions in 1914 was 352,944, of which 249,022 were employed in the textile trades. Germany has 3,100,000 members of trade unions, France 1,100,000, and Austria 500,000. In the United States the aggregate membership of trade unions is about 2,389,723, the American Federation of Labour having a membership of 1,770,145.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It is believed that only about one-half of all the trade unions in existence are registered, but it has been estimated that the membership of registered unions represents about 80 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom. At the end of 1914 there were **1,123 Trade Unions** registered and unregistered.

One hundred principal unions, which include over 60 per cent. of the total membership of all the societies, had in 1914 2,382,604 members with an income for the year of £3,619,804, or 30s. 4½*d.* per member, and an expenditure of £2,927,095, or 24s. 6¾*d.* per member. The funds at the end of the year were £5,741,110.

During the years 1905-14 £26,097,187 was spent by the 100 principal unions. Of this amount, £3,759,893, or 14·4 per cent. of the total, was spent in dispute pay; £6,324,603, or 24·2 per cent., in unemployment benefit; and £10,517,376, or 40·3 per cent., on sickness and accident, superannuation, and other benefits and grants; while the remaining £5,495,315, or 21·1 per cent., was absorbed by working expenses and miscellaneous expenditure.

In 1914 there were 302 **Trades Councils**, representing 1,588,386 members, compared with 173 representing 714,185 members in 1898. They are local councils formed by delegates from neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes.

The number of **workmen's clubs** on the register in 1913 was 1,558 registered under the Friendly Societies Acts and 535 under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts. The Working Men's Club and Institute Union (Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.) had in 1913 1,558 affiliated clubs, with a membership of 463,856.

The General Federation of Trade Unions was founded in '99. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination, to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee. It has a monthly organ, *The Federationist*. The number of Federations of Trade Unions in existence in 1914 was 119, with a gross membership of 4,791,950. **Office**, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C.

The number of **associations of employers** in the United Kingdom in 1913 was 1,528, comprising 506 in the building trades, 38 in mining and quarrying, 99 in the textile trades, 118 in the clothing trades, 119 in the printing trades, and various miscellaneous trades.

London Trades' Council, 41, Cowcross Street, E.C.

Trade Union Congress.

The Congress is composed of representatives of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members represented. A **Parliamentary Committee** of 16 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually.

The 1914 Congress was postponed on account of the war. The **1915** Congress was held at Bristol, 610 delegates being present, representing 2,682,357 members.

Chairman, Parliamentary Committee, J. A. Seddon; **Secretary**, C. W. Bowerman, M.P. **Office**, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.

WAGES AND STRIKES.

Changes in Rates of Wages.

The Labour Department of the Board of Trade reported in **1915** that 1914 opened with employment good on the whole, and very good in some industries, particularly coal-mining, engineering, and shipbuilding, but with a decided tendency to decline in the iron and steel, tinplate, and textile industries; in July the decline became more marked and more general. The outbreak of war in August caused an immediate great decline in employment in practically all industries except shipbuilding; but in the succeeding months of the year unemployment rapidly improved, and at the end of the year the percentage of trade-union members unemployed was actually lower than at the end of 1913. The total number of workpeople whose rates of wages were reported to have been changed in 1914 was 834,240. Of these, 407,230 received a net increase of £40,210 per week, and 404,960 sustained a net decrease of £35,148 per week, while 22,050 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year.

The changes recorded in the building trades were very numerous, and showed increases. There were also increases at several important

engineering centres, and an unusually large number of increases recorded in the printing trades. In the coal-mining districts of Northumberland, Durham, and Scotland miners had their wages reduced, as was the case with iron-workers in the Midlands.

The following table shows the **general course of wages** since 1900 :—

1900	.	100·00	1907	.	101·79
1901	.	98·56	1908	.	100·97
1902	.	96·96	1909	.	99·41
1903	.	96·21	1910	.	99·70
1904	.	95·56	1911	.	99·83
1905	.	95·94	1912	.	102·46
1906	.	97·60	1913	.	105·3

As against this may be contrasted the index number of **retail prices of food** in London in 1912-14 as compared with prices in 1900 :—

	Bread, Flour, Cereals and Potatoes.	Beef, Mutton, Pork and Bacon.	Dairy Produce.	Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.	Sugar, Jams, etc.
1900	100	100	100	100	100
1912	115·1	115·1	111·1	103·4	129·2
1913	116·2	120·9	109·3	104·7	115·7
1914*	114·6	123·3	112·2	104·7	125·7

* Although there was a marked rise in food due to the war in the months Sept.—Dec., this rise is included in the figures for 1914, which are the mean for the year. Taking the level of prices at Oct. 1st, 1915, the average increase in the retail prices of food since the beginning of the war may be put at about 35 per cent.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1904—1914 :—

Year.	No. of disputes beginning in each year.	No. of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in each year.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in each year.
1904 .	355	87,208	1,484,220
1905 .	358	93,503	2,470,189
1906 .	486	217,773	3,028,816
1907 .	601	147,498	2,162,151
1908 .	399	295,507	10,834,189
1909 .	436	300,819	2,758,321
1910 .	531	515,165	9,894,831
1911 .	864	931,050	10,247,100
1912 .	857	1,463,281	40,914,675
1913 .	1,497	688,925	11,630,732
1914 .	973	446,205	10,104,700

The number of disputes recorded in 1914 has been exceeded only once in the past 21 years, viz. in 1913. The high aggregate for the year was mainly due to the prolonged dispute in the London building trade, which begun on Jan. 26th, and only ended on Aug. 15th. August settled many old disputes, and few new ones occurred after that month.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Under the powers given to it by the Conciliation Act, 1896, the Board of Trade established in 1908 a **Court of Arbitration**. For the purposes of the Court of Arbitration three panels were formed—the Chairman's Panel, the Employers' Panel, and the Labour Panel—and, on the application of the parties to an industrial dispute, a Court of Arbitration, consisting of three (or five) members, is nominated by the Board of Trade from these panels. Technical assessors can also be appointed, for the purpose of giving the Court information on technical matters, in cases where their assistance is considered expedient. During 1913 recourse was had to Courts of Arbitration in 6 cases. The total number of **Conciliation Boards** in existence now numbers some 300.

With a view to strengthening the existing official machinery for settling industrial disputes, the Government in Oct. 1911 established an **Industrial Council**, composed of representatives of employers and employed, with Sir George Askwith as **Chief Industrial Commissioner**, "for the purpose of considering and of inquiring into matters referred to them affecting trade disputes; and especially of taking suitable action in regard to any dispute referred to them affecting the principal trades of the country, or likely to cause disagreements involving the ancillary trades, or which the parties before or after the breaking-out of a dispute are themselves unable to settle."

LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Labour Co-partnership Association was founded in 1884, and seeks "to bring about an organisation of industry based on the principle of Labour Co-partnership: that is to say, a system in which all those engaged shall share in the profit, capital, control, and responsibility." With this view it seeks (1) in the Co-operative movement to aid by its propaganda and advice all forms of production based on the above principle; (2) in other businesses to induce employers and employed to adopt schemes of profit-sharing and investment tending in the same direction. President for year: Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.

Hon. Secretary, Aneurin Williams, M.P. **Secretary**, E. W. Mundy, B.A. **Office**, 6, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

The following figures show **the increase in co-partnership businesses, established** (with two or three exceptions) **by working men**:

	1883.	1903.	1914.
Societies at work .	15	114	78
Capital* . . .	£103,436	£1,639,019	£2,398,101
Trade	160,751	3,175,814	5,203,335
Profits	9,031	175,404	279,156
Losses	114	2,207	3,508
Dividend on wages	Not known	23,283	35,005

* Shares, loans, and reserves.

In addition to these there are a number of agricultural co-operative societies which use profit-sharing and co-partnership. These figures do not take into account the extension of the principle to private businesses or ordinary companies. Figures concerning these are extremely difficult to get and tabulate, because private firms often make secrecy a condition in their partnership schemes, and the absence of a uniform plan in the schemes makes generalisation difficult. (See ed. 1906.) The following figures show the **progress of the labour co-partnership principle in Gas Companies**. No. of employed, 25,681; amount of profit divided amongst employed for year ending Dec. 1914, £146,686. Total profit to employed since schemes were adopted, £1,197,762. Market value of shares and deposits held by employed in these companies, £908,835.

As to the **working-class co-partnership businesses**, these divide themselves roughly into **four classes**: **1.** The societies which in the main consist of individual shareholders who are in most cases workers for the society, or hope to become so, as the capital and business connection grow. **2.** Societies which consist something like equally of—(*a*) individuals as in Class 1; (*b*) co-operative store societies which provide part of the capital and a market for much, if not all, of the produce. **3.** Societies which are, in the main, federations of other societies, chiefly co-operative stores, but which have Labour Co-partnership provisions in their rules, whereby their employees are entitled to share in the profit and acquire capital. **4.** Special societies. This classification is of course imperfect, but is useful as giving a rough idea of how the movement is made up. **Grouped in trades**, the societies show that there are in Great Britain 16 clothing and textile, 15 boot and shoes, 8 metal, 9 building and woodworking, 15 printing, 3 seeds and farms, and 11 various trades—78 in all.

Co-partnership or profit-sharing schemes have been adopted with varying success by a number of large employers of labour. The scheme of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ld., was described in the 1911 ed. The workpeople of Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ld., printers, of London and Aylesbury, hold more than 1,200 £10 shares in the Company. The shares are sold at about three-quarters of their market value, and are paid for by weekly instalments of from 1s. a share. As the result of an inquiry by the Board of Trade it appears that at June 30th, 1915, 153 firms were practising profit-sharing. The average number of persons in the permanent employment of the 153 firms was 141,112; 127 of the firms gave particulars as to the amount of the bonuses distributed by them in 1914. These amounted to £370,246, distributed among 71,268 employees, giving an average of £5 3s. 11*d*. per participating employee.

THE TRADE BOARDS ACT

The object of this measure, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1910, is to establish Trade Boards in certain trades where "sweating" prevails, and to fix and enforce, by means of these boards, a minimum standard of wages. In addition, it is hoped, the boards will act as centres of information, and be able to afford information on the subject of unemployment. The Act was fully explained in the 1910 edition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

According to the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1914, at the end of the year there were upon the registers 276,855 factories and workshops, not including men's workshops, docks, warehouses, or buildings, private lines and sidings, home work premises, factories and workshops under the charge of H.M. Inspectors of Mines, or (in general) domestic workshops. Some 426,434 effective visits of inspection were made in 1914, and nearly 200,000 cautionary notices were issued. Prosecutions were instituted in 2,852 instances.

The inspection of factories and workshops is carried out under the control of the Home Office, which employs for the work a special staff of **222 inspectors** (including assistants), of whom 20 are women. These inspectors have **full powers of entry** to any factory, workshop, laundry, dock, wharf or other premises under the Act, or school where factory children are educated. They may call for any registers or documents kept in accordance with the Act, and may conduct proceedings connected with their office before a magistrate. The Act prescribes the limits of the hours in which women, young persons, and children may be employed; also intervals for meals, certain holidays, and a weekly short day. When a person enters upon the occupation of a factory or workshop he must serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing a description of the place, its machinery, and the work to be carried on there. Various **prescribed notices** must be affixed at the entrance to the factory or workshop, and a register kept in which to record particulars of all the various matters dealt with in the Act. Periodical returns of the number, age, sex and occupation of persons employed are also required.

Workshops, workplaces, and (to a limited extent) factories are subject to the provisions of the law relating to public health. **Local authorities**, accordingly, are charged with the duty of seeing that such places are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly ventilated, and not overcrowded. They are responsible for insuring that factories and workshops are provided with means of escape in case of fire. They must keep a register of outworkers, and see that the places where they work are not unwholesome.

For staff see under **Home Office**, p. 18.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the **Rochdale Pioneers' Society** in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. **The primary object of a co-operative society** is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying generally 1s. on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold by law is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the **rebate, or dividend** as it is more familiarly called. Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive discount as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2s. and 3s., but runs up to 3s. 6*d*. or 4s. Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Many stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large

store. In 1914 there were, according to the **Co-operative Union Report**, 1,524 distributive societies, with 3,096,314 members, a total capital (share, loan, and reserve) £64,803,071, £164,587,520 sales, and £15,140,960 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various **productive departments**, *e.g.* baking, corn-milling, cabinet-making, bootmaking, tailoring, dress-making, etc.; the total output in this direction being about £12,000,000 annually.

The **English Wholesale Society** was started in 1863. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 5 members. The Society is managed by a General Committee of 32 members, 16 of whom represent the Societies in the Manchester division and 8 each the divisions of London and Newcastle.

The **Scottish Wholesale Society** was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. See LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-operative Union (General Secretary, A. Whitehead; offices, "Holyoake House," Hanover Street, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was formed 1869. The governing body is the **Central Board**, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the seven districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board is conducted by committees. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their profits to educational purposes. It also organises the annual Congress. **The 1915 Congress** was held at Leicester, and was attended by 1,410 delegates, representing Co-operative Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were, in **1915**, 1,284 societies members of the Union, the subscriptions from which amounted to £15,360. The annual income of the Union is augmented by the sale of literature.

The Women's Co-operative Guild (England and Wales) was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 31,500 members in nearly 600 branches. Its main lines of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor, the housing question, anti-credit, divorce law reform, and citizenship campaign; it, too, holds an annual congress.

There is also a Women's Co-operative Guild in Scotland, with 174 branches and a membership exceeding 12,420. A Women's Guild has also been formed in Ireland, with 9 branches and 474 members.

The **International Co-operative Alliance** for the promotion of co-operation throughout the world, is a federation of co-operative organisations in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Canada, Russia, Norway, India, Sweden, Finland, United States, etc. The Aliance includes about 1,200 local societies and national federations, who contributed to its funds more than £1,670 in the year ending December 1913. International Co-operative Congresses were held in 1895 (London), '96 (Paris), '97 (Delft), 1900 (Paris), 1902 (Manchester), 1904 (Budapest), 1907 (Cremona), 1910 (Hamburg), and 1913 (Glasgow). The Alliance publishes reports of these Congresses, also Annual Reports of its Executive Committee, and a Bulletin, issued in English, French, and German. An Annual was published for the first time in 1910, showing the development of co-operation throughout the world, and containing also a detailed history of the International Alliance. **Sec.**, H. J. May. **Office**: 146, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, which came into force in 1910, provides (1) for the housing of the working classes, (2) for town planning, and (3) for the appointment of County medical officers. The Act was summarised in the 1910, 1911, and 1912 editions.

According to Memorandum (No. 4) of the Local Government Board on Housing and Town Planning in 1914, representations were made to the local authorities in respect of 52,562 houses. The local authorities decided to proceed under the Act in over 11,500 cases; 15,523 houses were made fit for habitation without closing orders; 1,939 dwelling-houses were closed or demolished voluntarily; 11,044 closing orders were made, and 2,403 demolition orders made.

In Scotland, where action was taken in regard to the closing and demolition of 2,971 houses during the year 1914, and where 1,398 other houses were made fit for human habitation, the Scottish Local Government Board says that the provision of more houses is the key to the situation. There is a general scarcity of working-class houses throughout Scotland, due chiefly to the rising costs of building material, the withdrawal of private capital from this field of enterprise, and the reluctance of local authorities to exercise their powers to meet the demand, especially in the clearance of slum areas in the large towns.

Housing Reform Associations.

Mansion House Council on Health and Housing, amalgamated with the National League for Physical Education and Improvement. The oldest Society for the education of public opinion in regard to the need for Housing Reform. **Hon. Sec.**, C. E. Allan. **Office**, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

The **Rural Housing and Sanitation Association**. Formed in 1902 to improve the condition of housing and sanitation in country working-class homes. It is strictly non-political. **Sec.**, Miss Annette Churton; **Office**, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Rural Housing Organisation Society, Ltd., 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

Workmen's National Housing Council. Supported by a number of Trade Unions, Trade Councils, and Labour Organisations. **Sec.**, J. S. Whybrew, 41, Cowcross Street, London, E.C.

The **National Housing and Town Planning Council**, founded in 1900 to promote a national movement for Housing and Town Planning Action. **Sec.**, H. R. Aldridge, 41, Russell Square, London, W.C.

Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council. To aid in the solution of the housing problem by encouraging the establishment of Tenants' Co-partnership Housing Societies with approved rules and in suitable localities, etc. **Hon. Sec.**, T. Nicholson, M.A., 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd., was formed to promote the formation and development of residential estates on the principles advocated by the Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council. Its experts give advice on land, capital, estate development and house building, and in account keeping. **Sec.**, George Morriss. **Offices**, 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

The "**Garden City Association**" was founded in '99, and in Sept. 1903 the Company, "**First Garden City, Ltd.**," was formed, with a capital of **£300,000**, of which about £193,000 has been subscribed, and an estate of 3,818 acres (since increased to 4,556 acres) purchased at Letchworth, near Hitchin, at an average cost of about £40 per acre. Fifty-five factories and workshops are now at work; 90 shops have been erected, and by the end of 1914 nearly 2,000 houses and other buildings had been erected and occupied, the population being about 9,000. Post and telegraph offices, telephone exchange, churches, schools, recreation ground, libraries, swimming baths, golf links, banks, clubs, and hotels are established. The total rates are 5*s.* 7*d.* in the £. A parish council conducts local affairs. First Garden City, Ltd., Letchworth, Hertfordshire; **Secretary**, Harold Craske.

Housing Reform Company, Ltd., 4, Park Place, Cardiff.

Liverpool Housing Association. Sec., W. Knowles, The Beeches, Raby Drive, Bromborough, Cheshire.

Rochdale Housing Reform Council. Hon. Sec., Fred. Duckworth, 3, Sawyer Street, Rochdale.

York Health and Housing Reform Association. Sec., B. Lasker, 18, Castlegate, York.

Welsh Garden Cities, Ltd., 3, Dumfries Place, Cardiff.

Housing Companies and Trusts.

Artizans, Labourers and General Dwellings Co. Sec., S. A. Blackwood, 2, Wood Street, Westminster, S.W.

Bournville Village Trust. This was founded by Mr. George Cadbury in December 1900, for the purpose of holding and administering the Bournville Estate. The object of the scheme is the furtherance of Housing and Town Planning. The area of the estate is about 650 acres. There are now three villages upon it, viz. Bournville, that known as Bournville Tenants, and one in course of erection at Wesley Hill, Bristol Road. There are altogether about 950 houses, with a population of 4,100. As the gift of the property is absolute, the scheme provides for the perpetual growth, the revenue being used for the purchase of more land, the erection of additional houses, and the general work of housing and town planning reform.

East End Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., T. Wilkinson, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Four Per Cent. Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., P. Ornstien, 1, 2 & 3, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.

Guinness Trust. Sec., E. W. Winch, 5, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. Sec., E. H. Marston, 1, Pancras Square, Pancras Road, London, N.W.

Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., Lindsay S. G. Young, 38, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.

Peabody Donation Fund. Sec., Viscount Dunluce, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The Joseph Rowntree Village Trust, Garden Village, New Earswick, York. **Agent**, Miss Harlock, 7, Grove View, Clifton, York.

Rowton Houses, Ltd. Sec., F. R. Nash, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Estate of the late W. R. Sutton (Sutton Model Dwellings). Sec., W. Balmain, 183, Old Street, E.C.

Victoria Dwellings Association, Ltd. Sec., Sydney G. Henniker, 3E, Victoria Dwellings, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.

Wharncliffe Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., F. R. Nash, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

ALCOHOL AND INEBRIETY.

LICENSED PREMISES.

The **total number of licensed premises in England and Wales on Jan. 1st, 1915**, was (as nearly as the latest available statistics show) 111,068, as compared with 111,120 on Jan. 1st, 1913, and 124,883 on Jan. 1st, 1905, when the Licensing Act of 1904 began to operate. **The licences existing at the commencement of 1915** may be classified thus:

Full Victuallers'	62,102
Beerhouses	25,124*
Refreshment Houses . . .	434
Off Licences—Shops, etc. . .	12,835
" Beerhouses, etc.	10,573
Total	111,068

* 22,679 were known to be "*ante*-1869."

The net reduction during 1914 of 1,148 in the number of licensed premises was effected thus:

	"On" Licences.	"Off" Licences.	Total.
Extinguished by compensation . .	844	—	844
Renewal refused without compensation .	13	60	73
Renewal unapplied for	186	218	404
	1,043	278	1,321
New licences granted .	57	116	173
Net reduction . .	986	162	1,148

Compensation Proceedings during 1914.

Altogether 1,058 cases were referred for compensation by the renewal authorities, and in 806 cases the compensation authorities decided to refuse renewal. The number of refer-

ences showed a slight decrease. Of the 806 licences refused, 460 were paid for during the year, and 384 brought over from previous years were also dealt with. Thus we arrive at the total of 844 licences extinguished under compensation machinery. Licences paid for in 1914 cost on an average £999, the beerhouses now reaching a figure nearly as high as the full alehouses, in spite of the disparity in average annual licence value (£30 as compared with £57). The compensation rate has been rising each year.

Of the 143 compensation authorities, 48 in 1914 imposed reduced rates of compensation, and four failed to impose any levy at all. Bournemouth ceased to levy charges in 1912; its proportion of licensed houses is 6·01 per 10,000 of population, the lowest of any county borough. Neither Blackpool nor Brighton have ever imposed charges, but at Brighton an arrangement exists by which a certain number of licences are surrendered each year without compensation. Yarmouth, which imposed only 33 per cent. of the maximum charges, has 44·56 licences per 10,000 population. On a general review of the cases in which the compensation charges were either not imposed in 1914 or were imposed at reduced rates it would seem that in only a very few, if any, can it be maintained that the money, which might otherwise have been realised could not have been usefully employed in reducing the redundancy of licences.

In the ten years 1905-14 a total sum of £9,732,323 was received by the compensation authorities, and a total of £8,916,661 was paid out in compensation for 9,805 licences. There remained on Dec. 31st, 1914, an aggregate balance in the several funds of £681,870.

The total amount paid in compensation during 1914 was:

	£	s.	d.
On account of renewals refused in 1914	395,725	16	4
On account of renewals refused before 1914	447,809	2	3
Total	£843,534	18	7

Of this sum there was paid:

	£	s.	d.
To the licencees	96,496	5	9
To other parties	747,038	12	10
Total	£843,534	18	7

Restrictions on New Licences.

Special conditions imposed to secure the monopoly value on new licences varied greatly, payments ranging from £1 per annum to a single fee of £5,500. In some cases Sunday closing was required; and in others the week-day hours were restricted; it was a common provision for the use of the premises to be limited to purely restaurant purposes, and for public bars to be prohibited. In a few cases existing licences had to be surrendered. Seventeen licences granted for special "terms" of years were renewed under similar conditions. Twenty-four "on" and 22 "off" licences were removed to other premises.

War Restrictions.

Two exceptional sets of restrictions were in force in 1914. On August 31st the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act was passed, and under it 623 orders suspending the sale or consumption of liquor in licensed premises and clubs was made before the end of the year. This policy was considerably extended in 1915, and orders made curtailing hours, prohibiting "treating," etc. Numerous orders closing licensed premises were also made by the competent military and naval authorities under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Regulations

Liquor Traffic Central Control Board, 76, Strand, W.C. Members of the Board: Lord d'Abernon (Chairman), Major Waldorf Astor, M.P., Neville Chamberlain, E. R. Cross, J. Denny, J. Hodge, M.P., Sir Wm. Lever, Sir G. Newman, J. Pedder, C.B., R. R. Scott, P. Snowden, M.P., W. Towle. *Secretary*, J. C. G. Sykes.

Clubs, etc.

The number of registered clubs continues to increase rapidly. At the beginning of 1914 there existed 8,738; 110 were struck off during the year. Since 1904, when the number on the register was 6,589, the successive net yearly increases have been 132, 186, 226, 190, 213, 376, 297, 248, 281, and 205. The proportion of registered clubs is now 2·35 per 10,000 of the population.

Proceedings against Licensed Persons.

The total number of proceedings in 1914 against licensed persons for offences against the Intoxicating Liquor laws was 1,295, but the convictions numbered only 710. For permitting drunkenness or selling to drunken persons there were 353 convictions, as against 372 in 1913 and 1,200 in 1903 (the record year). There were 53 convictions under the Children Act of 1908.

Drunkenness.

The outbreak of war in August, 1914, altered so completely the conditions out of which convictions for drunkenness normally arise that comparisons between the figures for 1914 and those for previous years can hardly be made with any degree of safety. A decrease in convictions for drunkenness may be due to all manner of causes, and does not necessarily or even probably indicate a decrease in drunkenness—still less in excessive drinking. The figures for 1914 were 183,828 as compared with 188,877 in 1913. This decrease of 5,049 was not spread over the whole year. In every month of the first half of the year, except May—when they were down by 3—the figures were higher than in the previous year; and in every month of the second half they were lower. Whereas the figures for 1913 showed 88,932, or 47 per cent. of the total from January to June, and 99,945, or 53 cent. of the total from July to December, the figures for 1914 give 93,869, or 51 per cent. of the total from January to June, and 89,959, or 49 per cent. of the total from July to December. The most rapid decrease occurred in the North of England during August and September. This was checked by a slight rise in October, but was continued nearly as rapidly in November and December. Greater London maintained a consistently higher level in the first eight months, as compared with 1913, and the drop in the figures which then set in continued, with fluctuations, till the end of the year, left the total figures for London for 1914 (67,654) higher than those for 1913 (65,488). The convictions classified according to the main industries or character of the area to which they relate work out as follows: Mining counties, 20,348; manufacturing towns, 12,738; seaports, 22,019; pleasure towns, 965;

home counties, 2,652; and agricultural counties, 2,893. Of the total number of convictions, 146,517 were **males** and 37,311 **females.**

The total number of convictions for drunkenness fell steadily from 207,171 in 1905 to 161,992 in 1910, since when there has been an annual increase, in which all but the rural districts have shared.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AT HOME AND ABROAD.

From time to time the Board of Trade presents to the House of Commons Statistical Tables showing the production and consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (Wine, Beer, and Spirits) in the British Empire, and in the principal Foreign Countries; and the Revenue derived therefrom. The last issue of these tables was published in 1911 [H.C. 319], and covered the fifteen years ending with and including 1909.

The following tables, compiled from the report and from the Statistical Abstract of the British Empire, show the **consumption per head** in the countries named of spirits and beer in the year 1909, and of wine in the average of the years 1905-9.

Country.	Gallons of Proof Spirit.	Gallons of Beer.	Gallons of Wine.
United Kingdom	0·70	26·2	0·27
Canada	0·81	5·3	0·11
Commonwealth of Australia	0·78	11·0	1·14
New Zealand	0·74	9·7	0·14
Union of S. Africa	0·36	1·3	1·6
Denmark	2·16	19·1	*n.*
Germany	1·58	22·0	1·19
France	1·32	7·9	34·5
Sweden	1·14	11·1	*n.*
United States	1·14	16·5	0·49
Russia	1·10	*n.*	*n.*
Norway	0·64	4·2	*n.*

n. No figures available.

NATIONAL DRINK BILL, 1914.

During a number of years the late Mr. William Hoyle contributed to the *Times* an annual letter setting forth the national consumption and cost of intoxicating liquors in the preceding year. After his death in '85 these annual letters were continued by Dr. Dawson Burns. Dr. Burns died in 1909, and the task was then undertaken by Mr. George B. Wilson. Mr. Wilson estimates the total expenditure of the United Kingdom on alcoholic liquors during 1914 at £164,463,000, as compared with £166,681,000 in 1913. The abnormal conditions of national life during 1914 exercised a marked effect upon the consumption of intoxicating liquors. The disturbing factors were, of course, all created by the war. On the one hand, there were restrictions upon hours of sale, the withdrawal of troops from the United Kingdom, the placing of large numbers of men under a certain measure of military restraint in the matter of drink, and the increase of the beer duty with the consequent increase in price. On the other hand, there was much excitement of a kind tending to promote drinking, relatively large sums paid over to reservists as bonuses and to soldiers' dependants as separation allowances, and an extraordinarily favourable condition of the labour market with extremely high wages. The interplay of these conflicting factors cannot as yet be adequately measured. It would appear, however, that beer-drinking remained stationary until the increased prices due to the beer duty, when there was a real decline. As to spirits, a fall seemed to have begun when the war broke out, despite the factors making for consumption. There was a remarkable decline in wine consumption, due to the effect of the war on the social life of those classes from which the consumers of wine are mainly drawn. In 1914 the average expenditure per head was £3 10*s.* 10*d.*, and per family of five £17 14*s.* 2*d.*, as compared with £3 12*s.* 5*d.* per head and £18 2*s.* 1*d.* per family in 1913. According to the Census of Production [Cd. 6,320 of 1912], the number of persons engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic liquor in the United Kingdom was 111,759, and there are probably another 450,000 engaged in the retail trade.

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

An inebriate has been defined as a person who habitually takes or uses any intoxicating thing or things, and while under the influence of such thing or things, or in consequence of the effects thereof, is (*a*) dangerous to himself or others, or (*b*) a cause of harm or serious annoyance to his family or others, or (*c*) incapable of managing himself or his affairs, or of ordinary proper conduct.

The **Habitual Drunkards Act, '79,** provided for the detention in retreats of those inebriates only who chose to surrender their liberty of their own free will. The **Inebriates Acts, '98** and '99, made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves within reach of legal procedure. The Licensing Act, 1902, gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat.

In April 1908 the Home Secretary appointed a **Departmental Committee,** under the chairmanship of Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, Bart., M.P. (now Lord Islington), to inquire into the law relating to inebriates and to their detention in reformatories and retreats, and to report what amendments in the law and its administration are desirable. A summary of the Report of the Committee appeared in the 1910 and 1911 eds. of the ANNUAL.

Roughly, there are about 48,000 inebriates, of all classes, in England and Wales at the present time (about 1·42 per 1,000 of the population), of which number about 16,000 are persons in private life—whose habits have not led to conviction in police courts—and 32,000 known to have criminal or disorderly tendency.

Institutions for Inebriates.

There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent: viz.,—(1) **Certified Inebriate Reformatories,** which number 6. Of these 4 are for women only, and 2 admit both women and men. The number of committals to Reformatories in 1913 was 310 (93 men and 217 women). (2) **State Inebriate Reformatories,** which are for the worst cases, and to which are sent those inebriates who prove too refractory for further control in certified institutions. The Aylesbury State Reformatory for Women had an average number of 65 under detention

in 1913; and the Warwick Reformatory for Men, 20. (3) **Licensed Retreats**, in which there has been marked improvement in late years. These number 18, and 521 persons were received in 1913—161 under the Acts and 360 as private patients. **In Scotland** there is a State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth, besides 3 Certified Reformatories and 2 Retreats, with total admissions for all in 1913 of 1,247. In **Ireland** there is a Certified Reformatory at St. Brigid's, Wexford (32 female patients), and a Retreat at Belfast (15 patients).

THE PUBLIC-HOUSE REFORM MOVEMENT.

For over fifteen years attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses under public management by means of **Public-house Trust Companies**. Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, the object is to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors; to secure a strict enforcement of the regulative provisions of the existing licensing law; to maintain the public-houses acquired not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit; to limit the shareholders' dividends to 5 per cent., and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes. In order to remove all temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served promptly. To **Earl Grey** and the **Bishop of Chester** is due the credit of having originated the movement. There are now 21 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom—16 in England and Wales, 1 in Ireland, and 5 in Scotland. There are over **300 houses now under trust management**, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases. **Secretary**, Hugh A. Paget. **Office**, 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

In this connection also should be mentioned the **People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd.**, founded by the Bishop of Chester in 1896. The Association controls 135 inns on reformed lines in various counties. **Secretary**, Reginald Cripps. **Offices**, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOL.

An International Anti-Alcohol Congress has been held biennially during the past twenty years in various European towns, and met in London July 1909, at The Hague in 1911, and in Milan in 1913. All arrangements were made for the **1915** Congress to be held in the United States, but owing to the war it has been indefinitely postponed, the U.S. Government's appropriation of £10,000 being in the meantime earmarked. British Correspondent's address, National Temperance League Office, Paternoster House, E.C.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE ACT

Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913 (which, so far as regards the polling of electors, does not come into force before June 1st, **1920**), is designed to promote temperance in Scotland by (*a*) conferring on the electors in prescribed areas control over the grant and renewal of certificates. A poll must be taken by a local authority on a requisition signed by not less than one-tenth of the electors in the area; the questions to be submitted to the electors shall be (1) **No-change Resolution**, meaning that the powers and discretion of the licensing court shall remain unchanged; (2) **Limiting Resolution**, meaning that the number of certificates for the sale of exciseable liquors shall be reduced by one-quarter; and (3) **No-licence Resolution**, meaning that no certificate for the sale of exciseable liquors shall be granted except for inns and hotels or restaurants in special cases. If 55 per cent. of the votes recorded are in favour of a no-licence resolution, and not less than 35 per cent. of the electors have voted, the resolution will be carried; but a mere majority on a 35 per cent. poll will carry a limiting resolution; and a mere majority, independent of the size of the poll, a no-change resolution. Only one of the three resolutions can be voted for, but if a no-licence resolution is not carried, the votes recorded in favour of such a resolution can be added to those in favour of the limiting resolution. When a poll has been taken, no further poll can be taken before the month of November in the third year from the date of the last poll; (*b*) by substituting, on and after May 28th, 1914, a later hour of opening (10 a.m. instead of 8 a.m.); (*c*) by amending the law relating to clubs, and by other incidental provisions.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent; the chief societies and institutions are detailed below.

Army Temperance Association, Royal. Sec., Clare White, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

British Temperance League (founded 1835). Sec., Charles Smith, F.S.S., 29, Union Street, Sheffield.

Church of England Temperance Society (Incorporated) (£41,767), Sec., Rev. Gerald A. Thompson, 50, Marsham St., Westminster, S.W.

Good Templars, International Order of (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in '68 by Joseph Malins). **Offices**, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham. **Gen. Manager**, R. Crombleholme.

Licensing Administration Bureau. Hon. Sec., C. Pinhorn, 27, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Medical Temperance Association, British. President, Prof. Sims Woodhead; Hon. Sec., W. McAdam Eccles, M.S., F.R.C.S., 124, Harley Street, W.

National Temperance Federation. Hon. Sec., Guy Hayler, "Courtfield," Avenue Road, South Norwood Park, S.E.

National Temperance League. Sec., J. T. Rae, Paternoster House, London, E.C.

National United Temperance Council. Hon. Sec., C. Pinhorn, 27, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Naval Temperance Society, Royal. President, Admiral Sir G. F. King Hall, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Hon. Superintendent, Miss Weston; Headquarters: Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth, and Devonport.

Scottish Temperance League. Sec., Jas. Gillies, 108, Hope Street, Glasgow.

Sons of Temperance (National Division).—Estab. 1855 in England. Adult membership, 118,418, also 93,558 cadets. Funds £603,769. **President,** Ald. W. J. Wightman (London); **Treasurer,** J. H. Steele, J.P., (Salford); **Chief Secretary,** W. Davies, J.P.,, 244, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Temperance Legislation League, formed in Nov. 1905, advocates a definite constructive policy of Temperance Reform by means of legislation, the effective administration of the licensing laws, and the provision of counter-attractions or alternatives to the public-house. **Chairman of Committee,** Joseph Rowntree; **Hon. Secs.,** Arthur Sherwell, M.P., and J. M. Hogge, M.P.; **Sec.,** A. F. Harvey. **Office,** Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

United Kingdom Alliance, formed in 1853, aims at obtaining a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation in favour of progressive temperance reform. Official organ, *The Alliance News and Temperance Reformer*, 1*d.* **Secretary,** G. B. Wilson, Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester; **Metropolitan Superintendent and Parliamentary Agent,** Alexander Thomson, 11, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, with 443 unions and 34,502 societies. Patron, His Majesty the King; President, The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke; Treasurer, Edward Ward; Sec., C. Wakely, 59 and 60, Old Bailey, E.C.

Women's Temperance Association, National, British. President, Rosalind Countess of Carlisle; Sec., Miss Hunt, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Women's Total Abstinence Union. Sec., Miss Boyd, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. President, Rosalind Countess of Carlisle; Hon. Secs., Miss Agnes E. Slack, Caxton Buildings, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.

Young Abstainers' Union. Sec., Miss Edith Skelt, 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Society for the Study of Inebriety.—Established 1884. Quarterly organ, "The British Journal of Inebriety." Hon. Sec., T. N. Kelynack, M.D., 139, Harley Street, W.

CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION.

England and Wales.

The number of **indictable offences reported to the police,** or otherwise coming within their cognisance, in 1913 was **97,933.**

The **different classes of crimes** were as follows:—

	Offences reported
Against the person	4,710
Against property with violence .	12,291
Against property without violence .	76,523
Malicious injuries to property .	638
Forgery and Currency offences .	655
Other offences	3,116
	97,933

In respect of the total number of 97,933 offences reported to the police, 69,265 persons were prosecuted, 10,755 were discharged, including 5,051 who were tried summarily and acquitted; orders were made without conviction in respect of 18,587 persons against whom the charges were proved; 27,120 were tried summarily and convicted; and 12,557 were sent for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

The **number of persons tried,** at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, in 1913 was 12,284, of whom 2,089 were acquitted, and 10,165 convicted, 30 being found "guilty, but insane." The number of persons tried by courts of summary jurisdiction was 731,048, of whom 50,758 were charged with indictable offences, and 680,290 with non-indictable offences. The number of persons who were discharged was 75,291, while 85,810 were dealt with without conviction after the charge was proved, and 569,947 were convicted. These 569,947 persons who were convicted were dealt with as follows: Imprisonment, 58,198; detention in place of detention, 32; detention in inebriate reformatory, 270; detention in reformatory school, 1,143; receive a whipping, 2,122; pay a fine, 502,554 (but about 75,000 went to prison in default of payment of fines); ordered to enter into recognisances, 3,686; otherwise disposed of, 1,942.

The Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, provides that persons who have been thrice convicted of crime and who are persistently leading a dishonest or criminal life, may, upon being sentenced to penal servitude for a fresh offence, be further sentenced to preventive detention for a period not exceeding ten years nor less than five years: the term of preventive detention to take effect after the determination of the sentence of penal servitude. Convicts undergoing preventive detention are confined in prisons set apart for the purpose with some amelioration of the usual prison treatment. Forty-seven persons were sentenced to preventive detention in 1913.

The **Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1912,** for the suppression of the white slave traffic, gives power to the police to arrest on suspicion without a warrant any person suspected of procuration or attempted procuration. It also contains a provision empowering the Court to order flogging for a first offence. A special staff at Scotland Yard looks after the work under the Act.

Court of Criminal Appeal.—There were 608 applications in 1913 for leave to appeal: leave was granted in 111 cases. In addition there were 33 appeals on grounds involving questions of law, 7 with the certificate of the Judge at Trial, and 6 appeals against sentences of preventive detention, making a total of 157 appeals for hearing. In 73 cases the conviction or sentence was affirmed, in 79 cases the

conviction or sentence was quashed (conviction for another offence, or some other sentence, being substituted in 48 cases), and five appeals were abandoned.

The police estimate that on the first Tuesday in April 1913 there were **3,589 habitual criminals at large**, including 2,988 thieves, 431 receivers of stolen property, and 170 other criminals. These figures include some, but not all, of the supervisees. The number of **houses of bad character** was estimated at 1,093, of which 349 were houses of receivers of stolen goods, and 744 were houses frequented by thieves.

During 1913 there were 3,113 persons under police supervision, nearly half of them living in London.

The **Coroners' Returns** are closely connected with the subject of crime. In 1913 there were 36,801 inquests held, and **3,791 deaths** were ascribed to **wilful or criminal acts.** Of these, **3,386 were cases of suicide.** 875 inquests were held upon the bodies of children suffocated whilst in bed with their parents or others, a verdict of accidental death being returned in 825 cases. There were 1,431 deaths from burns caused by the ignition of flannelette clothing or otherwise.

No fewer than 52,149 persons out of a total of 139,060 sent to prison were convicted of drunkenness, 15,364 of simple larceny, 8,505 of other indictable offences, 8,622 of assaults, 15,871 of begging and sleeping out, 8,627 of offences against police regulations, 8,063 of prostitution, and 2,082 of misbehaviour as paupers.

The total number of convicted persons received into prison in 1913 was 139,060, exclusive of 292 persons convicted by courts-martial. 815 were sentenced to penal servitude, and 61,975 to imprisonment without the option of a fine; 90,188 were sentenced to hard labour, and 47,280 to imprisonment without hard labour. Thirty-one prisoners were placed in the first division, and 1,609 in the second, the remainder being treated as offenders of the third division.

The **number of persons tried for murder** was 67 (40 male and 27 female). Of these 28 (24 male and 4 female) were convicted and sentenced to death; the capital sentence was carried out on 16 males. Five of the 67 persons charged with murder were found insane on arraignment, and 17 were found guilty but insane.

The number of **criminal lunatics** received into Asylums was 218, and at the end of the year 1913 there were under detention 1,164 lunatics, of whom 487 were accused of murder.

There were 1,224 children sent to **Reformatory Schools** and 2,933 to **Ordinary Industrial Schools.**

The total number of **debtor prisoners** committed in 1913 was 13,934, including 2,379 for non-payment of rates and 5,247 for non-payment of maintenance.

Scotland.

The number of persons charged with offences in 1913 was **173,419.** The **different classes of crimes** were:—

Against the person	4,984
„ property with violence	1,977
„ „ without violence	13,313
Malicious injury to property	4,282
Forgery, etc.	23
Other crimes	1,397
Miscellaneous offences*	147,443
Total	173,419

* Drunkenness, breaches of the peace, offences against Police Acts, vagrancy, etc.

One person was sentenced to **death** in 1913. The number of persons sentenced to **penal servitude** was 85, the lowest number recorded since 1906. In addition to sentences of penal servitude, **preventive detention** was imposed under powers conferred by the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, on 8 of these persons, who were proved to be habitual criminals. The minimum term of detention authorised by the Act is 5 years, and this term was imposed in 7 cases. The total number of persons committed to prison during the year was 46,982. The number of persons dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act was 4,139. The number of **criminal lunatics** received into asylums was 28, and at the end of the year 1913 there were under detention 62, of whom 21 had been charged with murder.

There were 210 children sent to **Reformatory Schools** and 842 to ordinary **Industrial Schools.**

The number of persons dealt with in **Juvenile Courts** was 10,942.

Ireland.

Indictable offences, which numbered 9,931 in 1912 and 9,241 in 1913, decreased to 8,504 in 1914. The total is equal to an annual rate of 1·94 per 1,000 of the population of Ireland, estimated to the middle of the year 1914, as compared with a rate of 2·27 per 1,000 in 1912 and 2·11 per 1,000 in the year 1913. The number of persons tried for non-indictable offences fell from 178,140 in 1913 to 163,041 in 1914. A remarkable increase has been observable in recent years in the number of prosecutions against owners and drivers of carts under the Highway Acts. There was a decrease of 4,804 in the number of persons tried for drunkenness in 1914 as compared with the preceding year, and compared with the average for the 10 years, 1904-1913, there was a decrease of 16,201 persons tried for this offence.

Analysing the various classes of indictable offences, the figures for 1914 are—

For offences against the person	587
Against property with violence	709
„ „ without violence	6,067
Malicious injuries to property	596
Forgery, etc.	57
Other offences	488
	8,504

Juvenile Offenders.

The Children Act, 1908, directs that a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, when hearing a charge against a child or young person (*i.e.* persons aged under 14 years and aged 14 to 16 years respectively) shall take the case in a "Juvenile Court," *i.e.* either in a different building or room from that in which the Court ordinarily sits, or on a different day or at a different time from the ordinary sittings of the Court. The general public are excluded from a Juvenile Court.

The number of persons brought before Juvenile Courts in England and Wales in 1913 was 19,969 children, 14,693 young persons, and 2,858 persons aged above 16. Deducting the latter persons and adding 756 children and 2,923 young persons who were dealt with by ordinary Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, either because they were charged jointly with adults or because they were supposed to be above 16, we get a total of 38,341 juvenile offenders (20,725 children and 17,616 young persons). This total is little more than 5 per

cent. of the whole number of persons proceeded against for criminal offences. Of the 37,220 persons brought before juvenile courts less than 6 per cent. were females, whereas among persons dealt with by ordinary courts of summary jurisdiction the proportion of females is more than 16 per cent.

Borstal Institutions.

Part 1 of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, provides for the **reformation of young offenders.** It empowers the Secretary of State to establish Borstal Institutions in which offenders, **of either sex,** of not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age, who may be convicted of an offence rendering them liable to a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may receive such industrial and other instruction, and be subjected to such **disciplinary and moral influences,** as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. In such cases as the Act specifies, the Court, instead of passing a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may order the detention of the offender under penal discipline, for a period of not less than one year nor more than three years, in a Borstal Institution. The system takes its name from Borstal Prison, Rochester, where it has been carried on for some years with very gratifying results. In August 1909 the name of Borstal Prison was officially altered to Borstal Institution. On a boy's discharge from the Institution he is handed over to the **Borstal Association (Offices,** 15, Buckingham Street, Strand), a society founded by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commission. In 1913 519 persons (471 males and 48 females) were admitted into Borstal Institutions in England and Wales, and 103 (96 males and 7 females) in Scotland. On a boy's discharge from the Institution, the Borstal Association sees that he has the means to live decently so long as he is of good conduct until he has become fairly established.

A division of the Home Office deals with all questions relating to children, particularly reformatory and industrial schools, children's courts, probation officers, cruelty to children, and street trading.

DIVORCE.

In Nov. 1909 **a Royal Commission** was appointed to inquire into "the present state of the law and the administration thereof in divorce and matrimonial causes, and application for separation orders, especially with regard to the position of the poorer classes in relation thereto, and the subject of the publication of reports of such causes and applications," and to report whether any amendments should be made. The Report of the Commission was published in Nov. 1912 [Cd. 6478—1s. 9d.].

The Majority Report began by giving an outline of the history and present state of the law; from which it is shown that (1) in England, adultery is the only ground for divorce (coupled with certain additional offences if the suit is by a wife); while in Scotland, and nearly all other countries that allow absolute divorce, one or more further grounds are admitted. (2) In England, and in some of the British Colonies that allow absolute divorce, a distinction is made between the rights of the sexes; while in Scotland and most other countries they stand on an equality. (3) In England the administration of matrimonial law (with some minor exceptions under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts) is entirely concentrated in London; while in Scotland and most other countries very much greater facilities are afforded both as regards access to the Court and the system of legal assistance.

Some of the **principal recommendations** of the Majority Report were:

(1) The two sexes should be placed on an equal footing as regards any ground for divorce.

(2) **Five new grounds for divorce**: (*a*) desertion for three years; (*b*) cruelty (as defined); (*c*) incurable insanity after five years; (*d*) habitual drunkenness after three years from first separation order; and (*e*) imprisonment under commuted death-sentence.

(3) Grounds for **nullity of marriage** to be extended to five cases (including insanity and epilepsy, as well as other types of unfitness), if such facts are unknown to the other party at the time of marriage.

(4) The Court should have power to grant an order of **presumption of death** after seven years' absence.

(5) The High Court should hold sittings and exercise jurisdiction at every place where there is a District Registry of the High Court.

(6) Restriction on the publication of reports of proceedings.

The Minority Report recommended that **the grounds of divorce should not be extended**; but otherwise agreed, generally speaking, with the recommendations of the Majority Report as to (1) the equal rights of the sexes; (2) the additional grounds for nullity of marriage; (3) the presumption of death to make a new marriage valid; (4) the practice in procedure, in general, but with certain exceptions (such as the proposed substitution of a divorce for a separation order); (5) the restrictions on publication.

In July 1913 Sir D. Brynmor Jones introduced in the House of Commons a Bill having for its object the repeal of the existing law and its restatement in a form embodying all the principal recommendations of the Majority Report. Owing to the crowded nature of the session, it was not proceeded with.

Statistics.

In 1913 there were in the English courts 998 petitions for divorce (the largest number yet recorded) as against 920 in 1912. Only 72 cases were tried by a jury. There were 91 petitions for judicial separation. The number of cases in the Divorce Court has increased during the last ten years faster than the population. The number of petitions presented by husbands was 548 as compared with 450 petitions by wives; but this excess of petitions by husbands is decreasing. The decrees made absolute were 577. In no fewer than 481 of the 1,263 marriages in which there were petitions for dissolution, judicial separation, nullity, or restitution, the marriages had lasted 10 years and upwards; in 146, 10 years and less than 20. Of this same number (1,263) 493 were childless; in 372 cases there was only one child of the marriage, and in 194 cases two children. The number of divorced persons who remarried in 1913 was 854, 415 being men and 439 women; 322 divorced men married spinsters and 337 divorced women married bachelors. The number of separation orders granted by magistrates was 5,173. Few of these were in the

agricultural counties, the largest number being in Lancashire (1,269), the Metropolitan Police District coming next with 1,089. In the Scottish courts in 1913 divorce or separation was granted to 152 wives and 105 husbands. In 29 cases the marriage had lasted 20 years or upwards, and in 118 cases between 10 and 20 years. In 90 of the cases there were no children of the marriage. In Ireland 8 decrees for divorce were granted, and 1 for nullity of marriage.

For the United States, official statistics are not available for a later year than 1906, but in that year 72,062 divorces were granted, 23,455 to husbands and 48,607 to wives.

Divorce Law Reform Union (objects: to promote the reform and amendment of the laws relating to marriage, divorce, and separation). **Pres.**, Sir A. Conan Doyle; **Organising Sec.**, Mrs. M. L. Seaton-Liedeman, 19, Buckingham Street, W.C.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

In 1831 the British Association met at Cork for the first time, and since then has pursued uninterruptedly its original purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and promoting public interest in the advancement of science. The Association meets annually for a session of one week, though in the past year, for the first time, it was curtailed to four days, and the meetings are held in the provincial towns and cities of Great Britain or in the state capitals of the Dominions overseas. It has met three times in Canada, at Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg respectively; once in South Africa, where the session was divided between Cape Town and Kimberley; and in 1914 in Australia, where a five weeks' visit, the beginning of which was coincident with the outbreak of the European War, comprised in its itinerary Perth in Western Australia, Adelaide in South Australia, Melbourne in Victoria, Sidney in New South Wales, and Brisbane in Queensland.

In addition to the transactions of its annual meeting, and the valuable work done by various committees of investigations, appointed and subsidised by it for the purpose of research in seismology, anthropology, biology, chemistry, physics, engineering, and other sciences, the British Association publishes a volume of reports of the annual meeting. This comprises the Presidential and Sectional Presidential addresses, reports of the work of committees, and the more important papers read by the members and delegates. Some of them are printed and published separately.

General Secretaries, Prof. H. H. Turner, F.R.S., Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S.; **General Treasurer**, Prof. John Perry, F.R.S.; **Assistant Secretary**, O. J. R. Howarth, M.A.; **Chief Clerk**, H. C. Stewardson; **Offices**, Burlington House, W.; **Hours**, 10 to 4.

The Association will meet at Newcastle in **1916** under the Presidency of Sir Arthur Evans. The Association met at Manchester in **1915** under the Presidency of Prof. Arthur Schüster, F.R.S. It was an exceptional meeting in many ways. It was shortened; its discussions were limited, and even the subjects of exposition or discussion were in some instances limited by considerations of public interest as defined by the Censor. This was noticeably the case in the Engineering Section; and public interest—to use the expression in another sense—fastened chiefly on the discussions in the Economic Section, which attempted to forecast some of the economic results of the war and the conditions following on it.

The Presidential Address of Prof. Arthur Schüster, delivered on Sept. 7th, was one of the shortest and least technical in the annals of the Association. Prof. Schuster touched on two points, the character of organisation, and the relations between business and scientific organisation. He refused to accept the view that British organisation was hopelessly inferior to the German kind, pointing out that the winning and maintenance of a world-wide Empire could only have been achieved by an organisation that was both flexible and adapted to many and varying circumstances. He pointed out also that every successful business must have organisation, and that every problem which science could help industry to solve was one in which the solution must be a conjunction of science and of business; but, finally, he pressed for disciplined organisation as distinguished from improvisation.

In the **Mathematical and Physical Section** Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, reviewed the progress which had been made by recent astronomical discovery in arriving at an idea of the Construction of the Heavens. These discoveries have dealt with the ascertainable distances of the nearer stars, their velocities in the line of sight; and the researches of Eddington and Boas respecting the proper motions of some thousands of stars selected from the star catalogues. In addition to these have been the measurements made of the light and of the colour of the stars, and the deductions made therefrom. Sir Frank Dyson concluded his review by remarking that though we were still very ignorant of the more distant parts of the "island universe," yet the subject of the structure of the heavens had been opened up in a remarkable way during the last few years, and the methods now employed seemed competent to produce a tolerably good model, showing the co-ordinates and velocities of the stars, as well as their effective temperatures and the amount of light they radiated.

Discussions were held on "Radio-activity and the Periodic Law" (opened by Prof. Soddy), "Classification of Stars" (Prof. A. Fowler), and "X-Rays and Crystal Structure" (Profs. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg).

In the place of Prof. H. B. Baker, "employed elsewhere," Prof. William Bone presided over the **Chemical Section**, and delivered an address on "Gaseous Combustion," and leaving the scientific aspects of flame and conbustion, concluded with a valuable review of the elements of fuel economy and the proper utilisation of coal.

A paper was read by the Hon. R. J. Strutt on "Active Nitrogen," and one on "Liquid Crystals" by Prof. W. J. Pope.

Prof. Grenville A. J. Cole's address to the **Geological Section** considered the possible interruption of the continuity of slow earth movements such as have formed the continents and the succession of strata in the earth's crust, by possible breaks. He reviewed Hutton's idea of a continual slow deposit of sedimentary strata, modified in their formation and character by the "softening" effects of heat or pressure; and asked whether it was

possible that the process was interrupted on a large scale by the welling up of lava, such as on a small scale is visible at Kilanea. Prof. Cole was disposed to think that "mountain building stages" were breaks in the continuity, and that they might be rhythmic in character, though there were no certain indications at present of a time relation; and that possibly also there were regions of subsidence, perhaps epochs, in which subsidence assumed a character comparatively catastrophic.

Prof. E. A. Minchin, whose deeply regretted death has occurred since the meeting, prepared an address to be read to the **Zoological Section**. In this address he brought all his knowledge and study of proto-zoology to bear on the problem of the "Evolution of the Cell." It is of interest to state that the conclusion reached by Prof. Minchin, a great proto-zoologist, and embodied in this paper as his last word, was that the extraordinary powers and activities exhibited by the chromatin particles are such as only to be explained on the hypothesis that the ultimate chromatinic units are independent living beings, and as such are the only true immortals.

Discussion on "Chromosomes and Heredity"; papers by Prof. Dendy on "Zoological Collecting in Australia"; by Prof. W. A. Herdman on "Plankton between Liverpool and Fremantle"; and by Prof. E. B. Poulton on "Insects collected in Australia, 1914."

The subject of Major H. G. Lyons' address to the **Geographical Section** was "The Importance of Geographical Research." He dwelt on the value of geodesy and of surveying of high precision—mathematical geography—as well as on that of the study of rivers and other departments of physical geography. The need of systematic study of human geography and the influences of geographic environment were even greater.

Other papers read: Prof. J. W. Gregory, "The Central Lakes of Westralia"; Mr. A. R. Hinks, "The 1 : 1,000,000 map."

Prof. W. R. Scott's address to the **Economic Science and Statistics Section** was a highly interesting analysis of the economics of war. The strength of a nation on its economic side, he said, was to be found in the efficiency of its productive system, in the soundness of its credit and finance, and in the success of its schemes of social betterment which provided a vigorous and patriotic population. There was no reason to be disturbed by the commonplaces concerning the triumphs of German organisation. No doubt there was much to be learnt from them in systematic arrangement, but what was of first-rate importance was the spirit informing their methods and ours. German organisation involved a mechanical rigidity, and its initiative was severely limited. Ours was spontaneous and free; and though painfully slow in starting, what it could achieve in the end was something greater. Whether the time required were long or short, the goal of victory must be reached by that nation which could bring initiative to bear upon the economic side of war.

Major Tudor Craig and Mr. Christopher Turner spoke on employment for soldiers and sailors after the war.

To the **Engineering Section** Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw delivered an address which analysed the growth of German industry, and summarised the needs of Great Britain in respect of technical education and research. Where he thought Great Britain had something to learn of Germany was not that of the use of organisation in parts, but in the relation of these interdependent parts to the whole. For example, the organisation of Krupp's, or the Deutsche Maschinenfabrik, was not a thing which stood by itself, but was inter-related to Government departments, to banks, railways, and shipping, so that every facility was afforded for the world commerce of the German Empire.

Prof. Charles G. Seligman addressed the **Anthropological Section** on the Early History of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, from the standpoint of the ethnologist. In the Neolithic Age, he concluded, which appeared to have persisted till a comparatively recent date, Negro influence, if not predominant over the whole area, was at least powerfully felt even in the north, as was shown by the distribution of the polished stone axe-heads. But against this northward pressure must be set the continual extension of Egyptian culture, which gave its customs of burial even to Equatoria. This influence persisted even to mediæval times, and travelled not only along the Nile, but went westwards, and reached the Senegal River and the Niger.

The President of the **Physiological Section**, Prof. W. M. Bayliss, addressed his audience on the physiological importance of the discoverable or suspected boundaries which exist within the living cell. The physical and chemical systems in a cell evidently operated under conditions very different from those of reactions taking place between substances in true solution. We became aware of the fact that there were numerous constituents of the cell which did not mix with one another. In other words, the cell system was one of many phases: the importance of these "phase" boundaries he considered. Prof. Bayliss on these premises ventured a new definition of life. Vital processes were the interchange of energy between the heterogeneous systems behind these boundaries. Life was an incessant change or transfer of energy. A system in statical equilibrium was dead.

Prof. W. H. Lang, President of the **Botanical Section**, took for the subject of his address some aspects of the study of plant morphology, distinguishing between phyletic and causal morphology — the development or form or structure of plants due to innate causes and those which appear to be related to environment.

Mrs. Henry Sidgwick was the President of the **Educational Science Section**, the first woman who has ever had that honour; and in her short address dwelt pointedly on the prime necessity that the general public must take its share in the education carried on, not only in the primary schools, but in the secondary schools and colleges.

Discussions were held on "Education and Industry" (Prof. H. E. Armstrong and Sir W. Mather) and the "Education of Women in Relation to Careers."

A summary was given by Mr. R. H. Rew, C.B., in his address to the **Agricultural Section** of the state and progress of agriculture in England during war time.

Papers were read relating to the influence of the war on the future of British Agriculture by Mr. A. D. Hall ("Scientific Aid to Cultivator") and Prof. T. B. Wood ("Aid to Stock Feeder").

AVIATION IN 1915.

Aircraft in the Great War—Artillery Fire-direction—Aeroplane Offensive—Air Raids by the Allies—Airship Offensive—Air Raids on Britain—Zeppelin Losses—Anti-Aircraft Measures—Fighting in the Air—Aircraft and Submarines—Development of the Aeroplane—Multiple-engine Aeroplanes—Sea-planes—Aero-motors - Airship Development—Insurance against Air Raids—Records—Prizes and Competitions—Royal Naval Air Service—Royal Flying Corps—British Airships—Expenditure on Aeronautics—Aerial Law—Regulations for Aerial Traffic—Gordon-Bennett Aviation Trophy—Progress Year by Year—Conditions for Aviators' Certificates—Number of Aviators — British Fatalities — British and Foreign Aeronautical Bodies — Bibliography.

The development of aeronautics during the past year has been solely in relation to the great war. Research in the laboratory has almost ceased, and the experimental application of theory has almost exclusively concerned the development of aircraft for war. Scientific discussion of aeronautics has for the time being stopped, for the majority of experimenters and theorists are either in the Services or in the workshop working for the State. And the aeronautical resources even of neutral countries are to a very large extent employed directly or indirectly to meet the demand created by war.

Aircraft in the Great War.

Steady and continual increase in the strength of the aeronautical Services of all the belligerents bears witness to the importance of aircraft in war. The extent of that increase cannot be stated, but some idea of it is to be gathered from the official dispatches from the Front. The Under-Secretary for War stated in Parliament on June 16th: "Since the outbreak of the war there has been an expansion in the number of pilots in the ratio of ten to one, and an expansion of men generally (of the Air Service) in the ratio of five to one."

Sir John French in his dispatch of Feb. 2nd, covering a period of rather more than two months, stated: "During the period under report the Royal Flying Corps has again performed splendid service. Although the weather was almost uniformly bad and the machines suffered from constant exposure, there have been only thirteen days on which no actual reconnaissance has been effected. Approximately 100,000 miles have been flown."

From Sir John French's dispatch published April 14th, and from the references therein to the work of the Royal Flying Corps, the following may be quoted: "In addition to the work of reconnaissance and observation of artillery fire, the Royal Flying Corps was charged with the special duty of hampering the enemy's movements by destroying various points on his communications. . . . Certain new and important forms of activity, which it is undesirable to specify, have been initiated and pushed forward with much vigour and success. There have been only eight days during the period under review on which reconnaissances have not been made. A total of approximately 130,000 miles have been flown —almost entirely over the enemy's lines.

In his dispatch of June 15th Sir John French stated: "The Royal Flying Corps is becoming more and more an indispensable factor in combined operations. In co-operation with the artillery, in particular, there has been continuous improvement both in the methods and in the technical material employed. The ingenuity and technical skill displayed by the officers of the Royal Flying Corps, in effecting this improvement, have been most marked."

By an Order of the day issued on Oct. 4th, Sir John French expressed to Brig.-Gen. Trenchard and all ranks of the Royal Flying Corps his appreciation of the valuable work they performed during the battle which began on Sept. 25th. The work was done in bad weather, under heavy fire, and at low altitudes.

In the despatch published on Nov. 2nd, and covering the period June 15th—Oct. 15th, Sir John French stated that the amount of flying done had been doubled during that period, and that 240 aerial duels had occurred in which our aerial supremacy had been fully maintained. He instanced various functions fulfilled by aircraft, and mentioned the fact that on one occasion an aeroplane continued its work in spite of 300 bullet-holes.

An official statement on the work of our French allies estimates that from the outbreak of war till January 31st, 1915, the French Flying Corps made 10,000 reconnaissances, during which a total of 18,000 hours was spent in the air, and the aggregate distance flown was 1,125,000 miles.

Aircraft are in use in every theatre of the war, in the Dardanelles, on the Russian front, and on the Italian front, and the Japanese used aeroplanes with success at Tsing-tau.

The increased efficiency of anti-aircraft gunnery is to be noted. Largely due to increased experience and to the use of improved range-finders, gunners now often make difficult-to-execute aerial reconnaissances at a height of 8,000 or 10,000 feet, shrapnel hitting machines at these great heights, although seldom at vital spots.

Artillery Fire-direction.

Reconnaissance and artillery fire-control are the most important functions of aircraft in war. Aeroplanes and airships are used for the former; aeroplanes, kites, and kite-balloons for the latter. The importance of the kite-balloon in this respect can scarcely be over-estimated, for it alone affords the steady observation platform required for long-range observation, where the use of field-glasses or telescopes is necessary, and enables the observer to communicate information by telephone. Throughout the battle-line from the sea to Switzerland a double line of kite-balloons extends, the Allies on one side, the enemy on the other, the balloons being about four miles behind the firing lines.

The kite-balloon was invented by Major von

Parseval and Captain Sigsfeld in 1895, and was immediately adopted by the German and other European armies. Great Britain did not adopt it until early in **1915**, when the Royal Naval Air Service recognised its value and took the necessary measures. The Royal Naval Air Service also adopted the kite-balloon for use on ships co-operating with warships in the Dardanelles and elsewhere.

Aeroplane Offensive.

As an arm of offence the aeroplane has far exceeded expectations. Bomb-dropping is no longer a subsidiary or occasional activity of craft designed for other purposes; it is one of the primary considerations, and many aeroplanes are now designed specially to this end. Much attention is paid to timing and aiming contrivances, but very often airmen achieve their object by flying low over the target, at the risk of being hit by artillery, but able to drop bombs with precision. The bombs employed are of many different types and sizes. As to size, missiles weighing over 300 lb. are often employed, but the number of these large bombs taken on one machine is, of course, limited to one or two.

The aeroplane raids by the Allies have been one of the outstanding features of the war in the western theatre, the size of the squadrons engaged and the organisation and method displayed being remarkable. A list of the more important raids is here given, but as instances of the results achieved may be mentioned the report by "Eyewitness" at British Headquarters on March 12th, to the effect that one of our airmen, from a height of 150 feet, dropped a bomb on the important railway-bridge at Menin, destroying one of the piles; another, flying over Courtrai Junction, dropped a bomb on the station, completely wrecking it. These were points of vital importance to the German communications.

The late Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford's success in destroying a Zeppelin airship by means of bombs, and Squadron-Commander A. W. Bigsworth's destruction of a submarine off Ostend on August 6th are outstanding instances of powerful aeroplane offensive; whilst in the Dardanelles at least two Turkish transports have been sunk by aeroplane bombs.

The enemy have not displayed so much enterprise in this direction, and the damage effected even by their big airships has, by comparison, been trivial. No German aeroplane raids on a large scale have been reported, but on Oct. 11th, 1914, aeroplane bombs were dropped over Paris, causing 24 casualties and damaging Notre Dame Cathedral, and many other small raids have been made on French towns. Enemy aeroplanes have, however, been very active in reconnaissance and artillery fire-control.

The point particularly to be noted is the growing power of aeroplane offensive against railways and other communications. This is of very great significance as regards the future of the present war and as to any future war. It suggests, further, that of inland places to be placed at all times in a condition of defence against aircraft attacks, railways will be among the most important.

Among the missiles dropped from aeroplanes have been small steel arrows which at times have caused casualties among troops. They are dropped in bundles of fifty or more, and and they scatter over a large area.

On rare occasions aeroplanes have fired machine guns at troops on the ground.

Air Raids by the Allies.

The following are the principal raids by aircraft of the Allies during the past twelve months. The increasing frequency of the raids and the size of the squadrons engaged are to be noted. A list of German aerial raids on Great Britain is given on page 372.

1914.

Nov. 21. Three British aviators dropped bombs on Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen and caused serious damage.

Dec. 4 and **9.** French pilots dropped bombs on Freiburg-im-Breisgau.

24. Seven British aviators bombarded Cuxhaven in combined operations with warships.

24 and **26.** French pilots bombarded Metz.

1915.

Feb. 12. Thirty-four British aviators bombarded Ostend, Blankenberghe, Middelkerke, and Zeebrugge.

16. Thirty-two British flyers bombarded Ostend, Middelkerke, and Zeebrugge, while eight French aviators attacked Ghistelles Aerodrome.

March 9. Six British aviators bombarded Ostend.

24. Five British aviators bombarded submarines under construction at Hoboken, near Antwerp.

26. Ten French pilots bombarded Frescaty and Metz.

April 16. Three British aviators bombarded El Sirr (Suez Canal).

18. French aeroplane squadrons bombarded Rhine towns.

20. Two French aeroplane squadrons attacked Mannheim.

May 27. Eighteen French pilots bombarded explosive works at Ludwigshafen.

June 3. Twenty-nine French pilots bombarded the Crown Prince's headquarters.

7. British aviators attacked Zeppelin sheds at Evere, and the late Flight Sub-Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford, V.C., blew up a Zeppelin airship near Ghent.

15. Twenty-three French pilots dropped 130 bombs on Karlsruhe.

July 12. Thirty-five French aviators bombarded the strategic railway at Vigneuilles-les-Hattonchâtel, in a wind of 45 miles per hour.

16. Ten French aviators bombarded Chauny.

20. Thirty-one French aviators bombarded Conflans Junction. Six French aviators bombarded Colmar.

22. French aeroplane squadron bombarded Conflans Junction.

26. French aeroplane squadron bombarded Nantillois Station.

29. French pilots bombarded the Ypres-Roulers Railway at Passchendaele; German bivouacs in Longueval; German defence works on the Brimont Hill, near Rheims; the mili-

tary station of Châtel in the Argonne; the station of Burthecourt in Lorraine; and a factory engaged in the production of asphyxiating gases at Dornach, Alsace.

30. A French squadron bombarded Freiburg station. Ten French machines bombarded Chauny station. Forty-five French machines bombarded the petrol-producing factories of Pechelbronn (north of Strassburg); the factories of Pechelbronn (103 shells); the station of Detwiller, near Phalsbourg (Lorraine); and the aviation sheds of Phalsbourg.

Aug. 9. Thirty-two French "bombardment" aeroplanes escorted by "pursuit" aeroplanes attacked Saarbrück and dropped 164 bombs.

14. French aviators bombarded Düsseldorf.

15. French aviators dropped 108 bombs on the ordnance park at St. Mihiel.

25. Sixty-two French aeroplanes bombarded shell and armour-plate factory at Dillingen. Sixty French, British, and Belgian aviators dropped bombs in the Forest of Houlthulet, and attacked railway stations and aerodrome. French aeroplane squadrons attacked the Woevre district, and dropped 127 bombs on the station of Hyon, near St. Quentin.

30. Forty-five French aviators attacked petrol works in Alsace; and there were seven air raids on railways.

Sept. 7. Forty French aeroplanes attacked the station at Saarbrück, and dropped bombs on Baden.

8. French and British aviators attacked Ostend aviation park. French aviators dropped bombs on the aerodrome at St. Medard (Ardennes).

10. French aviators attacked Nancy.

13. Nineteen French aviators dropped 100 shells on Treves station, and the same squadron dropped 58 shells on station of Dommary Baroncourt.

21. Nineteen French aviators bombarded station at Bansdorf Junction, doing serious damage.

22. A squadron of French aeroplanes bombarded Stuttgart, dropping about 30 bombs on the palace of the King of Würtemberg.

24. French aeroplane squadrons dropped 40 bombs on Sablons station, Metz. British raids on troop trains near Douai, and on Valenciennes station.

28. British aeroplanes wrecked a train at Bapaume and damaged railway near Achiel-el-Grand.

29. Bombs on railway stations in Suippe Valley.

30. French squadrons dropped 72 bombs on Guignicourt station.

Oct. 1. British aviators wrecked at least five trains and set fire to locomotive sheds at Valenciennes.

2. Sixty-five French aeroplanes bombarded Vouziers station and aerodrome, and Challerange station.

3. French squadrons bombed Metz station.

7. Fourteen Italian aeroplanes bombed Austrian headquarters and railways.

9. French aeroplanes dropped 100 large bombs on railways and troops in Champagne.

12. Eighteen French aeroplanes bombed railway at Achiel-le-Grand.

14 and **19.** French aviators dropped 140 bombs on Bazancourt.

17. French aviators bombed Treves and aerodrome at Burlioncourt.

17. Russians bombarded railway south-east of Riga.

20-21. Russian aeroplanes heavily bombarded railways and troops.

Airship Offensive.

Although it has been an awakening to Britons to find that their island can be attacked from the air, the airship menace has not, so far, been fulfilled to the extent threatened by the enemy and expected, in some quarters, in London. The list of raids on England by Zeppelins and other aircraft given here shows that for the effort expended the results have been small. No blow of military value has been inflicted, and of the killed only seventeen were soldiers. Operations by Zeppelin airships are very much dependent upon the state of the weather, the duration of darkness, and the absence of moonlight. The radius of action possessed by these craft just enables them to travel, from their harbours, across the North Sea to London and back, carrying 1 or 1¼ tons of ammunition. If they carry fuel for a greater distance they must carry less explosives; nor may they do the journey at top speed, on account of the greater proportional consumption of fuel. By day they dare not appear within reach of any British aeroplane station; but by night they enjoy comparative immunity, since it is practically impossible for aeroplanes to outmanœuvre them at night; and, moreover, it involves the almost certain destruction of the aeroplane and pilot sent up to hunt Zeppelins in the dark, drifting to an unknown extent during the engagement, and forced to land in the dark. Any one of these considerations, however, may at any time have to be modified by developments in one craft or another; but in the past year they have governed the situation.

The enemy have not made such great efforts to raid Paris as London, and on the few occasions they have visited the French capital they have caused but little damage.

A big factor in the aircraft situation has been the occupation by the British of Dunkirk, where a strong aircraft station is established. Dunkirk lies fairly in the route from German airship harbours to London, and therefore Zeppelins are compelled to avoid it as far as possible, and follow a more northerly course. That is why they give most of their attention to the north-eastern counties. A raid occurring, Dunkirk is promptly notified, and if within a reasonable period of daylight, aviators are sent up to intercept the raiders. In the case of the successful attack by the late Flight Sub-Lieut. Warneford, V.C., this aviator was already in the sky when he saw the Zeppelin approaching, and he was thus able to neutralise the latter's climbing superiority and to obtain the "upper berth."

The enemy also have established aircraft bases in Belgium, at Ostend, Zeebrugge, and elsewhere, and the frequent bombardment of these places by the Allies, and the enemy's incessant attentions to Dunkirk, are indications of the importance of the part played by aircraft in the great struggle.

Air Raids on Britain.

1914.

Dec. 25. Aeroplane over Sheerness; damage nil.

Dec. 26. Aeroplane over the Thames; damage nil.

1915.

Jan. 19. Aeroplane over Yarmouth, King's Lynn and district; 4 killed, 1 wounded.

Feb. 21. Aeroplane over Essex; damage trivial.

,, 25. Aeroplane over East Coast.

Apr. 14. Zeppelin over Ipswich; 1 wounded.

,, 15. Zeppelin over Lowestoft and district; damage nil.

,, 16. Aeroplanes over Kent district (Faversham); damage nil.

,, 30. Zeppelin over Lowestoft; houses damaged.

May 3. Aeroplane over Dover; damage nil.

,, 10. Zeppelin over Southend; 1 killed, 1 wounded.

,, 17. Zeppelin over Ramsgate; 2 killed, 1 wounded.

,, 26. Zeppelin over Southend; 3 killed, 2 wounded.

,, 31. Zeppelin over London; 6 killed, 3 wounded, some fires.

June 4. Zeppelin over East Coast; damage slight.

,, 6. Zeppelin over East Coast; 24 killed, 40 wounded.

,, 15. Zeppelin over North-east Coast; 16 killed, 40 wounded.

July 3. Aeroplane and seaplane over Harwich; damage nil.

Aug. 9. Zeppelin over the East Coast; 13 killed, 12 wounded.

,, 12. Zeppelin over the East Coast; 16 killed, 23 wounded, 14 houses damaged.

,, 17. Zeppelin over the Eastern Counties; 10 killed, 36 wounded, houses damaged.

Sept. 7. Zeppelin over the Eastern Counties; 17 killed, 39 wounded, some fires.

,, 8. Zeppelin over London; 20 killed, 86 wounded, some fires.

,, 11. Zeppelin over the East Coast; damage nil.

,, 12. Aircraft on the East Coast; trifling damage.

,, 13. Zeppelin seen on East Coast; damage nil.

,, 13. Aeroplanes over Kent; 7 wounded.

Oct. 13. Zeppelins over London and Eastern Counties; 60 killed, 115 injured, some buildings damaged.

The number of injured in this list is not guaranteed authentic; probably a few cases of slight injury have been omitted.

The bombs dropped by Zeppelins are either incendiary or high-explosive. The former are sometimes of petrol, and in some cases of thermite, which generates tremendous heat. Fires started by these bombs often get a firm hold before the fire brigade can arrive on the scene.

Zeppelin Losses.

The estimate of the enemy's strength in airships given in last year's HAZELL'S ANNUAL has proved correct, and the error of estimates which credited the enemy with a very numerous fleet of these vessels, and with a potentiality of 50 within a year, has been fully demonstrated. In all probability the list of known losses here given is no more than balanced by the new ships that have been commissioned.

So far as is known, the following Zeppelins have been destroyed since the beginning of the war. The list takes no account of other types of airship, nor of minor casualties of which the reports disagree.

1914.

Aug. At Badonviller (destroyed by French artillery).

Oct. At Düsseldorf (airship shed and airship).

1915.

Feb. 17. At Fanöe (with crew).

,, 18. At Esbjerg, Danish coast at Varöe (with part of crew).

March 5. At Cologne (destroyed in a storm).

May. At Heligoland (reported).

June 7. Near Ostend (by the late Flight Sub-Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford, V.C.).

Aug. 9. At Ostend (after being damaged by guns in England).

Aug. 17. One admitted missing after raid on England.

Sept. 8. At Brussels (wrecked and crew killed).

Anti-Aircraft Measures.

At the beginning of the war the Royal Naval Air Service created the Anti-Aircraft Corps, an organisation which has steadily increased in size and efficiency of personnel and material. Part of the force is mobile, and it does not confine its watch to London or even to Great Britain. The corps is responsible for look-outs for raiding aircraft, for the manning of anti-aircraft guns, and for other plans and precautions.

The control of the Anti-Aircraft Corps is to be transferred to the War Office at an early date; and ultimately, in some shape, it must constitute a permanent part of the national defence.

On Sept. 14th Admiral Sir Percy M. Scott, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., LL.D., was appointed to take charge of the gun defences of London.

The importance of accurate weather intelligence to aerial navigation is obvious, and all observations relating thereto, and including the records taken at the western stations of these islands, are prevented from reaching the enemy.

Fighting in the Air.

In Sir John French's dispatch dated July 15th, dealing with a period of about two months, occurs the following passage:

"During this period there have been more than sixty combats in the air, in which not one British aeroplane has been lost. As these fights take place almost invariably over or behind the German lines, only one hostile

aeroplane has been brought down in our territory. Five more, however, have been definitely wrecked behind their own lines, and many have been chased down and forced to land in most unsuitable ground." Again, writing on Oct. 1st, Sir John French stated: "During the last seven days . . . seventeen air combats are reported, in only one of which was the British machine worsted." On Oct. 10th there were eleven duels in the air, and in nine of them the British were successful.

Comparatively little attention had been given to the fighting capabilities of aeroplanes before the war, although the British War Office specified two classes of fighting machines in their offer to manufacturers in the spring of 1914. By chance rather than design, however, the Allies possessed a large number of aeroplanes with the engine and propeller behind the main planes, and these were better adapted to carrying a small machine gun, and afforded the rifleman seated in the bows better opportunities. But apart from this circumstance, French and British airmen in aeroplanes of any type displayed superior daring and initiative when met by enemy airmen, with the result that they established a certain ascendancy in this respect. To overcome the disabilities of the tractor type, *i.e.* machines with the propeller in front, various means have been devised for firing a machine gun between the blades of the revolving propeller. In these contrivances the British led the way. Both sides have for some time past been straining every nerve to produce more powerful fighting craft, and battles in the air between squadrons of aeroplanes are becoming more and more frequent. On August 1st an encounter took place near Nancy between six German and fifteen French aeroplanes; and on one occasion an engagement was fought between an Italian airship and three Austrian seaplanes. Both fights ended inconclusively.

It is too early to express a definite opinion on the question whether the aeroplane is more than a match for the airship. The destruction of a Zeppelin by the late Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, V.C., was not conclusive beyond showing that by daylight, and when the aeroplane is able to climb above the airship, the latter is at a disadvantage. The Zeppelin airship has, however, manifested an unexpected capacity for quick climbing, and it is not possible for an aeroplane, other than types designed for rapid climbing, to meet it on equal terms unless the airship has already been damaged. Climbing above a certain height—about 6,000 feet—in the case of the Zeppelin, is, however, at great cost and some risk. At night the airship is practically safe, for the aviator finds great difficulty in locating it and outmanœuvring it, and at the same time in keeping sufficient attention on his course—avoiding being drifted to an unknown distance and direction, and thereafter meeting disaster on landing in the dark.

This and many other questions will approach solution with the advent of multiple-engine aeroplanes not liable to enforced landings through sudden total failure of motive power, and able, moreover, to remain in flight for ten or twelve hours and so delay landing until dawn.

Aircraft and Submarines.

Like the destruction of a Zeppelin airship by aeroplane, the one recorded instance of the sinking of a submarine by aeroplane bomb, a feat performed by Sq. Com. Bigsworth on August 26th, was an isolated event of significance only for the distant future. When they encounter each other the aeroplane has a good chance of destroying the submarine, and the latter has but a remote chance of striking back; but even were there many more submarines and many more aircraft at work, the occasions when they would meet would be very infrequent, even though it were the sole business of the one to seek the other: the ocean is vast, and the submarine is difficult to perceive even when awash or submerged to only a small depth. Aircraft have, however, done execution among submarines in dock, and have made it difficult for the enemy to possess a submarine building base on the Belgian coast.

The great extent of vision enjoyed from aircraft, and the fact that vision from above penetrates to some distance below the surface of the sea, early suggested the use of aircraft to scout for submarine craft. This is, in fact, a method adopted on an extensive scale by Great Britain, but with what practical result has not been declared. In this work, it is interesting to note, small airships as well as aeroplanes are employed.

Development of the Aeroplane.

On January 23rd, speaking at the Royal Institution, Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, the Director of the National Physical Laboratory, pointed out that the Cody aeroplane, which won the War Office competition in 1912, had a speed of 72—48 miles per hour, and that the Sopwith biplane of 1914 had a speed range of 92—37 miles per hour. No illustration could have served better to show the rapid development of the aeroplane, for the improvement has been effected without departure from the single-engine type, and is, in fact, proof of definite aeronautical progress.

If it were permissible to give details of the new designs, and the performances of various types of aeroplanes now in use at the front, a big array of equally impressive facts could be adduced. All the important world records have, probably, been beaten in war flying, for the speed, the climbing power, the load-carrying, and all other qualities are, in various types of aeroplanes, in excess of those possible before the war.

The inherently stable aeroplane is proving very successful, inasmuch as it enables a pilot to take his attention off the machine, and fire a gun, or make observations. It also very much reduces the danger incurred by flying in fog, and it promises to make night-flying much less hazardous. It does not in the least simplify landing difficulties, however; and, in the opinion of some pilots, it increases them in circumstances that often arise. Stability is not secured without some sacrifice of speed and climbing power.

Multiple-Engine Aeroplanes.

By far the most significant development has been in the direction of the aeroplane driven by two or more engines. The Russians were the first in the field with a craft of this kind, the Sikorsky; and in the summer of 1915 the Germans put a two-engine two-fuselage aeroplane into the field. The Under-Secretary for

War then announced in the House of Commons that measures were being taken to build similar craft for England, and it can now be stated that these include aeroplanes built to the Sikorsky design. British machines with two engines are already in use. Other types of multiple-engine aeroplanes are being produced.

Some of these craft will be of great size, and will carry big bombs, and are designed to be capable of flying even when one or more of their power units are idle. Most of them carry machine guns, and are to some extent armoured. Clearly, with aircraft of their capabilities, the offensive power of aeroplanes will be far more important.

Seaplanes.

In this division the progress made, so far as can be stated, consists in development of size and of engine-power. Good work has been done, but the sea-division lags behind overland craft in point of suitability for its especial work. This is, however, almost certainly only a temporary drawback, for successful flights are being made with big flying boats driven by three or more motors of very high power.

Aero-Motors.

In this respect Great Britain started the war handicapped by lack of a thriving home industry, but deficiencies in this respect have now been removed, and it can be stated with confidence that this country has nothing to fear from comparison with Germany and Austria. Indeed, in the production of aero-engines of high power Great Britain probably leads the way, and the shortage of motors experienced early in the war has been quite overcome.

Airship Development.

Very little can be noted under this head, for details of British progress must not be made public. It may, however, be remarked that as regards small airships Great Britain has achieved marked success, although the craft produced are used for observation and scouting purposes only, and would not be capable of fighting big rigids. They have, moreover, been produced for work that only Britain needs done, and may quite possibly prove to be only a brief phase. Nevertheless, from the aeronautical point of view they are of great interest and significance, and two years ago theorists and students would probably have supposed their design impracticable.

So far, no marked advance has been made in the Zeppelin type. Rumours that the enemy had been successful in their attempts to secure non-inflammable hydrogen, that they had succeeded in using guns from the tops of the airships, and that other important progress had been made, have all proved groundless. Nor has the rate of building increased to any unexpected extent; and the strength of the Zeppelin fleet after seventeen months of war is no greater than at the beginning.

Insurance against Air Raids.

Under Government guarantee the public can insure their property: through the War Risks Insurance Office (Aircraft Dept.), 33-36, King William Street, London, E.C.; through a fire insurance company; or through a recognised agent or broker.

Property can be insured against risks from aircraft only, or against risk from both aircraft and bombardment. The rates per annum for each £100 insured are as follows:

	Aircraft risks only.	Aircraft and Bombardment.
	s. d.	s. d.
Class 1. Private Houses and Buildings, or Contents or Rents	2 0	3 0
Class 2. All other Buildings (or Rent).	3 0	4 6
Class 3. Farming Stocks (alive or dead)	3 0	4 6
Class 4. Contents of all buildings other than those in Classes 1 and 5 . . .	5 0	7 0
Class 5. Merchandise stored or in transit	7 6	10 0

All these rates are for 12 months or any shorter periods. In the case of Class 5 insurance may be effected for one, three, or six months at proportionate premiums. Through the Post Office, insurance on property for 12 months against destruction or damage directly or indirectly caused by attacks of aircraft, or shells used against aircraft, or by bombardment from the sea, may be effected as follows: —6*d.* for £25; 1s. for £50; 1s. 6*d.* for £75.

Principal World Records—Aviation.

(*m.* = Monoplane; *b.* = Biplane.)

The following are the principal world records selected from the list recognised by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale. Some interesting records are not recognised, or have not yet been passed, by the F.A.I., and these are indicated by an asterisk Records recognised by the Royal Aero Club, but not by the F.A.I., are indicated by a dagger.†*

So greatly have the motor-power and general capabilities of aeroplanes been increased during the war that it is highly probable that many of the following records have been surpassed.

Speed.

5 kilometres.—1 min. 43·4 sec., J. Védrines, in U.S.A., on Sept. 9th, 1912 (Deperdussin *m.*, 160 h.p. Gnome motor).

10 kilometres.—2 min. 56·6 sec., M. Prévost, in France, on Sept. 29th, 1913 (Deperdussin *m.*, 160 h.p. Gnome motor).

50 kilometres.—14 min. 48·2 sec., M. Prévost, in France, on Sept. 29th, 1913 (Deperdussin *m.*, 160 h.p. Gnome motor).

100 kilometres.—29 min. 40 sec., M. Prévost, in France, on Sept. 29th, 1913 (Deperdussin *m.*, 160 h.p. Gnome motor).

Pilot and one Passenger.

5 kilometres.—2 min. 58 sec., H. Bier, in Austria, on Oct. 18t, 1912 (Etrich *m.*, 120 h.p. Austro-Daimler motor).

10 kilometres.—4 min. 24·8 sec., G. Legagneux, in France, on July 19th, 1912 (Zens *m.*, 80 h.p. Gnome motor).

Pilot and two Passengers.

5 kilometres.—2 min. 52 sec., Ch. Nieuport, in Austria, on June 30th, 1912 (Nieuport *m.*, 50 h.p. Gnome motor).

Pilot and three Passengers.

5 kilometres.—3 min. 48 sec., P. Mendelli in Austria, on Aug. 16th, 1912 (Autoplan *m.*).

Speed over Closed Circuit.

126·67 miles per hour.—M. Prévost, in France, on Sept. 29th, 1913 (Deperdussin *m.*, 160 h.p. Gnome motor).

Distance in Closed Circuit without alighting.

Pilot alone.

646 miles.—A. Séguin, Paris-Bordeaux-Paris, Oct. 13th, 1913 (H. Farman *b.*, 80 h.p. Gnome motor).

Duration.

***24 hrs. 12 min.**—R. Boehm, at Johannisthal, on July 10-11th, 1914 (Albatros *b.*, 75 h.p. Mercedes motor).

21 hrs. 48 min. 45 sec.—W. Landmann, in Germany, on June 26-27th, 1914 (Albatros *b.* 75 h.p. Mercedes motor).

Pilot with nine Passengers.

19 m. 47 sec.—L. Noel, in Great Britain, on Oct. 2nd, 1913 (Grahame-White *b.*, 120 h.p. Austro-Daimler motor).

Altitude.

Pilot alone.

***25,756 feet.**—Oelrich, in Germany, on July 14th, 1914 (D.F.W. *b.*, 120 h.p. Beardmore-Austro-Daimler motor).

20,080 feet.—G. Legagneux, in France, on Dec. 28th, 1913 (Nieuport *m.*, 80 h.p. Le Rhone motor).

Pilot with one Passenger.

20,242 feet.—H. Bier, in Austria, on June 27th, 1914 (Albatros *b.*).

Pilot with two Passengers.

17,847 feet.—H. Bier, in Austria, on June 28th, 1914 (Albatros *b.*).

Slow Flight.

***21·4 miles per hour.**—A. Ogilvie, at Lanark, August 1910 (Wright *b.* and motor).

Oversea.

***320 miles.**—Lieut. Gran, from Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire, to Kleppe, near Stavanger, in Norway, July 30th, 1914 (Blériot *m.*).

Cross-Country (Non-Stop).

***646 miles.**—A. Séguin, Paris-Bordeaux-Paris, Oct. 13th, 1913 (H. Farman *b.*, 80 h.p. Gnome motor).

BRITISH RECORDS.†

Speed.

5 kilometres.—2 min. 18 sec., G. Hamel, at Eastchurch, on July 1st, 1911 (Blériot *m.*, 100 h.p. Gnome motor).

(This is also the greatest speed in closed circuit, namely, 81·04 miles per hour. It has been surpassed, but on occasions not yet officially recognised.)

Duration.

8 hrs. 23 min.—H. G. Hawker, at Brooklands, on Oct. 24th, 1912 (Sopwith *b.*, 40 h.p. A.B.C. motor).

Altitude.

Pilot alone.

18,393 feet.—H. G. Hawker, at Hendon, on June 6th, **1915** (Sopwith *b.*, 80 h.p. Gnome motor).

***18,900 feet.**—Lieut. Norman Spratt, at Brooklands, on March 31st, 1914 (R.E. *b.*, 120 h.p. Beardmore-Austro-Daimler motor).

Pilot and one Passenger.

***14,420 feet.**—F. P. Raynham, at Brooklands, Feb. 11th, 1914 (Avro *b.*, 80 h.p. Gnome motor). (Not yet verified.)

12,900 feet.—H. G. Hawker, at Lark Hill, on June 16th, 1913 (Sopwith *b.*, 80 h.p. Gnome motor).

Cross-Country (Non-Stop).

***630 miles.**—Capt Longcroft, with passenger, Montrose to Portsmouth and back to Farnborough, on Nov. 24th, 1913 (B.E *b.*, 70 h.p. Renault motor) (not in Royal Aero Club list).

Records—Dirigible Balloons.

Altitude.

The *Conté* (French-Astra non-rigid), 3,080 metres (10,105 ft.), at Issy, June 18th, 1912.

**L*3 (Zeppelin), 10,256 feet, at Friedrichshafen (with 17 passengers), May 16th, 1914.

M*1 (Italy), 3,270 metres (10,728 ft.), Feb. **1915.

Distance.

The *P*5 (Italy), 506 miles, on July 30th, 1913.

*The *M*2 (Italy)—Wolseley motors—745 miles, on Oct. 14th, 1913. (Longer voyages on Zeppelin airships have, however, been made.)

Duration.

The *P*5 (Italy), 15 hours, on June 25th, 1913.

*The *Adjudant Reau* (France), 21 hr. 20 min. 50 sec., on Sept. 10th, 1911.

*The *Adjudant Vincenot* (France), 35 hr. 20 min., on June 27th, 1914.

**L*3 (Zeppelin), 34 hr. 59 min., on May 17th, 1914.

Speed.

The *P*5 (Italy), 64,800 kiloms. per hour (40¼ miles per hour), on July 30th, 1913.

*The *L*2 and later Zeppelins on speed trials attained more than 52 miles per hour; and it is claimed that the Italian airship *V* attained the speed of 58 miles per hour in official trials, Feb. **1915.**

Records—Spherical Balloons.

Altitude.

Süring and Berson, June 31st, 1901, at Berlin, 10,800 metres (34,433 ft.).

Duration.

Hugo Kaulen, Bitterfield to Perm, 87 hr., Dec. 13-17th, 1913.

Distance.

Berliner, Bitterfield to Bissertsk (Perm. Russia), 1,895 miles, Feb. 8-10th, 1914.

†**British Record.**—A. E. Gaudron, with E. M. Maitland and C. C. Turner, London to Mateki-Derevni, Russia, 1,117 miles, Nov. 1908. (Duration record also—36 hours.)

Prizes and Competitions.

The outbreak of war caused the postponement of several important events, including the Gordon-Bennett race, attempts to fly across the Atlantic, the British Empire Michelin Cup II., and the seaplane race round Britain for a prize of £5,000 offered by the *Daily Mail*. The Jacques Schneider Seaplane Trophy is now held by Great Britain, and will be flown for in British waters.

Royal Naval Air Service.

The Director of the Air Services at the Admiralty is Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee.

The Superintendent of Aircraft Construction is Commodore Murray F. Sueter, C.B.

Before the outbreak of the war the R.N.A.S. was officered by 6 wing commanders and about 120 squadron commanders, flight lieutenants, and flight sub-lieutenants. There were at that time 8 naval air-stations besides the Flying School at Eastchurch.

The R.N.A.S. has control of all airships and sea-planes, but also possesses a number of overland flying machines. Unlike the Royal Flying Corps, the organisation is not one of squadrons.

Royal Flying Corps.

(*Per Ardua ad Astra.*)

The Director-General of military aeronautics is Major-General Sir David Henderson, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Before the outbreak of war the establishment strength of the Royal Flying Corps was 8 squadrons, each consisting of 12 aeroplanes and 13 reserve aeroplanes. In addition 50 aeroplanes were stationed at the Central Flying School at Upavon. Of the 8 squadrons, 5 were at that time fully organised and equipped.

An Army Order issued on Jan. 17th, 1915, details the reorganisation of the Royal Flying Corps. The Corps is now formed into wings, each with its commanding officer, and the post of O.C. Royal Flying Corps is abolished. A wing consists of two, three, or, in special cases, four squadrons. Provisional establishments for wing headquarters, for the headquarters of the administrative wing, and for the Royal Flying Corps depôt are as follows:

Wing Headquarters.—3 officers, 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, 18 air mechanics and privates; total, 30.

Administrative Wing.—4 officers, 3 sergeants, 11 rank and file; total, 18.

Records and Recruiting.—2 officers, 7 civilians; total, 9.

Depot.—7 officers, 1 warrant officer, 10 sergeants, 228 rank and file; total, 246.

By an Army Order issued in October the Royal Flying Corps became organised in brigades, each brigade consisting of two or more wings. The Administrative Wing remains outside the brigade organisation and is administered as a separate unit.

Central Flying School.

The Commandant is Capt. Godfrey M. Paine, C.B., M.V.O., R.N.

British Airships.

All Service airships are under the control of the Royal Naval Air Service. They are the *Beta*, the *Gamma*, the *Delta*, the *Eta*, and various *Parseval*, *Astra Torres* and other types, of which the number and details may not be given.

Expenditure on Aeronautics.

The expenditure on Army aviation in 1913-14, including a supplementary vote of £216,000 (Feb. 1914), was £717,000.

For 1914-15 the estimates provided for an expenditure of £1,000,000.

The expenditure on Navy aeronautics in 1913-14 was £581,620.

For 1914-15 the estimates provided for an expenditure of about £900,000.

The estimates for 1914-15 were, of course, far exceeded owing to the war.

Aerial Law.

Under the Aerial Navigation Acts of 1911 and 1913 the Government issued regulations for aircraft, by which the entry of foreign aircraft into this country is prohibited save by certain routes, and then only after due notice has been given. Prosecutions under this Act have already been conducted. Various regulations are in force in other countries. In Great Britain a number of localities have been declared entirely prohibited to aircraft flown by civilians. The Home Office has prohibited flying over London within a radius of 4 miles from Charing Cross. The Royal Aero Club penalises aviators who fly over large towns.

On Aug. 2nd, 1914, following the outbreak of war, the Home Office issued an order prohibiting the navigation of private aircraft over the whole area of the United Kingdom save in recognised aerodromes or within three miles of aerodromes.

Regulations for Aerial Traffic.

Regulations for Aerial Traffic were adopted at the conference of the International Aeronautical Federation.

Aircraft must carry certificate of registration in charge of the person responsible and must display in a prominent position both the country and the number of its registration. The following letters or combinations of letters will be the "country-marks." Great Britain, G.B.; France, F.; Germany, D.; Austria, O.E.; Holland, P.B.; Hungary, H.; Switzerland, SS.; Belgium, B. Dirigibles are to carry at night a brilliant white light at the head visible at a distance of 2½ miles, a green light on the right and a red one on the left. Free balloons must carry a simple white light. The rules as to lights for dirigibles will apply to aeroplanes later on, but are not to be enforced for some time to come. At present they need only carry a single lamp capable of showing white, red, and green lights.

The "rules of the road" are simply that aircraft of all kinds, whether meeting or overtaking, are to pass on the right, and keep a

"passing interval" of 100 metres. Should one aircraft require to pass on the left of another, this interval must be increased to 300 metres. A red flag of triangular shape suspended below the car of a dirigible by day, or an intermittent white light in the same position by night, are signals of distress.

The Royal Aero Club has made rules for flying-grounds which will be found in the Year Book of the Club in full. Briefly, they provide that aeroplanes must pass each other at a distance of not less than 30 metres. An aeroplane overtaking another on the same level must pass outside it at a distance of at least 10 metres.

The Gordon-Bennett Aviation Trophy.

1909, Glenn Curtiss (U.S.A.), Curtiss *b.*, Rheims; 47 m. per hour, average speed (course 12½ m.).

1910, C. Grahame-White (Britain), Blériot *m.*, Belmont Park, New York; 60½ m. per hour, average speed (course 62½ m.).

1911, C. T. Weymann (U.S.A.), Nieuport *m.*, Eastchurch; 78 m. per hour, average speed (course 94 m.).

1912, Jules Védrines (France), Deperdussin *m.*, 140 h.p. Gnome; 106⅝ m. per hour, average speed (course 124·8 miles).

1913, Prévost (France), Deperdussin *m.*, 160 h.p. Gnome; 124½ m. per hour, average speed (course 124·8 miles).

1914, prevented by the war.

1915, prevented by the war.

Progress Year by Year.

	Independent speed. m. per hr.	Duration. h. m. s.	Height. Feet.	Distance. Non-stop. Miles.
1908 .	39	2 20 23⅗	400	95
1909 .	49·9	4 17 53	1,640	130
1910 .	67·5	8 12 0	10,745	365
1911 .	82·5	11 1 29	13,950	453
1912 .	108½	13 17 57	17,882	627¾
1913 .	126½	13 17 57	19,600	634
1914 .	126½	24 12 —	25,756	646

Conditions for Aviators' Certificates.

Issued by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale.

Two flights must be made, each consisting of five figures of 8. At each end of each figure of 8 the pupil must fly round one of the two mark-posts, which must be situated not more than 500 metres (547 yds.) apart. The method of alighting for each of the flights shall be with the motor stopped at or before the moment of touching the ground, and the aeroplane must come to rest within a distance of 50 metres (164 ft.) from a point indicated previously by the candidate. If an altitude of 100 metres is not once attained in either flight, a separate altitude flight is necessary, and a descent with engine stopped must be made from that altitude.

The Royal Aero Club special certificate (not recognised by the International Federation) is granted to aviators who pass the following test: An altitude flight of 1,000 ft.; a glide of at least 500 ft. with engine cut off, landing within 100 yds. of starting point; a cross-country flight out and back, 50 miles each way.

The following flights must be made before the French military superior brevet can be obtained: A flight lasting over one hour at an altitude of 1,000 metres; a vol plané from 500 metres; three cross-country flights, one of 200 kilometres with two predetermined stops, the others of 150 kilometres non-stop.

Certificated Aviators.

By Nov. 1st, 1915, the number of aviators' certificates issued by the Royal Aero Club under the rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale was 1,950. On Dec. 31st, 1914, the number had reached 1,032.

The present figures for France, Russia, and Germany are not available.

British Aeroplane Fatalities.

No attempt is here made to enumerate flying accidents in this country. Most of them have occurred in the course of war training or experimenting. Nor is it possible at present to give an accurate list of the flying casualties at the front.

During the year we have lost the following well-known aviators:—

Nov. 5th, 1914, E. T. Busk, at Aldershot. One of the most valuable experimental flyers, and associated with the work of Professor Bryan in evolving the inherently stable aeroplanes of the Royal Aircraft Factory.

Jan. 21st, 1915, Major G. H. Raleigh, Essex Regiment, R.F.C.

April 27th, 2nd Lieut. W. B. Rhodes-Moorhouse, V.C., R.F.C. Died from wounds received during a flight for which he was posthumously awarded the V.C. He dropped a bomb on Courtrai Junction, thereby gravely interfering with the enemy's plans. Then, despite his wounds, he finished his flight and made his report. He was one of our earliest and best-known aviators.

May 9th, Captain Alan Geoffrey Fox, R.E., R.F.C.

May 10th, Lieut. Denys Corbett-Wilson, R.F.C.

June 17th, Flight Sub-Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford, V.C., R.N.A.S. The airman who destroyed a Zeppelin airship single-handed a few days before his death, which occurred in a flying accident.

June 21st, Major H. T. Lumsden, R.F.C.

Aug. 19th, Flight Commander C. H. Collet, D.S.O., R.M.A., R.N.A.S. Took part in the air raid on the Zeppelin base at Düsseldorf, Sept. 1914.

June 11th, Flight Lieut. Collyns P. Pizey, R.N.A.S. Died from illness.

July, Lawrence Hargreaves, one of the early kite experimenters. Died of illness at Sydney.

Among the well-known French aviators killed during the war have been Albert Moreau, Adolph Pégoud, and Senateur Emile Reymond.

In the United States Lincoln Beachey was killed on March 15th while looping the loop.

Previous Fatalities.

In 1914 twenty-four British aviators were killed in nineteen accidents in the United

Kingdom. Of these accidents some were in connection with war training or practice. There were also five fatalities in three accidents in Flanders and France, apart from those due to gunfire.

In 1913 thirteen British aviators were killed in eleven accidents. Previously there had been twenty-six fatalities in twenty-one accidents.

British Aeronautical Bodies.

Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, established 1866. Sec., Bertram G. Cooper, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. Telephone, 9761 City. Telegrams, Didaskalos Westrand, London.

Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom, 166, Piccadilly, W. **Flying Grounds**, Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey. Sec., Harold E. Perrin.

Aerial League of the British Empire. Hon. Sec., A. H. Varnier, Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.

Aeronautical Society of South Africa, 40, St. George Street, Cape Town.

Aerial League of Australia, 17, Grosvenor Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Aero Club of Ireland, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. Sec., D. F. Gillman.

Bristol and West of England Aero Club. Headquarters, Clifton Down Hotel, Bristol. Hon. Sec., P. A. Thompson, Star Buildings, Bristol.

Dover Aero Club, 11, Marine Parade, Dover.

East Riding Aero Club, Royal Station Hotel, Hull. Hon. Sec., J. Wilkinson, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.

Manchester Aero Club, 8, Exchange Street, Manchester. Sec., W. Naylor Spence.

Scottish Aeronautical Society, 133, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Yorkshire Aero Club, 73, Albion Street, Leeds.

The Kite and Model Aeroplane Association, 27, Victory Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

Foreign Societies.

Fédération Aéronautique Internationale. Headquarters: 35, rue François 1er, Paris.

Aero Club Argentino, 460, Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires.

Aero Club of America, 297, Madison Avenue, New York.

Aero Club de France, 35, rue François 1er (Champs Elysées), Paris.

Aéro Club de Portugal, P. dos. Restauradores, 16, Lisbon.

Aero Club d'Italia, 52, Via Colonna, Rome.

Aero Club Impérial de Russie, 10, Mochovaia, St. Petersburg.

Aero Club Suisse, 3, Hirschengraben, Berne.

Danske Aeronautiske Selskab, 34, Amaliegade, Copenhagen.

Deutscher Luftfahrer Verband, Joachimstaler Str. 1, Berlin-Charlottenburg 2.

Aero Club de Hongrie, 1, Kygio Tér, Budapest.

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Vereeniging Voor Luchtvaart, 10, Nassau Zuileusteinstraat, La Haye.

Norsk Luftseiladsforening, 54, Ullevaalsvei, Christiania.

Oesterreichischer Aëro-Club, Tuchlauben 3, Vienna.

Real Aereo Club de España, 27, Calle del Arenal, Madrid.

Svenska Aeronautiska Sällskapet, Hotel Anglais, Stockholm.

Bibliography.

Some useful works on the subject are: "Pocket-Book of Aeronautics," by Colonel Hermann W. L. Moedebeck. (London: Whittaker & Co., 1907.) A valuable reference-book, containing much highly technical information.—"Travels in the Air," by James Glaisher, F.R.S. (London: R. Bentley, 1871).—"The Mechanics of the Aeroplane: a Study of the Principles of Flight," by Captain Duchêne (trans.), 7s. 6d. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)—"Bird Flight as the Basis of Aviation," by Otto Lilienthal (trans.), 9s. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)—"Aerial Flight," by F. W. Lanchester. £2 2s. (London: Constable & Co.) A technical work on aerodynamics and aerodonetics.—"The Resistance of the Air and Aviation," by G. Eiffel, 42s. net. (London: Constable.)—Reports of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—"Flying: Some Practical Experiences," by Gustav Hamel and Charles C. Turner, 12s. 6d. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)—"Flight without Formulae," by Captain Duchêne (trans.), 7s. 6d. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)—"Aircraft in War," by J. M. Spaight, 6s. net. (London: Macmillan.) A manual of international law.—"Stability in Aviation," by G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S., 5s. net. (London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.)—*Flight.* Weekly, 3d.—*L'Aerophile.* Fortnightly. (Paris.) An excellent technical publication.—*The Aeroplane.* Weekly, 1d.—*The Aeronautical Journal*, 1s. 6d. quarterly (free to members of the Aeronautical Society).

MOTORING.

On Jan. 1st, 1913, new regulations came into force for assessing for purposes of taxation the horse-power of motor-cars:

1. For the purposes of these regulations the horse-power of any motor-car deriving its motive power wholly from an internal combustion engine worked by a cylinder or cylinders shall be taken to be:

(*a*) in the case of a single-cylinder engine, the horse-power attributable to the cylinder of the engine;

(*b*) in the case of an engine having two or more cylinders, the sum of the horse-powers attributable to the separate cylinders.

2. The horse-power attributable to any cylinder of an internal combustion engine shall be deemed to be equal to the square of the internal diameter of such cylinder measured in inches divided by a numeral:

(*a*) in the case of a cylinder having a single piston the numeral used as divisor shall be 2·5;

(*b*) in the case of a cylinder having two pistons, the numeral used as divisor shall be 1·6.

3. The horse-power of any motor-car driving its power wholly from a steam engine shall be taken to be proportional to the effective heating surface of the boiler supplying steam to such engine, at the rate of 1 h.p. for every 3 sq. feet in such effective heating surface, and the effective heating surface shall be taken to be:

(*a*) in the case of a boiler having horizontal or approximately horizontal tubes, the whole of that surface of the tubes which is exposed to the flame or hot gases;

(*b*) in the case of a boiler having vertical or approximately vertical tubes, half of that surface of the tubes which is exposed to the flame or hot gases.

4. Any motor-car deriving its motive power from an electric motor or motors shall be deemed to be of a horse-power exceeding 6½ but not exceeding 12.

5. In measuring cylinders and boilers, and in calculating horse-power, fractions of inches and feet and fractions of a unit of horse-power are to be taken into account.

6. Where it appears that in consequence of the exceptional design or construction of the engine of any motor-car the horse-power as calculated under the preceding rules is substantially less than the average power which the engine would develop in continuous use on the road if there were no restrictions on speed other than those imposed by the car itself, then such average power shall be taken as the power of the car.

The Taxes on Cars.

The following is the **scale of taxation** of motor-cars:—

Under	6½	h.-p.	2 guineas.
,,	12	,,	3 ,,
,,	16	,,	4 ,,
,,	26	,,	6 ,,
,,	33	,,	8 ,,
,,	40	,,	10 ,,
,,	60	,,	20 ,,
Above	60	,,	40 ,,

The Motor-car Industry.

The **imports** of the motor-car industry into the United Kingdom in 1914 were valued at £6,779,241, and included 7,520 complete cars valued at £1,858,510, 6,649 chassis valued at £1,651,218, rubber tyres and tubes valued at £1,892,626, and other parts valued at £1,081,307. Of **complete cars** imported the United States heads the list with a value of £1,311,932, as compared with £744,392 in 1913. France supplied £203,911 worth; Belgium £180,098; Germany £42,237; and Italy £113,265. Of **chassis**, the United States sent only £182,660 worth, as compared with France's £905,613, Belgium's £152,423, Germany's £90,826, and Italy's £294,540. Of **rubber tyres and tubes**, Italy heads the list with £588,202 worth, Germany sent £426,566, France £331,070, and the United States £270,550. Of other **parts**, £412,119 came from the United States, £322,254 from France, and £150,549 from Germany.

The **export** of cars of British manufacture in 1914 was valued at £3,948,343, made up of 6,054 complete cars worth £1,972,226, 1,436 chassis worth £679,696, rubber tyres and tubes worth £515,545, and other parts worth £780,876. Of these exports, Russia was easily the best customer amongst foreign countries for complete cars, taking £187,525 worth, as compared with the United States £41,339, the next highest. It is worthy of note that the market in the Argentine seems lost; this country, hitherto England's best customer for complete cars, took only £26,852 worth in 1914. Complete cars to the value of £325,777 were sent to British India, of £369,306 to Australia, of £179,064 to South Africa, of £249,924 to New Zealand, and of £54,531 to Canada. In addition 20,877 **motor cycles**, of the value of £958,473, were exported.

Motor Licenses in 1914.

The total number of motor-car licenses issued in 1914 was:—England, 120,051; Scotland, 11,964; Ireland, 4,435, making a total for the United Kingdom of 134,450. The total number of motor-cycle licenses issued in 1914 was: England, 113,043; Scotland, 10,635; Ireland, 3,093. The total number of motor cars and motor cycles was therefore 261,221. There were issued, in addition, licenses for hackney motors:—England, 46,122; Scotland, 5,045; a total for Great Britain of 51,167. The number of motors licensed in the U.S. in 1914 was 1,253,875. The exports of motor vehicles of all kinds from the U.S. in 1914 amounted approximately to a value of £5,600,000.

The Brooklands Track.

The main dimensions of the Brooklands track are:—Length of circuit, inner edge, two miles; length of circuit, including diagonal kilometre stretch, inner edge, 3¼ miles; mean radius of long bend, 1,550 feet; mean radius of short bend, 1,000 ft.; width, 100 ft.; test hill, total length, 117 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., consisting of 105 ft. 10 in. of 1 in 8, 91 ft. 9½ in. of 1 in 5, and 154 ft. 7¾ in. of 1 in 4.

Clubs and Societies.

Auto-Cycle Union, 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (Sec., T. W. Loughborough), is an offshoot of the Royal Automobile Club. The governing body of the sport of motor-cycling. Also offers many sterling inducements to membership, now upwards of 15,000. Subscription, 5*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and £1 1*s.* annually.

Automobile Association and Motor Union (Sec., Stenson Cooke; Offices, Fanum House, Whitcombe Street, London, W.C. Its main objects are the protection of careful motorists and the enforcement of the Highways Act. It organises road patrols over thousands of miles of main road. The Association also gives free legal defence to members charged with offences under the Motor Car Act, 1903, legal advice, touring facilities, engineering and technical advice. Membership of the Association, 1915, 94,000. The annual subscription for car-owners is £2 2*s.*; light car owners, £1 1*s.*; motor-cyclists and cycle-car owners, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Commercial Motor Users Association (Incorporated) is the organisation for users of and persons interested in commercial motor vehicles of every type. Subscription, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*; entrance fee, £1 1*s.* Chairman, Colonel R. E. Compton, C.B.; Secretary, Frederick G. Bristow, F.C.I.S. Offices, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.

Institution of Automobile Engineers. See p. 389.

Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London. Provides for its members a social club, and is a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to automobilism; gives its support in the protection and defence of their rights. *See under Clubs.*

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (Offices: 83, Pall Mall, S.W.). Sec., T. F. Woodfine. Formed in 1902 to protect the interests of all branches of the motor trade. The interests of the various sections of the trade are looked after by ten different Committees. In addition, there is a special Committee dealing with standardisation and technical research. The Society organises the Motor Exhibitions at Olympia, whilst those elsewhere in this country are organised by or in connection with it.

MOTOR INDEX MARKS.

The following is a list of Registering Authorities in the United Kingdom, showing the Index Marks:—

County Councils.

Anglesey	E.Y.
Bedfordshire	B.M.
Berkshire	B.L.
Breconshire	E.U.
Buckinghamshire	B.H.
Cambridgeshire	C.E.
Cardiganshire	E.J.
Carmarthenshire	B.X.
Carnarvonshire	C.C.
Cheshire	M.
Cornwall	A.F.
Cumberland	A.O.
Denbighshire	C.A.
Derbyshire	R.
Devonshire	T.
Dorset	F.X.
Durham	J.
Ely, Isle of	E.B.
Essex	F.
Flintshire	D.M.
Glamorganshire	L.
Gloucestershire	A.D.
Herefordshire	C.J.
Hertfordshire	A.R.
Huntingdonshire	E.W.
Kent	D., K.T.
Lancashire	B.
Leicestershire	A.Y.
Lincolnshire:	
Holland	D.O.
Kesteven	C.T.
Lindsey	B.E.
London— A., L.A., L.B., L.C., L.D., L.E., L.F., L.N., L.H., L.K., L.L., L.O.	
Merionethshire	F.F.
Middlesex	H., M.X.
Monmouthshire	A.X.
Montg'meryshire	E.P.
Norfolk	A.H.
Northants	B.D.
Northumberland	X.
Nottingh'mshire	A.L.
Oxfordshire	B.W.
Pembrokeshire	D.E.
Peterborough, Soke of	F.L.
Radnorshire	F.O.
Rutland	F.P.
Salop	A.W.
Somerset	Y.
Southampton	A.A.
Staffordshire	E.
Suffolk, E.	B.J.
Suffolk, W.	C.F.
Surrey	P.
Sussex, E.	A.P.
Sussex, W.	B.P.
Warwickshire	A.C.
Westmorland	E.C.
Wight, Isle of	D.L.
Wiltshire	A.M
Worcestershire	A.B.
Yorkshire (E.R.)	B.T.
Yorkshire (N.R.)	A.J.
Yorkshire (W.R.)	C.

Councils of County Boroughs.

Barnsley	H.E.
Barrow-in-Furness	E.O.
Bath	F.B.
Birkenhead	C.M.
Birmingham O.,	O.A.
Blackburn	C.B.
Blackpool	F.R.
Bolton	B.N.
Bootle	E.M.
Bournemouth	E.L.
Bradford (Yorks)	A.K.
Brighton	C.D.
Bristol	A.E.
Burnley	C.W.
Burton-on-Trent	F A.
Bury	E.N.
Canterbury	F.N.
Cardiff	B.O.
Chester	F.M.
Coventry	D.U.
Croydon	B.Y.
Derby	C.H.
Devonport	D.R.
Dewsbury	H.D.
Dudley	F.D.
Eastbourne	H.C.
Exeter	F.J.
Gateshead	C.N.
Gloucester	F.H.
Great Yarmouth	E.X.
Grimsby	E.E.
Halifax	C.P.
Hastings	D.Y.
Huddersfield	C.X.
Ipswich	D.X.
Kingston-upon-Hull	A.T.
Leeds	U.
Leicester	B.C.
Lincoln	F.E.
Liverpool	K.
Manchester	N.
Merthyr Tydfil	H.B.
Middlesbrough	D.C.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	B.B.
Newport (Mon.)	D.W.
Northampton	N.H.
Norwich	C.L.
Nottingham	A.U.
Oldham	B.U.
Oxford	F.C.
Plymouth	C.O.
Portsmouth	B.K.
Preston	C.K.
Reading	D.P.
Rochdale	D.K.
Rotherham	E.T.
St. Helens	D.J.
Salford	B.A.
Sheffield	W.
Smethwick	H.A.
Southampton	C.R.
Southport	F.Y.
South Shields	C.U.
Stockport	D.B.
Stoke-on-Trent	E.H.
Sunderland	B.R.
Swansea	C.Y.
Tynemouth	F.T.
Wallasey	H.F.
Walsall	D.H.
Warrington	E.D.
West Bromwich	E.A.
West Ham	A.N.
West Hartlepool	E.F.
Wigan	E.K.
Wolverhampton	D.A.
Worcester	F.K.
York	D.N.

Scotland.

County Councils.

Aberdeen	S.A.
Argyll	S.B.
Ayr	S.D.
Banff	S.E.
Berwick	S.H.
Bute	S.J.
Caithness	S.K.
Clackmannan	S.L.
Dumfries	S.M.
Dunbarton	S.N.
Elgin	S.O.
Fife	S.P.
Forfar	S.R.
Haddington	S.S.
Inverness	S.T.
Kincardine	S.U.
Kinross	S.V.
Kirkcudbright	S.W.
Lanark	V.
Linlithgow	S.X.
Midlothian	S.Y.
Nairn	A.S.
Orkney	B.S.
Peebles	D.S.
Perth	E.S.
Renfrew	H.S.
Ross & Cromarty	J.S.
Roxburgh	K.S.
Selkirk	L.S.
Stirling	M.S.
Sutherland	N.S.
Wigton	O.S.
Zetland	P.S.

Town Councils.

Aberdeen	R.S.
Dundee	T.S.
Edinburgh	S.
Glasgow	G.
Govan	U.S.
Greenock	V.S.
Leith	W.S.
Paisley	X.S.
Partick	Y.S.

Ireland.

County Councils.

Antrim	I.A.
Armagh	I.B.
Carlow	I.C.
Cavan	I.D.
Clare	I.E.
Cork	I.F.
Donegal	I.H.
Down	I.J.
Dublin	I.K.
Fermanagh	I.L.
Galway	I.M.
Kerry	I.N.
Kildare	I.O.
Kilkenny	I.P.
King's Co.	I.R.
Leitrim	I.T.
Limerick	I.U.
Londonderry	I.W.
Longford	I.X.
Louth	I.Y.
Mayo	I.Z.
Meath	A.I.
Monaghan	B.I.
Queen's Co.	C.I.
Roscommon	D.I.
Sligo	E.I.
Tipperary (N.R.)	F.I.
Tipperary (S.R.)	H.I.
Tyrone	J.I.
Waterford	K.I.
Westmeath	L.I.
Wexford	M.I.
Wicklow	N.I.

Councils of County Boroughs.

Belfast	O.I.
Cork	P.I.
Dublin	R.I.
Limerick	T.I.
Londonderry	U.I.
Waterford	W.I.

National Physical Laboratory. Director, R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S. **Address,** Teddington, Middlesex. Opened in 1902. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the Laboratory is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. The Government provides £7,000 a year towards the working expenses, and an additional sum of about £700 a year is received in subscriptions from various institutions and individuals. The Laboratory also derives an income of about £25,000 from standardising and other fees. In addition a Government grant is received to cover the expenses of the Aeronautics work. The Laboratory is now organised under four Departments, and in each the work consists of research into matters of scientific and commercial importance, maintenance of standards, and the testing of instruments and materials. The results of research work are published in the "Collected Researches of the National Physical Laboratory." A large number of instruments of all kinds are tested at fixed charges, particulars of which can be obtained from the Director. (1) The **Physics Department** comprises Divisions for Thermometry, General Electrical Measurements, Maintenance of Electrical Standards, Electrotechnics and Photometry, Optics, Measurements of Length and Standardisation of Glass Vessels and Weights (Metrology). Tide predictions are also undertaken. **Superintendent,** The Director. (2) The **Engineering Department** is fully equipped for the investigation of the behaviour of materials under repeated and alternating stresses, repeated impact, etc., as well as for general engineering and mechanical tests. An aeronautics section is included in the department, where researches are carried out for the Government Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Tests on road materials are carried out for the Road Board. **Superintendent,** T. E. Stanton, D.Sc., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E. (3) The **Metallurgy Department** carries out researches as to the constitution of metals and alloys, as well as investigations, in conjunction with the Engineering Department, into the causes of failures occurring in engineering practice. New buildings, for which the funds were provided by the generosity of Sir Julius Wernher, were erected in 1910 for the accommodation of the work of this department. **Superintendent,** W. Rosenhain, D.Sc., F.R.S. (4) The **William Froude National Tank,** for experiments on models of ships. This tank was constructed through the generosity of Mr. A. F. Yarrow. **Superintendent,** G. S. Baker, M.Inst.N.A.

The Meteorological Office was established in 1854, and is under the management of a Committee, appointed by the Treasury, constituted as follows:—The Director; Capt. J. F. Parry, R.N., Hydrographer to the Navy; Capt. J. M. Harvey, of the Marine Department, Board of Trade; Mr. T. H. Middleton, M.A., M.Sc., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. G. L. Barstow, C.B., of the Treasury; Prof. A. Schuster, F.R.S., and Capt. H. G. Lyons, R.E., F.R.S., nominated by the Royal Society. The members of the Committee hold office for five years, and are eligible for reappointment. Except the Director, who receives £1,000 per annum, the members do not receive remuneration for their services. The office is charged with the duty of collecting meteorological reports by telegraph from stations in the British Isles and their immediate neighbourhood, including wireless messages from ships of H.M. Navy, and from liners, with a view to the issue of gale **warnings and forecasts of weather**; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches. The **Kew Observatory** at Richmond (**Supt.,** C. Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S.), and the Observatory at **Eskdalemuir,** Dumfries (**Supt.,** L. F. Richardson, B.A.), formerly under the National Physical Laboratory, the Western Observatory, Valencin, co. Kerry (**Supt.,** L. H. G. Dines, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.), and the Aerological Observatory, Benson, near Wallingford (**Director,** W. H. Dines, F.R.S.), are administered by the Meteorological Office. **Daily Weather Reports,** including forecasts of the weather for the next 24 hours, are issued, and can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. **Information by telegraph** as to the weather in various parts of the United Kingdom or the Continent, and forecasts for one day in advance, can be supplied by the office. **Harvest Forecasts** are issued daily at 2.30 p.m. from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost of the telegrams. The **Gale Warnings** are notified by the hoisting at the station warned of a black canvas cone, or three lanterns on a triangular frame. There are also issued **Weekly Weather Reports,** published on Fridays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; **Monthly Weather Reports,** giving the results from about 300 stations in the British Isles, together with a rainfall map based on data from about 1,000 stations; a **Geophysical Journal,** issued monthly, giving the results of observations in Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, Atmospheric Electricity, and Seismology at the Observatories; and other publications. During the war some of the provisions for the supply of information about the weather, noted above, are in abeyance. The **Office** is in the Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W., and is open for general inquiries from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays (Saturdays 1 p.m.), and for telegraphic inquiries from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Sundays. **Director and Chairman of Committee,** Sir Napier Shaw, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Secretary,** R. Carless, M.A.; **Chief Clerk,** T. D. Bell; **Supt. Marine Division,** Commdr. M. W. Campbell Hepworth, C.B., R.N.R.; **Principal Assist. to do.,** W. Allingham; **Supt. Forecast Division,** R. G. K. Lempfert, M.A.; **Principal Assist. to do.,** F. J. Brodie; **Assists.,** H. Harries; R. Sargeant; **Supt. Statistical Division,** E. Gold, M.A.; **Principal Assist. to do.,** J. Sheerman; **Supt. Instruments Division,** F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.; **Principal Assist. to do.,** R. F. Wallace.

Imperial College of Science and Technology (comprising the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City and Guilds [Engineering] College). Established by Royal Charter July 8th, 1907. The Imperial College is administered by a governing body of

forty-one. **Rector**, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., LL.D. **Secretary**, Alexander Gow, M.A., B.Sc. **Registrar**, John Jones. **The City and Guilds (Engineering) College** is administered by a Delegacy of nineteen members (Chairman, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.). While continuing the **Associateship** courses previously given in the three institutions now forming integral parts of the Imperial College, arrangements have been made for the award of an **Imperial College Diploma** with the abbreviated title D I.C. Special advanced courses include Railway Engineering, Structural and Hydraulic Engineering, Surveying and Geology, Electrical Machinery and Transformers, the design and erection of Chemical Plant, Fuel and Refractory Materials, the Technology of Woods and Fibres, Economic Botany, Plant Physiology and Pathology, Bio-Chemistry, Economic Entomology, Comparative Pathology, Engineering Geology, etc. Students satisfactorily completing the approved courses of study may obtain the following **additional Diplomas**: (a) the Associateship of the Royal College of Science in Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, or Geology (three years' course); (b) the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines in Mining, Metallurgy, and the Technology of Oil (four years' course); (c) the Associateship of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Engineering (three years' course). The **fees** of students entering for the Associateship Course are per year £36 10s. in the Royal College of Science, £38 10s. in the City and Guilds College, £45 10s. in the Royal School of Mines. A certain number of Royal Exhibitions and Free Studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the Science Examinations of the Board of Education. All communications respecting admission to or the work of the Imperial College should be addressed to the Registrar. **Offices**, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington. For further particulars concerning the work of the City and Guilds Engineering College, which forms a department of the Imperial College, see p. 416. Administrative expenses, 1915-16, £30,150.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventeenth century rendered the determination of **longitude at sea** a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of **King Charles II.**, who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, **founded** the Royal Observatory at Greenwich **in 1675.** The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is styled the Astronomer Royal. The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine **transit-circle** of 8 inches aperture. An **altazimuth** on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a **28-inch refractor.** Another fine instrument is the **astrographic equatorial** designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. The Greenwich section of this important work was completed at the end of 1909. The **Thompson equatorial**, presented to the Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, has on one side of the declination axis a telescope with a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a telescope with a mirror of 30 inches diameter. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. The refractor is being used to determine the distances of stars. **Photographs of the sun** are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference, giving a daily record of sunspots for the last 35 years. The **chronometers** used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Every hour during the day time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they have some definite useful purpose in view, or have some scientific or official claim to the privilege. **Astronomer Royal**, Sir Frank Watson Dyson, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£1,000); **Chief Assistants**, J. Jackson, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.A.S.; H. S. Jones, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.A.S. (£500-£600); **Assistants**, Thomas Lewis, F.R.A.S.; Wm. G. Thackeray, F.R.A.S.; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S.; Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.Sc., F.R.A.S.; W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) (£320-£450). **Clerical Assistant**, H. Outhwaite (£250-£350). Office hours 9 to 4.30.

Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, was built by an association of scientists who founded in 1811 the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh. In 1834 the Observatory was made over to the Crown, and the first **Astronomer Royal for Scotland** was appointed in the person of **Thomas Henderson.** In '89 the whole equipment of **Lord Crawford's Observatory** at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, became the property of the Crown by the gift of the owner, and was added to the existing Royal Observatory, **larger buildings and a new site** at Blackford Hill being provided by H.M. Government. The new Observatory was formally opened in '96. It consists of a T-shaped building, the principal portion of which, running east and west, is surmounted at each end by a copper dome, the larger of which, at the east end, covers a **15-inch equatorial refractor.** The smaller one covers a **Newtonian**, with a mirror of 24 inches aperture. The meridian circle has an aperture of 8½ inches. The optical room, 60 feet long, is provided with a Foucault siderostat, with mirror 16 inches in diameter. Besides the chief instruments already mentioned, the Observatory has a 12-inch Browning reflector, a Zöllner's photometer, three 6-inch refractors, and a fine collection of physical apparatus—the latter including a very powerful electro-magnet. The Observatory is under the official control of the Scottish Office, to the chief of which Department, the Secretary for Scotland, a report on the work of the Observatory is presented annually by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland. The scientific staff of the Observatory consists of the **Director**, R. A. Sampson, F.R.S., who is the **Astronomer Royal for Scotland**; **First Assist.** J. Storey, F.R.A.S. **Senior Assist.** R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; **Junior Assist.** E. A. Baker, B.Sc.

Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington.—In 1879 the Solar Physics Committee was appointed by the Government "to advis

on the methods of carrying on observations on Solar Physics," and the laboratories at the South Kensington Normal School of Science were made available for the extension of the work. In 1885 an important change was made in the organisation of the work. Up to that time the work done had been communicated to the Solar Physics Committee at specially convened meetings, the results then being forwarded to the Royal Society for publication. The new scheme left the initiation and direction of investigation in the hands of the director, an annual report of progress being presented to the committee. In 1902 the Observatory was separated from the Royal College of Science, and the main portion of the expenditure was from that time provided out of the Civil Service estimates. On March 31st, 1913, the Observatory was handed over to the University of Cambridge, where it is under the direction of Prof. Newall. Sir Norman Lockyer and his son, Dr. Lockyer, on leaving Kensington, set up a private observatory—the **Hill Observatory**, Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth, Devon—where they propose continuing the solar and spectroscopic work initiated by them.

Solar Physics Observatory, Cambridge.—**Director**, Prof. H. F. Newall, F.R.S.; **Assistant Director**, F. J. M. Stratton, M.A.; **Observers**, C. T. Wilson, F. E. Baxendall, C. P. Butler; **Instruments**, Newall telescope of 25-inch aperture, Huggins telescope consisting of 15-inch refractor and 18-inch reflector.

Armagh Observatory. Founded 1790. **Astronomer**, Dr. J. L. E. Dryer.

Liverpool. Astronomer, W. E. Plummer, M.A.

Cambridge (University), A. S. Eddington, F.R.S.; **Assistant**, Mr. Hartley.

Dunsink. H. C. Plummer, M.A.

Durham. Founded 1841. Experimental work is carried on with an almucantar, but further additions are shortly to be made, including a suspended telescope. **Director**, Col. E. H. Hills. **Resident Astronomer**, F. C. H. Carpenter.

Oxford (University), Prof. H. H. Turner, F.R.S.

Radcliffe (Oxford). Dr. A. A. Rambaut, F.R.S.

Cape of Good Hope Observatory is about three miles from Cape Town, and the grounds cover 27 acres. In addition to the meridian observatory, library, and committee rooms, there are ten detached observatories covering different instruments. The McClean telescope has a principal object-glass of 24 inches aperture, and is corrected for photographic work. The visual telescope is 18 inches aperture, and the guiding telescope 8 inches aperture. All these are mounted parallel to each other on the same powerful equatorial stand, and have all a focal length of 22 feet 6 inches. There are also two transit circles (one similar to that at Greenwich, the other a reversible), two equatorials, a heliometer, zenith telescope, and a photographic telescope of 13 inches aperture and 11 feet focal length. **Astronomer**, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. (£867-£967); **Chief Assistant**, J. K. E. Halm, Ph.D. (£667-£767); **Assistants**, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, D.Sc.; R. T. Pett; J. Power (£325-£575); **Clerical Assistant**, Arnold Pilling, B.A. (£333-£433).

Khedivial Observatory, Helwan, Egypt. **Supt.**, H. Knox Shaw.

Kodaikánal Observatory is situated on the Palani Hills in the Madura District of Madras, 7,700 feet above sea level. Opened 1899. Designed mainly for solar observations, and has a high-class spectro-heliograph, equatorials, and a number of powerful spectroscopes and spectrographs. **Astronomer**, J. Evershed; **Assistant**, Dr. T. Royds.

Madras Observatory is situated in the town of Madras. Founded 1792. Since the opening of the Kodaikánal Observatory the chief work carried on is the determination of time and the distribution of standard time signals over the whole of India. **Director**, J. Evershed; **Deputy**, Prof. R. Ll. Jones.

Adelaide (S.A.). **Astronomer**, G. F. Dodwell.

Hong Kong. Astronomer, T. Claxton. **Chief Assist.**, C. W. Jeffries; **First Assist.**, B. D. Evans. Weather forecasts. Time service.

Johannesburg (Union Obs.). Founded 1904; reconstructed 1912. Principal instruments: refracting telescopes of 26 inches aperture, 10 inches (photographic), 9 inches visual, 7 inches, etc. It is one of the international stations for variation of latitude observations. **Director**, R. T. A. Innes.

Ottawa (Dominion Obs.). **Astronomer**, W. F. King.

Perth (W. Australia). **Astronomer**, H. B. Curlewis.

Stonyhurst College Observatory (Lancs.). Rev. Father Sidgreaves, S.J.

Sydney (N.S.W.). **Astronomer**, W. E. Cooke.

***Imperial Cancer Research.** Extensive statistical and experimental researches are being carried out, and all reputed remedies are scientifically treated. **Six reports** on the investigations **have been published**: viz. "The Zoological Distribution, the Limitations to the Transmissibility, and Comparative Cytological Characters of Malignant New Growths" (1904); "The Statistical Investigation of Cancer" (1905); "The Growth of Cancer under Natural and Experimental Conditions" (1905); "The Third Scientific Report on the Investigations of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund" (1908); "The Fourth Scientific Report on Spontaneous Tumours in Mice, Cancerous Ancestry and the Incidence of Cancer in Mice, and the Behaviour of Tumour Cells during Propagation" (1911), "The Fifth Scientific Report on the Immunity Reactions of Transplanted Cancer" (1912), published by Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Numerous other papers of importance have been published in the Royal Society Proceedings and in home and foreign journals. **General Superintendent of Cancer Research** and **Director of the Laboratory**, Dr. E. F. Bashford; **Treasurer**, Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart.; **Sec.**, F. G. Hallett. **Office**, Examination Hall, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C.

The Radium Institute.—The Radium Institute, the foundation of which was due to the initiative of King Edward VII., was opened on Aug. 14th, 1911. The two main objects of the institution are the treatment of patients with radium in direct relation with their ordinary medical attendants and the prosecution of researches into the effect of radium on the human organism in health and disease. **Patron**, H.M. the King. **Medical Supt.**, A. E. Hayward

* **American Cancer Research Society. Sec.**, W. A. Guild, M.D., Des Moines, Ia.

Pinch; **Sec.**, Thos. A. Garner, 16, Riding House Street, Portland Place, W.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. These Gardens are under the control of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and in close connection with the Colonial Office, and serve as an advanced horticultural school, in which special attention is given to the training of gardeners for colonial and Indian service. **Open free to** the public every weekday from noon (June to September from 10 a.m.), and on Sunday from 1 p.m. till dusk. For staff, see p. 264.

The British Museum. Founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were in 1753 designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened Jan. 15th, 1759. The Museum is open on week days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; in the months September to March, from 10 a.m. till dusk, and on Sundays from 2 p.m. until dusk. On dark afternoons it is sometimes found necessary to close the Galleries earlier. The Museum is closed on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director. Admission to the **reading-room** is by ticket. A **reader's ticket** is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify from personal knowledge that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of **visitors to the Museum** in 1914 was 814,517. The **visitors to the reading-room** numbered 224,560, a daily average of 741. Administrative expenses, **1915-16**, £116,392.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B., F.B.A., Litt.D. (£1,500).

Assist. Sec., A. R. Dryhurst (£600-700). *Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, C. P. Cooke (£400-£500).

Assist. 1st Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. (£300-£500). *Minor Staff Officers*, J. Knowles; J. F. Isaac (£300-£400).

Keeper of Printed Books, George F. Barwick, B.A. (£700-£800).

Assist. Keepers, A. W. Pollard, M.A.; W. Barclay Squire, M.A., R. F. Sharp, B.A. (£520-£650).

Supt. of Reading Room, Robert F. Sharp, B.A.

Assists. 1st Class, J. A. J. de Villiers; L. H. E. Taylor: R. A. Streatfield, B.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A.; H. Symons, B.A.; P. Wilson, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; H. Thomas, Litt.D.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assists. 2nd Class*, A. Forbes Johnson, B.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; I. A. K. Burnett, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A.; E. W. F. Lynam, B.A.; M. R. Dobie, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Library, J. P. Gilson, M.A. (£700-£800). *Assist. Keeper*, J. A. Herbert, B.A. (£520-£650). *Assists. 1st Class*, A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; H. Idris Bell, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assists. 2nd Class*, R. E. W. Flower, B.A.; A. C. Stewart, M.A.; G. T. Hales, M.A.; H. J. M. Milne, B.A.; E. G. Millar, B.A.; E. H. W. Meyerstein, B.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. (£700-£800). *Assists. 1st Class*, L. Giles, M.A.; Edwd. Edwards, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assist. 2nd Class*, A. S. Fulton, M.A., J. Leveen (£150-£300).

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A. (£700-£800). *Assist. do.* (*in Charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, etc.*), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. (£520-£650). *Assists. 1st Class*, A. M. Hind, B.A.; E. Denison Ross, Ph.D. (£300-£500). *Assists. 2nd Class*, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake, B.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D. (£700-£800). *Assist. do.*, L. W. King, Litt.D. (£520-£650). *Assist. 1st Class*, H. R. H. Hall, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assist. 2nd Class*, A. W. A. Leeper, B.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A. (£700-£800). *Assist. do.*, H. B. Walters, M.A. (£520-£650). *Assists. 2nd Class*, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A.; F. N. Pryce, B.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, Sir Hercules Read, LL.D., F.B.A. (£700-£800). *Assist. do.*, O. M. Dalton, M.A. (£520-£650). *Assists. 1st Class*, R. L. Hobson, B.A.; R. A. Smith, B.A.; T. A. Joyce, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assists. 2nd Class*, H. J. Braunholtz, B.A.; A. B. Tonnochy, M.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Coins and Medals, G. F. Hill, M.A. (£700-£800). *Assist. 1st Class*, J. Allan, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assists. 2nd Class*, G. C. Brooke, B.A.; H. Mattingly, M.A.; E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. (£150-£300).

Solicitors. Messrs. Warrens, 99, Gt. Russell Street.

The **Natural History Collections** were removed from the British Museum at Bloomsbury to South Kensington in 1880, the new Museum in Cromwell Road being opened in 1881. The departments are five in number—Zoology, Entomology, Geology, Minerals, and Botany. The Exhibition Galleries are open free daily except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. The total number of visitors to the Natural History Museum in 1914 was 420,914. The number of visitors on Sundays in 1914 was 46,960. The number of students in the five Departments in 1914 was as follows: Zoology, 9,235; Entomology, 4,284; Geology, 4,962; Minerals, 717; and Botany, 3,164, making a general total of 22,362. Administrative **expenses, 1915-16**, £51,943.

Director, L. Fletcher, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. (£1,200); *Assist. Secretary*, C. E. Fagan, I.S.O. (£700); *Assist. 1st Class*, B. H. Soulsby, B.A. (£300-£500); *Clerks*, W. H. R. Holl, W. J. Anderson (£250-£350); *Assist. 1st Class (Library)*, B. B. Woodward (£500).

Keeper of Zoology, Dr. S. F. Harmer, M.A.,

F.R.S. (£800); *Assist. do.*, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (£520-£650); *Assists. 1st Class*, G. A. Boulenger, LL.D., F.R.S., O. Thomas, F.R.S., F. J. Bell, M.A., R. Kirkpatrick, Dr. W. T. Calman, C. T. Regan, M.A., W. P. Pycraft (£300-£500); *Assists. 2nd Class*, A. S. Hirst, J. G. Dollman, B.A., G. C. Robson, B.A., C. C. Treatt, H. A. Baylis, B.A., A. K. Totton (£150-£300).

Keeper of Entomology, Dr. C. J. Gahan, M.A. (£700-£800); *Assists. 1st Class*, Sir G. F. Hampson, Bt., E. E. Austen, J. H. Durrant, G. J. Arrow (£300-£500); *Assists. 2nd Class*, G. Meade-Waldo, B.A., F. W. Edwards, B.A., K.G. Blair, B.Sc., N. D. Riley, B. F. Cummings, F. Laing, M.A., B.Sc. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Geology, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S. (£800); *Assist. do.*, Dr. F. A. Bather, F.R.S. (£650); *Assists. 1st Class*, R. B. Newton, Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., G. C. Crick, W. D. Lang, M.A. (£300-£500); *Assist. 2nd Class*, W. N. Edwards, B.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. G. T. Prior, M.A., F.R.S. (£800); *Assists 1st Class*, L. J. Spencer, M.A., Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A. (£300-£500); *Assist. 2nd Class*, W. Campbell Smith, M.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Botany, Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S. (£800); *Assists. 1st Class*, A. Gepp, M.A., E. G. Baker (£300-£500); *Assists. 2nd Class*, H. F. Wernham, D.Sc., J. Ramsbottom, B.A., A. J. Wilmott, B.A. (£150-300).

[Since the outbreak of war, 51 members of the staff have joined the Naval or Military Forces of the Crown.]

Science Museum, South Kensington (For staff see p. 339). Entrances in Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road. Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions, containing respectively: (*a*) Scientific Instruments and Apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (*b*) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (*c*) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (*d*) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British Patent Specifications. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day; from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. On Sundays from 2 p.m. till 6 p.m. Admission free. **Visitors** 1914, 357,721.

IMPERIAL SOCIETIES.

The Imperial Institute (South Kensington, S.W.) was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (see eds. '87 and '88), and was transferred to the control of the Government by Act of Parliament in 1902, and is now under the Colonial Office, assisted by a representative Advisory Committee. Its principal work is to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the British Dominions and Dependencies and their resources. The Institute includes a Scientific and Technical Department, with extensive Research Laboratories, a Technical Information Bureau, and a Reference Library and Reading-rooms containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The Colonial and Indian Collections in the Exhibition Galleries are open free to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. *Director*, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., M.A. LL.D., F.R.S.; *Assist. Secs. to Director*, G. A. I. Bosanquet, B.A., Hon. T. L. McClintock Bunbury, M.A. Scientific and Technical Research Department, *Supt. of Laboratories*, T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.; *Technical Supt.*, Harold Brown; *Assist. Supts.*, T. Crook, A.R.C.Sc.; R. G. Pelly, F.I.C.; *Special Assists.*, A. E. Andrews, F.C.S., B.E. Long, B.A., H. J. Jeffery; *Senior Assists.*, S. J. Johnstone, B.Sc., J. R. Furlong, Ph.D., F. Ferraboschi, M.A., F.C.S., W. S. Davey. Technical Information Bureau, *Supt.*, E. Goulding, D.Sc., F.C.S.; *Lib. and Spec. Assist.*, A. H. Girdlestone; *Literary Assist.*, H. J. Jeffery, A.R.C.Sc. Public Exhibition Galleries, *Colonial and Indian Collections*, *Senior Tech. Supt.*, S. E. Chandler, D.Sc.; *Tech. Supts.*, H. Spooner, A. B. Jackson; *Assist. Tech. Supts.*, F. W. Rolfe, D. J. Taylor, B.Sc., F. Boulton.

Royal Colonial Institute. Founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in '82. The objects are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held. There is a monthly journal, *United Empire*. On Oct. 6th, 1915, there were 11,010 Fellows and Associates. The Library contains over 101,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Colonies and India. Office, Northumberland Avenue. Pres., Earl Grey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Chairman of Council Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Sec., Sir Harry F. Wilson, K.C.M.G.; Assist. do., J. H. Robertson, M.A.; Travelling Commissioner, James R. Boosé; Librarian, P. Evans Lewin; Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain.

NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred B Nobel, the Swedish chemist, and inventor of dynamite (*d.* Dec. 10th, 1896). He left part of his fortune to constitute a fund, the interest to be awarded annually in prizes to those persons who shall have conferred the

greatest benefit on mankind during the preceding year. The capital of the Foundation is £1,961,590, and the five prizes, worth about £8,160 each, are awarded for the most important discoveries or improvements in (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, and (3) Physiology or Medicine; for (4) the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort towards the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace by either a person or society. No consideration is paid to the nationality of the candidates. The awards are made on the 1st of June at Stockholm. The Nobel Foundation is administered by a **Board of Control** ("Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse") consisting of five members with a president appointed by the King of Sweden. The **Peace Prize** is awarded by a committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

PRIZEMEN.

Physics: 1901, W. C. Röntgen, Germany; 1902, H. A. Lorentz and P. Zeeman, Holland; 1903, H. A. Becquerel, P. Curie and Marie Curie, France; 1904, Lord Rayleigh, England; 1905, Prof. Philipp Leonard, Germany; 1906, Prof. J. J. Thomson, England; 1907, Prof. A. A. Michelson, United States; 1908, Prof. G. Lippman, France; 1909, G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. F. Braun, Germany; 1910, Prof. J. D. Van der Waals, Holland; 1911, Prof. W. Wien, Germany; 1912, G. Dalen, Sweden; 1913, Prof. H. K. Onnes, Holland; 1914, Prof. M. von Laue, Germany; 1915, Prof. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, England.

Chemistry: 1901, J. H. Van't Hoff, Holland; 1902, E. Fischer, Germany; 1903, S. A. Arrhenius, Sweden; 1904, Sir W. Ramsay, England; 1905, A. von Baeyer, Germany; 1906, Prof. H. Moissan, France; 1907, Prof. E. Buchner, Germany; 1908, Prof. E. Rutherford, England; 1909, Prof. W. Ostwald, Germany; 1911, Madame M. Curie, France; 1912, Prof. Grignard and Prof. Sabatier, France; 1913, Prof. A. Werner, Germany; 1914, Prof. T. W. Richards, United States; 1915, Prof. A. R. Willstaetter, Germany.

Medicine: 1901, E. A. von Behring, Germany; 1902, Sir R. Ross, England; 1903, N. R. Finsen, Denmark; 1904, Dr. Pavloff, Russia; 1905, Prof. R. Koch, Germany; 1906, Prof. Ramon y Cajal, Spain; 1907, Dr. Laveran, France; 1908, Dr. P. Ehrlich, Germany, and Prof. E. Metschnikoff, Russia; 1909, Prof. T. Kocher, Switzerland; 1910, Dr. A. Kossel, Germany; 1911, Prof. A. Gullstrand, Sweden; 1912, Dr. A. Currel, United States; 1913, Prof. C. Richet, France; 1914, Dr. R. Barany, Austria.

Literature: 1901, R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, France; 1902, T. Mommsen, Germany; 1903, B. Björnson, Norway; 1904, F. Mistral, France, and J. Echegaray, Spain; 1905, H. Sienkiewicz, Poland; 1906, Prof. G. Carducci, Italy; 1907, Rudyard Kipling, England; 1908, Prof. E. Eucken, Germany; 1909, Selma Lagerlof, Sweden; 1910, P. J. L. Heyse, Germany; 1911, M. Maeterlinck, Belgium; 1912, G. Hauptmann, Germany; 1913-14, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, India.

Peace: 1901, H. Dunant, Switzerland, and F. Passy, France; 1902, E. Ducommun and A. Gobat, Switzerland; 1903, Sir W. R. Cremer, England; 1904, The Institute of International Law; 1905, Baroness von Suttner, Austria; 1906, T. Roosevelt, United States; 1907, E. T. Moneta, Italy, and L. Renault, France; 1908, K. P. Arnoldson, Sweden, and M. F. Bajer, Denmark; 1909, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, France, and M. Beernaert, Belgium; 1910, Berne International Peace Bureau; 1911, T. M. Asser, Holland, and A. H. Fried, Austria; 1912, not awarded; 1913-14, Elihu Root, U.S., and M. Lafontaine, Belgium.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN 1914.

(By the courtesy of *The Publishers' Circular.*)

The number of books recorded as having been published during 1914 is 11,537. This is 842 below last year's total; but this decrease is accounted for by the severe blow dealt to the publishing trade, in common with other industries, by the European War. Up to the end of July, the figures for 1914 showed a considerable increase over the previous year's figures; but from August to October there was a slump which placed 1914 below 1913. A decided recovery was noticeable in the totals for November and December. But for the outbreak of war, the year's publishing undoubtedly would have shown an increase over any previous year; and it is extremely satisfactory to have so comparatively small a set-back to record during the present period of stress. At the same time, it must be noted that the greater part of the recorded decrease is to be found in the totals for new books; and that the number of pamphlets has increased during the year. The meaning of this is, of course, that the average quality of book published during 1914 is somewhat lower than formerly; and the cause of this decline in average quality is to be found in the natural reluctance on the part of publishers to place expensive works on a disturbed market, combined with the issue of numerous ephemeral works dealing with the war.

The decrease of the year has been spread fairly evenly over the various classes of literature. The principal *decreases* are to be found in the following classes: Philosophy, 101; Sociology, 222; Fine Arts, 50; Fiction, 392; Description and Travel, 167; and Biography, 101. The principal *increases* are: Religion, 80; Science 108; and Literature, 32. A new heading, Military and Naval, has been introduced, in order to provide a convenient heading for the numerous works dealing with warfare and the present war that are being issued.

The following totals of the last ten years are of considerable interest:—

Year.	New books.	New editions.	Total.
1905 . .	6,817	1,435	8,252
1906 . .	6,985	1,618	8,603
1907 . .	7,701	2,213	9,914
1908 . .	7,512	2,309	9,821
1909 . .	8,446	2,279	10,725
1910 . .	8,468	2,336	10,804
1911 . .	8,530	2,384	10,914
1912 . .	9,197	2,870	12,067
1913 . .	9,541	2,838	12,379
1914 . .	8,683	2,854	11,537

In the following tables each book is counted as one, whether it is in one or more volumes. Serials that appear later as a collected volume

are counted as an ordinary book on the appearance of that volume; so that, for example, the series of "Statutory Rules and Orders" issued by the Government, and amounting to several hundred in the year, are counted as one item on the appearance of the annual collected volume. The same rule applies to volumes of magazines, etc.

Classified Analysis of Books published during the Year 1914.

Classes of Literature.	New Books.			New Editions.	Totals for 1914.	Totals for 1913.
	New Books.	Translations.	Pamphlets.			
Philosophy	141	10	4	24	179	280
Religion	736	25	36	172	969	889
Sociology	443	8	177	71	699	921
Law	151	2	70	56	279	319
Education	257	—	37	21	315	307
Philology	158	1	3	23	185	197
Science	726	8	34	72	840	732
Technology	533	4	42	108	687	699
Medicine, Public Health, etc.	356	9	23	116	454	478
Agriculture, Gardening	136	—	39	23	198	248
Domestic Arts	70	—	5	13	88	97
Business	120	—	13	22	155	230
Fine Arts	167	2	2	33	204	254
Music (Works about)	49	—	—	6	55	73
Games, Sports, etc.	106	—	4	39	149	174
Literature	361	15	7	97	480	448
Poetry and Drama	358	41	39	204	642	697
Fiction	1,014	30	2	1,066	2,112	2,504
Juvenile	412	1	5	213	631	668
History	340	6	38	70	454	523
Description and Travel	426	4	38	86	554	721
Geography	46	—	7	11	64	72
Biography	337	23	3	79	442	543
General Works	294	—	4	2	300	305
Military and Naval	238	9	108	47	402	—
Totals	7,925	193	740			
		8,863		2,674	11,537	12,379
Totals for 1913		9,541		2,838	12,379	

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

(Societies not included below are classified elsewhere, and will be found by reference to the Index.)

Academies, The International Association of, was established in 1899 on the initiative of the Royal Society, "for the preparation and promotion of scientific undertakings of general interest which may be proposed by one of the associated academies, and in general to facilitate scientific relations between different countries," and now represents 20 academies and learned societies of Europe and America. The delegates of the constituent bodies meet once in every 3 years, when the direction of the affairs of the Association is transferred from one Academy to another according to the place of the next general assembly. Meetings were held in Paris 1901, London 1904, Vienna 1907, Rome 1910, and St. Petersburg 1913.

Academy of Arts and Letters, American. Number of members limited to 250. **Pres.**, Wm. Dean Howells; **Sec.**, Robert Underwood Johnson, 327, Lexington Av., New York City, U.S.

Academy, The French (**Académie Française**), founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Thirty-two of the members receive 1,000 fr. a year, and eight members receive 2,000 fr. a year. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1,000 fr. a year each. Forty-five "prix littéraires" and forty-nine "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy.

Accountants, American Association of Public. **Sec.**, A. P. Richardson, 55, Liberty Street, New York City.

Accountants and Auditors, Incorporated, Society of (1885). **Pres.**, Charles Hewetson Nelson. **Sec.**, James Martin, 50, Gresham Street, Bank, E.C.

Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of (1880). **Pres.**, Horace Woodburn Kirby. **Sec.**, Hon. George Colville. **Hall and Offices**, Moorgate Place, E.C. Membership, 4,934.

Accountants, Corporation of (1891). **Pres.**, Grierson Macara. **Sec.**, James Martin, 55, West Regent St., Glasgow.

Accountants in Ireland, Society of Incorporated, Star Assurance Buildings, College Green, Dublin. **Pres.,** E. Kevans, J.P.; **Sec.,** A. H. Walkey.

Actors' Association, 32, Regent Street, W. **Sec.,** Adnam Sprange.

Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh (Incorp. 1868). **Pres.,** George M. Low; **Hon. Sec.,** Dr. A. E. Sprague; **Sec.,** Grahame O. Gunn; **Assist. Sec. and Lib.,** Wm. McLachlan.

Actuaries, Institute of, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C. **Pres.,** Ernest Woods; **Hon. Secs.,** A. D. Besant, B.A., Joseph Burn; **Assist. Sec.,** S. H Jarvis.

Advocates, Edinburgh, Faculty of, Parliament Square, Edinburgh. **Dean of Faculty,** J. Avon Clyde, K.C., LL.D., M.P.; **Treas.,** John Cowan; **Keeper of Library and Clerk of Faculty,** W. K. Dickson, LL.D.; **Agent,** Sir G. M. Paul.

African Society, The. Pres., Rt. Hon. Lord Islington. **Sec.,** H. d'Egville, 64, Victoria Street, S.W.

Analysts, Society of Public, and other Analytical Chemists, 8 Duke St., Aldgate, E.C. **Pres.,** A. Chaston Chapman; **Hon. Secs.,** P. A. Ellis Richards and E. Richards Bolton.

Ancient Buildings, Society for the Protection of, 20, Buckingham Street, W.C. **Sec.,** A. R. Powys, A.R.I.B.A.

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Royal. Hon. Sec., T. C. Hodson; **Treasurer,** R. W. Williamson; **Assist. Sec.,** E. W. Martindell, M.A. **Offices,** 50, Great Russell Street, W.C.

Anti-German Union (1915), 346, Strand, W.C. **Pres.,** Earl of Euston; **Hon. Sec.,** Sir George Makgill, Bt.

Antiquarian Society, American. Foreign Correspond. Sec., Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Ct

Antiquaries of Ireland, Royal Society of (1849), 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. **Pres.,** Count Plunket; **Hon. Gen. Sec.,** E. C. R. Armstrong.

Antiquaries of London, Society of, Burlington House, W. Founded about 1572; refounded 1717; charter 1751. **Pres.,** Sir Arthur Evans, D.Litt. **Sec.,** C. R. Peers, M.A. **Assist. Sec.,** H. S. Kingsford, M.A. **F.S.A.**

Antiquaries, Scotland, Society of (1780), Queen Street, Edinburgh. **Secs.,** R. Scott Moncrieff and J. Graham Callander.

Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. Pres., (vacant); **Sec.,** Travers Buxton, M.A.; **Organising Secs.,** Rev. J. Hand, Mrs. Harris, 51, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

* **Anti-Vaccination League, National,** 27, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. **Sec.,** Miss L. Loat.

† **Anti-Vivisection: British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. Pres.,** Walter R. Hadwen, M.D. **Treas.,** Lord Harberton; **Sec.,** Miss Beatrice E. Kidd. **Office,** 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Anti-Vivisection: Society for the Abolition of Vivisection, 22, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. **Sec.,** E. M. Wright.

Anti-Vivisection Society, The National, 92, Victoria St., S.W. **Sec.,** John Woods.

Apocrypha, International Society for Study of the. Warden, Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.; **Office,** 15, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Apothecaries, Society of, Water Lane, Blackfriars. **Master,** George Amsden; **Clerk,** A. M. Upton; **Sec. to Examiners,** Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P. **L.M.S.S.A**

Arbitration League, International (estab. 1870). **Pres.,** Rt. Hon. T. Burt, M.P. **Sec.,** F. Maddison. **Offices,** 183, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.

Archaeological Association, The British. Hon. Sec., F. Lambert, M.A., "Arequipa," Grove Hill, S. Woodford.

Archaeological Institute of America. Sec., Mitchell Carroll, The Octagon, Washington, D.C., U.S.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, The Royal. Pres., Sir H. Howorth, K.C.I.E. **Sec.,** G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A. **Office:** 19, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Archaeology, The London School of. Hon. Sec.: Rev. E. Shoolbred, 1, Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.

Architects, American Institute of. Offices, The Octagon, Washington, D.C. **Sec.,** D. Knickerbocker Boyd.

Architects of Ireland, Royal Institute of the, 31, South Frederick Street, Dublin. **Pres.,** R. Caulfield Orpen, R.H.A., F.R.I.A. **Hon. Sec.,** Fredk. Hayes, F.R.I.A.I., 42, Nassau Street, Dublin.

Architects, Royal Institute of British. Founded 1834. **Pres.,** E. Newton, A.R.A. **Sec.,** Ian MacAlister, B.A. Oxon. **Offices,** 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W. **F.R.I.B.A.**

Architects, The Society of (Incorp. '93). **Pres.,** E. C. P. Monson. **Office of Society,** 28, Bedford Square, W.C. **Sec.,** C. McArthur Butler, F.C I.S.

Architectural Association, The (London). The **Royal Architectural Museum,** open daily to the public, free, is accommodated in the same building. Membership, 1,500. **Sec.,** F. R. Yerbury. **Office,** 18, Tufton Street, Westminster.

Art-Collections Fund, The National, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W. **Hon. Secs.,** Sir I. Spielmann, C.M.G., F.S.A., and Robert C Witt, F.S.A.

Artillery Association, National, 52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. **Pres.,** H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. **Pres. of Council,** Col. the Earl of Stradbroke; **Hon. Sec.,** Lt.-Col. E. T. Lea, T.D.

Arts, Royal Society of, John St., Adelphi. **Pres.,** H.R.H. Duke of Connaught; **Chairman of Council,** Dugald Clerk, D.Sc., F.R.S. **Secretary,** Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A.

Asiatic Society, Royal, 22, Albemarle St., London, W **Pres.,** Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I., etc. **Sec.,** Miss Hughes.

Astronomical Association, British. Founded October 1890. **Pres.,** Rev. Theodore Phillips; **Secs.,** Major F. L. Grant, M.A., F.R.A.S., and P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S.; **Assist. Sec.,** T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. **Office,** 136, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

Astronomical Society, Royal, Burlington House. **President,** Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Secs.,** A. S. Eddington, M.A., M.Sc.,

* Statutory exemptions from vaccination in England and Wales: 1911, 248,483, or 28·2 per cent. of registered births; 1912, 275,929, or 31·6 per cent.; 1913, 308,235, or 35·0 per cent.

† The number of licencees permitted to perform experiments was 678 in 1914; total number of experiments in 1914, 87,253, being 905 less than in 1913.

F.R.S., and Alfred Fowler, F.R.S.; **Assist. Sec.**, W. H. Wesley. **F.R.A.S.**

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom. **Pres.**, J. George Head; **Sec.**, Charles Harris. **Offices**, 34, Russell Square, W.C. Annual Meeting, May 11th, 1916, at the Institute

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Formed in '87. **Pres.**, Prof. T. W. Edgeworth David, C.M.G., F.R.S.; **Sec.**, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S. 5, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Authors, Playwrights, and Composers, Incorporated Society of. Established in 1884. **President**, Thomas Hardy, O.M.; **Sec.**, G. Herbert Thring. **Office**, 1, Central Buildings, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.

Automobile Engineers, Institution of. **Pres.**, J. S. Critchley; **Sec.**, Basil H. Joy, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Bankers in Scotland, Institute of (1876), 62, George Street, Edinburgh. **Pres.**, Adam Tait; **Sec.** and **Treas.**, Wm. Baird, Clydesdale Bank, Portobello.

Bankers, Institute of (Founded '79). Its organ is the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. **Offices**, 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. **Pres.**, Lord Inchcape; **Sec.**, Ernest Sykes.

Bar Association, American. Membership, 9,000. **Sec.**, Geo. Whitelock, Baltimore, Md.

Baronetage, Standing Council of the, 58, Coleman Street, E.C. **Reg.**, F.W. Pixley, F.S.A.

Biblical Archaeology, Society of, 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. **Sec.**, W. L. Nash, F.S.A.

Bibliographical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Hon. Secs.**, A. W. Pollard and R. B. McKerrow.

Biologists, Association of Economic. **Hon. Sec.**: Prof. H. M. Lefroy, Royal College of Science, South Kensington, S.W.

Birds, Royal Society for the Protection of, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. **Pres.**, Duchess of Portland. **Hon. Sec.**, F. E. Lemon; **Sec.**, Miss L. Gardiner.

Bishop of London's Fund, 46A, Pall Mall, S.W. Income, 1914, £14,108. **Sec.**, Rev. H. Kirk, M.A.

Botanical Society of America, **Sec.**, Prof. George T. Moore, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 5, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh. **Pres.**, R. A. Robertson, M.A., B.Sc. **Hon. Sec.**, W. W. Smith, M.A.

Botanic Society, Royal. Incorporated 1839. The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent. The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6*d*.). Musical promenades and parties are held in the season. **President**, H.H. The Duke of Teck; **Secretary**, H. W. Woodford; **Library and Office**, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

Brewers' Society, Queen Anne's Chambers. Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Brewing, Institute of, Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, E.C. **Pres.**, Thos. Watson Lovibond, F.I.C.; **Hon. Sec.**, J. L. Baker, F.I.C.; **Assist. Sec.**, W. H. Bird, A.C.I.S.

Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League, Incorporated. **Pres.**, Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B.; **Sec.**, R. M. Leonard, 9, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies. Incorporated by royal charter August 8th, 1902. Maximum number of ordinary Fellows, 100. At present there are 96, distributed under four main sectional Committees: (1) History and Archæology—chairman, Dr. G. W. Prothero; (2) Philology—chairman, Sir F. G. Kenyon; (3) Philosophy—chairman, Prof. B. Bosanquet; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics—chairman, Sir Courtenay Ilbert. **President**: Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M. **Secretary**, Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D. **Address**: Burlington House, W. **F.B.A.**

British Constitution Association. **Hon. Sec.**, W. V. Cooper. **Office**, 11, Tothill St., S.W.

British Empire League. **Pres.**, Duke of Devonshire; **Chairman of Executive**, Lord Sydenham of Coombe; **Sec.**, C. Freeman Murray, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.

British Medical Association. **Pres.**, Sir Alex. Ogston, K.C.V.O. **Pres.-elect**, Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B. **Organ**, *British Medical Journal*, **Editor**, Dawson Williams, M.D. **Financial Sec.**, Guy Elliston; **Medical Sec.**, Alfred Cox, M.B. **Offices**: 429, Strand, London, W.C. Annual Meeting, 1916, at Cambridge.

Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland. **Hon. Sec.**, F. E. Balls, **Hd. Qtrs.**, 43, Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W.

Builders, Institute of, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingsway, W.C. **Pres.**, Edward J. Strange. **Sec.**, T. Costigan.

Bureau Veritas. **International Registry of Shipping.** British Committee, 155, Fenchurch Street, E.C. **Sec.**, P. L. Breslauer.

Canine Defence League, National. Promotes the kind treatment of dogs, rescues "strays," and finds homes for them, opposes vivisection of dogs, assists poor owners in distress, and gives advice on all matters relating to dogs. **Chairman**, Col. E. G. St. B. Sladen. **Sec.**, C. R. Johns. **Office**, 27, Regent St., S.W. (See advt.)

Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of. **Sec.**, Carlton Howell. **Office**, 19, Buckingham St., W.C.

Catholic Association, 55, Russell Square, W.C. **Pres.**, Earl of Denbigh.

Catholic Union of Great Britain, 7, Bury Street, St. James's, S.W. **Pres.**, Duke of Norfolk; **Sec.**, W. S. Lilly.

Ceylon Association. **Pres.**, Sir Edward Rosling; **Sec.**, A. O. Whiting, 61-62, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Chambers of Commerce Association of the United Kingdom (Incorporated '75). **Pres.**, Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bart.; **Sec.**, R. B. Dunwoody, A.M.Inst.C.E. **Offices**, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Chaucer Society. *See* Early English Text Society.

Chemical Industry, Society of. Meets in Edinburgh in 1916. **President**, Dr. Charles Carpenter; **Secretary**, C. G. Cresswell, Broadway Chambers, S.W.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. **President**, Dr. Alexander Scott, M.A., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S.; **Hon. Secs.**, Dr. S. Smiles and Prof. J. C. Philip, D.Sc.; **Foreign Sec.**, Prof. A.W. Crossley, D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Assist. Sec.**, Stanley E. Carr, F.C.I.S.; **Librarian**, F. W. Clifford. **F.C.S.**

Chemical Society, American. Membership, 7,200. **Sec.**, Charles L. Parsons, Box 1,505, Washington, D.C.

Chemistry, Institute of, of Great Britain and Ireland, 30, Russell Square, London, W.C. **President**, Sir James J. Dobbie, LL.D.,

F.R.S.; **Registrar** and **Sec.**, R. B. Pilcher. **F.I.C.** and **A.I.C.**

China Association. **Pres.**, G. Jamieson, C.M.G.; **Chairman**, F. Anderson; **Sec.**, H. C. Wilcox; **Office**, 99, Cannon Street, E.C.

Chronological and Astronomical Association, British, Observatory House, Wanstead. **Sec.**, J. H. Wingfield.

Church Committee for Defence and Instruction, Central, Church House, Westminster. **Sec.**, Martin Tilby.

Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes, Church House, Westminster. **Sec.**, Col. E. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G.

Civil Engineers, American Society of. Membership, 7,700. **Sec.**, Chas. Warren Hunt, 220, West 57th Street, New York City.

Civil Engineers, Institution of. Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818. **President**, Alex. Ross; **Sec.**, Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbery. **Offices**, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. **M.Inst.C.E.**

Civil Engineers of Ireland, Institution of, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. **Pres.**, Mark Ruddle, M.I.E.E.; **Hon. Sec.**, Arthur Hassard, B.A., M.A.I.

Clergy Pensions Institution, 11, Norfolk Street, W.C. **Sec.**, Robert Love.

Coal Smoke Abatement Society, 25, Victoria Street, S.W. **Pres.**, Sir W. B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.; **Sec.**, L. W. Chubb.

Cold Storage and Ice Association. Pres., Hon. Thos. Mackenzie; **Sec.**, J. Raymond; **Office**, Weavers' Hall, 22, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee. Pres., Duke of Abercorn; **Vice-Pres.**, Earl Grey, G.C.V.O.; **Sec.**, Oliver Williams; **Office**, 116, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Commercial Travellers' Association (United Kingdom), Incorporated. In connection with it is the **United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society** (Sec., H. G. King. **Offices**, 104, High Holborn, W.C.). **General Sec.**, Fred Coysh. **Registered Office**, 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Commissionaires, Corps of. Founded 1859. Number now exceeds 4,700. **Office**, Exchange Court, 419, Strand, W.C. **Commanding Officer**, Major F. E. Walter, M.V.O.

Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, 25, Victoria Street, S.W. **Pres.**, Lord Eversley; **Sec.**, L. W. Chubb.

Confectioners' Alliance, Manufacturing. Pres., Geo. E. Davies; **Sec.**, R. M. Leonard, 9, Queen Street Place, E.C.

Cotton Growing Association, British. Office, Cross Street, Manchester. **Pres.**, Earl of Derby. **Sec.**, E. H. Oldfield

County Councils Association. Pres., Earl St. Aldwyn. **Sec.**, G. M. Harris; **Assist. Sec.**, S. M. Johnson. **Office**, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. Annual Meeting, 1916 (Feb. 22nd), Middlesex Guildhall.

Cremation Association of America. Sec., Harry G. Samson, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.

* **Cremation Society of England,** 324, Regent Street, W. **Pres.**, Sir Charles Cameron, Bt., M.D., LL.D. **Sec**, G. A. Noble.

* Cremations in the United Kingdom: 1912, 1,664; 1913, 1,189; 1914, 1,279; in the U.S., 1912, 9,109; 1913, 10,183. Crematoria in U.K.: London (Norwood, S.E., Ilford, E., Golders Green, N.W.), Woking, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Hull, Warrington, Leicester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield.

Cruelty to Animals, Royal Society for the Prevention of. Pres., H.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; **Chairman**, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; **Chief Sec.**, E. G. Fairholme; **Office**, 105, Jermyn St., S.W.

Cyclists' Touring Club, 280, Euston Road, N.W. **Sec.**, W. S. Burke.

Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of, 64, Chancery Lane. **President**, Lord Mostyn. **Sec.**, Sir E. Vincent Evans.

Dante Society, 38, Conduit Street, W. **Pres.**, Rt. Rev. Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, D.D.; **Hon. Sec.**, Chevalier Ricci.

Dental Association, British, 19, Hanover Square, W. **Pres.**, W. H. Dolamore (London). **Hon Sec.**, Frank J. Pearce.

Design and Industries Association. Founded 1915. **Pres.**, (vacant); **Hon. Secs.**, Cecil C. Brewer and Hamilton V. Smith. **Office**, 6, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Directors, Institute of. Founded 1903; Royal Charter 1906. **Chairman of Council**, W. Arthur Addinsell, F.C.A. **Sec.**, F. Vincent Donovan. **Office**, 25, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.

Dublin Society, Royal. See p. 269.

Dyers and Colourists, Society of, 30-32, Pearl Assurance Buildings, Market Street, Bradford. **Pres.**, Rufus D. Pullar, J.P., F.C.S.; **Sec.**, J. B. Atkinson.

Early Closing Association. Pres., Lord H. Bentinck, M.P.; **Sec.**, Albert Larking; **Offices**, 3, Tudor St., E.C.

Early English Text Society and Chaucer Society. Hon Sec., W. A. Dalziel, 67, Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, N.

East India Association, 3, Victoria Street, S.W. **Pres.**, Lord Reay; **Chairman of Council**, Lord Lamington; **Hon. Sec.**, J. Pollen, C.I.E., LL.D.

Economic Association, American. Membership, 2,500. **Sec.**, Allyn A. Young, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.

Economic Society, Royal. Pres., Viscount Haldane; **Sec.**, Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. Editorial communications to Mr. J. M. Keynes, King's College, Cambridge.

Egypt Exploration Fund. Founded 1882. **Offices**, 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. There is also an office at 527, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. **President**, Lord Cromer, O.M., P.C., G.C.B.; **Sec.**, Miss Emily Paterson.

Electrical Engineers, American Institute of. Membership, 7,555. **Offices**, 33, West 39th Street, New York. **Sec.**, F. L. Hutchinson.

Electrical Engineers, Institution of, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. **Pres.**, Charles P. Sparks. **Secretary**, P. F. Rowell; **Chief Clerk**, R. H. Tree.

Engineering Standards Committee. The Committee is supported by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel Institute. Under the Main Committee are 19 sectional committees, and under these 43 sub-committees. The necessary funds are provided by the sale of the Committee's publications, and the Committee are further supported by the railway companies, the leading engineering firms, and by a grant from H.M. Government. **Chairman**, Sir J. Wolfe Barry, K.C.B. **Secretary**, Leslie S. Robertson, M.Inst.C.E. **Offices**, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, Institution of, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow. **Pres.**, W. W. Lackie; **Sec.**, Edward H. Parker.

Engineers, Junior Institution of. Pres., Marquess of Graham, C.V.O., C.B.; **Sec.**, A. Clifford Swales, 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Engineers, Society of (Incorporated). **President**, Percy Griffith, M.Inst.C.E.; **Sec.**, A. S. E. Ackermann, B.Sc. (Engineering) London, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.I. **Offices**, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

English Association. President, Marquess of Crewe; **Hon. Gen. Sec.**, A. J. Spilsbury; **Sec.**, A. V. Houghton, Imperial College Union, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.

Entomological Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. **Hon. Secs.**, Rev. George Wheeler, M.A., F.Z.S., and Commander J. J. Walker, M.A., R.N.

Entomological Society, American. Sec., Henry Skinner, M.D., 1900, Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Equine Defence League, National. Hon. Sec., Francis A. Cox. **Office**, 27, Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate, London, N.

Ethological Society. President, Dr. B. Hollander; **Hon. Sec.**, A. F. Brady, 57, Wimpole Street, W.

Eugenics Education Society. Hon. Secs., Mrs. Gotto, Dr. E. Schuster. **Offices**: Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Eugenics Record Office (of America). Sec., Chas. B. Davenport, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N.Y.

Fire Brigades Union, National (Incorporated). Pres. (vacant); **Hon. Gen. Sec.**, Augustus W. Slater, 22, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

Fire Prevention Committee, The British, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W. **Gen. Hon. Sec.**, Ellis Marsland.

Folk-Lore Society. Meets at University College, Gower Street, W.C. **Sec.**, F. A. Milne, 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Folk-Lore Society, American. Permanent Sec., Dr. C. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Food Reform Association, National, 178, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. **Hon. Sec.**, Charles E. Hecht, M.A.

Foreign Bondholders, The Corporation of, founded 1868, incorporated '98. The principal object of the Corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. The ordinary expenditure of the Corporation averages about £10,000 a year. The President receives £1,000, the Vice-President £500, and the other members of the Council £100 each. The Corporation has been concerned in the settlement of debts aggregating not much short of £1,000,000,000. **Pres.**, Viscount Goschen; **Sec.**, J. P. Cooper; **Office**, 17, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Forestry Association, American. Membership, 10,500. **Sec.**, P. S. Ridsdale, 1410, H. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Free Labour Association, National. Gen. Pres., J. Chandler; **Gen. Sec. and Manager**, W. Collison. **Offices**, 5, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.

Free Workers, National Society of, 456, Shoreham St., Sheffield. **Sec.**, I. W. Rallings.

Fruitarian Society. Pres., Dr. Josiah Oldfield; **Office**, 184, Camberwell Road, S.E. **Hon. Sec.**, M. E. Barns.

Gas Engineers, Institution of (Incorporated), 39, Victoria Street, S.W. **Pres.**, John Young (Hull); **Sec.**, W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S. Annual Conference, 1916, London.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, 38, Conduit St., London, W. **Sec.**, Chevalier Ricci.

General Medical Council. Controls the education and registration of the medical and dental professions. **Registrar for England**—N. C. King; Scotland—J. Robertson, 54, George Square, Edinburgh; Ireland—R. J. E. Roe, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. **Pres.**, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. **Office**, 44-46, Hallam St., W.

Geographical Society, American. Foreign Corresp. Sec., Wm. Libbey. **Office**, Broadway, and 156th Street, New York City.

Geographical Society, Royal (Kensington Gore, S.W.), was founded in 1830. There is free admission for the public to the map room. In 1915 the awards were: Founder's Medal, Sir Douglas Mawson; Patron's Medal, Dr. Filippo de Filippi; Victoria Medal, Dr. Hugh R. Mill; Murchison Grant, Capt. J. K. Davis; Back Grant, C. W. Hobley, C.M.G.; Cuthbert Peck Grant, Alan G. Ogilvie; Gill Memorial, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. G. Bruce, M.V.O. During the year 180 Fellows were elected, and in May 1915 there was a total of 5,432 Fellows. **Pres.**, Douglas W. Freshfield; **Hon. Secs.**, Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E., and Alfred P. Maudslay; **Sec.**, Arthur R. Hinks, F.R.S. **F.R.G.S.**

Geographic Society, National (of America). Membership, 320,000. **Director**, Gilbert H. Grosvenor. **Sec.**, O. P. Austin. **Offices**, Washington, D.C.

Geological Society of America. Sec., E. O. Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Geological Society of London. President, Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S. **Secs.**, H. H. Thomas, D.Sc., and Herbert Lapworth, D.Sc.; **Assist. Sec.**, L. L. Belinfante, M.Sc.; **Assist. Lib.**, C. P. Chatwin; Burlington House, W. **F.G.S.**

Geological Survey of England. See p. 340.

Geological Survey of Ireland. Director, Prof. G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S. (£100). **Senior Geologist**, W. B. Wright, B.A., F.G.S. (£500-£600); **Geologists**, T. Hallisey, B.A., H. F. Kennedy (£120-£400). **Office**, 14, Hume Street, Dublin.

Geological Survey of Scotland. Assist. Director, J. S. Flett, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£650-£750); **District Geologists**, C. T. Clough, M.A., L. W. Hinxman, B.A. (£500-£600); **Geologists**, E. B. Bailey, B.A., E. M. Anderson, M.A., R. G. Carruthers, G. W. Lee, D.Sc., M. Macgregor, B.Sc., C. Hawker Dinham, B.A., J. E. Richey, B.A., G. V. Wilson, B.Sc., H. H. Read, B.Sc. (£120-£400). **Office**, 33, George Square, Edinburgh.

Geologists' Association meets at University College, Gower Street. **President**, George W. Young, F.G.S.; **Sec.**, A. L. Leach, F.G.S., "Giltar," Shrewsbury Lane, Woolwich, S.E.

Gresham College. Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth, by his will, dated July 5th, 1575, bequeathed his residence, called Gresham House, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for (among other things) the maintaining of divers lectures in sundry subjects—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were

organised and commenced in June 1597. Twelve lectures are given in each year by each lecturer. **Lecturers: Physic**, F. M. Sandwith, M.D.; **Rhetoric**, Foster Watson, M.A.; **Astronomy**, A. R. Hinks, M.A., F.R.S.; **Law**, W. Blake Odgers, M.A., LL.D., K.C.; **Geometry**, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; **Music**, Sir J. F. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus. Doc.; **Divinity**, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D.; **Clerk to the Gresham Committee**, L. W. E. Bicknell, Mercers' Hall, E.C.

Grocers, Institute of Certificated, 4, Cullum Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C. **Pres.**, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., M.P.; **Sec.**, Sidney W. Eynon, F.C.I.S.; **Org. Sec.**, C. L. T. Beeching.

Hakluyt Society. Agent, B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; **Hon. Sec.**, J. A. J. de Villiers, British Museum, W.C.

Harleian Society (founded 1869), 140, Wardour Street, W. **Hon. Sec. and Treasurer**, W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.

Harveian Society, Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W. **Hon. Secs.**, G. de B. Turtle, M.D., and F. S. Langmead, M.D.

Health Society, National, 53, Berners Street, W. **Sec.**, Miss Lankester.

Hellenic Studies, Society for the Promotion of, 19, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. **Hon. Sec.**, G. A. Macmillan; **Sec.**, J. ff. Baker-Penoyre.

Henry Bradshaw Society, for editing rare liturgical texts. **Hon. Sec.**, Rev. H. A. Wilson, M.A., Magdalen College, Oxford.

Historical Association, American. Membership, 2,930. **Sec.**, W. G. Leland, A.M., Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C.

Historical Association, The, 22, Russell Square, W.C. **Pres.**, Mrs. J. R. Green. **Sec.**, Miss M. B. Curran.

Historical Society, Royal, 22, Russell Square, W.C. **Pres.**, Prof. C. H. Firth, LL.D., Litt.D. **Hon. Sec.**, H. E. Malden, M.A. **F.R.Hist.S.**

Home-Reading Union, National. Founded 1889. **Sec.**, Miss Jeanie I. Swanson; **Office**, 12, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Homoeopathic Society, British, Great Ormond Street, W.C. **Hon. Sec.**, Dr. Arthur Sandberg.

Homoeopathy, American Institute of. Membership, 3,484. **Sec.**, Sarah M. Hobson, M.D., 917, Marshall Field Bldg., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Horological Institute, Ltd., The British. **Sec.**, James Savidge, A.C.I.S. **Office**: 35-6, Northampton Square, E.C.

Horticultural Society, Royal. Incorporated 1809. **Gardens**, Wisley, Surrey. **President**, F.M. Lord Grenfell; **Sec.**, Rev. W. Wilks, M.A. **Exhibition Hall and Offices**, Vincent Square, Westminster. **F.R.H.S.**

Howard Association, The (founded 1866), instituted to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. **Sec.**, Thomas Holmes. **Office**, 43, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

Huguenot Society of London. **Hon. Sec.**, Col. D. G. Pitcher, 3, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Humane Society, Royal. Income, 1914, £1,924; expenditure, £1,799. In 1914 813 persons were rewarded for saving 766 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 94 others. Stanhope Gold Medal, 1914, Edward J. Hales. **Offices**, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross. **Sec.**, Major F. A. C. Claughton.

Humanitarian League, The (founded 1891). **Sec.**, Miss K. Whitaker. **Office**, 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Hunterian Society, Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W. **Pres.**, W. N. Kelson, M.D., F.R.C.S.; **Secs.**, E. Maynard, M.D., F.R.C.S., and J. Tylor Fox, M.B.

Hygiene, Incorporated Institute of. Pres., Sir Wm. Bennett, K.C.V.O.; **Hon. Treas.**, Sir S. Scott, Bart., M.P.; **Gen. Director**, J. Grant Ramsay. **Sec.**, H. B. Trotere. **Offices**, 33-34, Devonshire Street, Harley Street, London, W.

Imperial Co-Operation League. Hon. Sec., Howard d'Egville, 64, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Imperial Mission (Empire Unity), 117, Piccadilly, S.W. **Chairman**, H. Page Croft, M.P. **Org Sec.**, Guy G. Croft.

Infant Mortality, National Association for the Prevention of, and for the Welfare of Infancy. Hon. Secs., Dr. S. G. Moore and Dr. Eric Pritchard. **Sec.**, Miss J. Halford. **Office**, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

International Law, Institute of (*Institut de Droit International*), founded in '73. Annual meeting at various places on the Continent and in England. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize** in 1904. **General Sec.**, M. Albéric Rolin, 99, Rue de Namur, Louvain, Belgium.

Ireland, National Library of, Kildare Street, Dublin. **Librarian**, T. W. Lyster, M.A. (£550-£650); **1st Assistant**, R. Lloyd Praeger, B.A., B.L. (£300-£400).

Ireland, National Museum of, Kildare Street, Dublin. Founded on 18th and 19th century collections of Royal Irish Academy and Royal Dublin Society, etc. New buildings opened 1890; transferred from Dept. of Science and Art to Dept. of Agriculture and Tech. Instruction. **Director**, Count G. N. Plunkett, P.R.S.A.I. (£700-£800); **Keepers**, R. F. Scharff, Ph.D. (£600), E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A. (£550), J. J. Buckley (£550), and **Officers-in-Charge**, Prof. Johnson, D.Sc., and Prof. G. A. J. Cole; two assist. keepers and nine assistants.

Irish Academy, Royal. **Pres.**, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., C.V.O.; **Sec.**, John A. McClelland, Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Resident Sec.**, R. Macalister, LL.D., 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Irish Industries Association, Royal. Offices, 76, Grafton Street, Dublin; and 23, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London.

Irish Language, Society for the Preservation of the. Founded 1876. **President**, Count G. N. Plunkett, M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; **Secs.**, J. J. MacSweeney, R.I.A., and J. F. Weldrick, F.R.S.A.I. **Offices**, 6, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Irish Landowners' Convention, 4, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Iron and Steel Institute. Founded 1869. **President**, Adolphe Greiner (died Nov. 1915); **Pres.-Elect.**, Sir William Beardmore, Bt.; **Sec.**, George C. Lloyd, 28, Victoria St., S.W.

Japan Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Hon. Secs.**, W. Harding Smith and K. Kishi; **Assistant Sec.**, A. E. Brice.

Journalists, Society of Women, 10, St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street, E.C. **Hon. Sec.**, Miss G. Burford Rawlings.

Journalists, The Institute of (incorporated March '90). In pursuance of its objects, amongst other matters, it has an Orphan Fund, a Provident Fund (including a section for National Health Insurance), and funds for the defence of members' professional interests and for the payment of benefit to members while unemployed. There are 2,500 members. **Pres.** for 1915, A. G. Gardiner, London. **Consultative Sec.**, Herbert Cornish; **Gen. Sec.**, H. H. Thompson. **Hall**, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

Knights Bachelor, Imperial Society of, Clifford's Inn, E.C. **Knight-Principal**, Sir Henry Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O.; **Registrar**, Sir Wm. Bull, M.P.; **Sec.**, Willoughby Bullock.

Labour Protection Association, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

Land and Housing Council, Central.—An organisation formed to conduct the campaign in favour of the land and housing proposals of the Liberals. **Pres.**, Lord Lincolnshire; **Hon. Secs.**, Cecil Beck, M.P., and S. Arnold, M.P.; **Sec.**, G. Wallace Carter. **Office**, 38, Parliament St., S.W.

Land Nationalisation Society (estab. '81). **Pres.**, John W. Logan, M.P.; **Sec.**, Joseph Hyder. **Office**, 96, Victoria St., London, S.W.

Land Union, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. **Pres.**, E. G. Pretyman, M.P.

Land Values, English League for Taxation of, 376, Strand, W.C. **Pres.**, P. Wilson Raffan, M.P.; **Sec.**, Fredk. Verinder.

Land Values, United Committee for Taxation of, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, 11, Tothill Street, S.W. **Sec.**, John Paul; **Assist. Sec.**, A. W. Madsen; **Manager Press Bureau**, F. C. R. Douglas.

Law Agents in Scotland, Incorporated Society of. Pres., W. Boyd Anderson, Glasgow; **Vice-Pres.**, Robert Whyte, Stirling; **Sec.**, A. B. Barty, LL.B., Dunblane.

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Law Society, The (established 1825, Royal Charter Dec. '31). The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then **Preliminary, Intermediate, Final and Honours Examinations** have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under statute, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking the names of the offenders off the Roll or suspending them from practice. Membership, 8,972 (4,105 town, 4,867 country). **Pres.**, R. S. Taylor; **Vice-Pres.**, Thomas Eggar; **Sec.**, E. R. Cook; **Assist. Sec.**, H. E. Jones; **Offices**, Bell Yard, W.C.

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Royal Society, Burlington House. Founded 1660. **Meetings** for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. The following **medals** were awarded in 1915: the Copley Medal to Prof. Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov for his investigations in the physiology of digestion and of the higher centres of the nervous system; a Royal Medal to Prof. Sir Joseph Larmor for his numerous and important contributions to mathematical and physical science; a Royal Medal to Dr. W. H. Rivers, for his contributions to ethnography and ethnology; the Davy Medal to Prof. Paul Sabatier for his researches on contact action and the application of finely divided metals as catalytic agents; the Hughes Medal to Prof. Paul Langevin for his important contributions to electrical science. There are upwards of 450 **Fellows** and 50 **Foreign Members.** Fellows elected 1915: Prof. Fredk. Wm. Andrewes, Prof. Arthur Wm. Conway, Leonard Doncaster, John Evershed, Dr. Walter Morley Fletcher, Prof. Arthur Geo. Green, Hy. Hubert Hayden, Sir Jas. Mackenzie, Prof. John Cunningham McLennan, Dr. Arthur Thos. Masterman, Prof. Gilbert Thos. Morgan, Dr. Chas. Samuel Myers, Geo. Clarke Simpson, Alan A. Campbell Swinton, and Arthur Geo. Tansley. **President,** Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; **Treasurer,** Sir Alfred Kempe, M.A., D.C.L.; **Secs.,** Prof. Arthur Schuster, D.Sc., and W. B. Hardy, M.A.; **Foreign Sec.,** Dukinfield H. Scott, LL.D.; **Assistant Sec.,** Robert Harrison, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. **F.R.S.**

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Shipbrokers, Institute of (Incorp.), 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C. **Pres.,** Thomas L. Devitt; **Hon. Sec. and Treas.,** J. A. Findlay. **F.I.S., A.I.S.**

Sion College, Victoria Embankment. E.C. **Hon. Librarian,** Rev. C. O. Becker; **Sub.-Lib.,** C. Edgar Thomas.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Founded 1846, under the will of the late James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." It is governed by a Board of Regents, consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. **Secretary,** Charles D. Walcott.

Social and Political Education League. Hon. Sec., G. S. Tetley, 5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. **Organising Sec.,** A. H. Reed, 23, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Social Science Association, American. Gen. Sec., Robert S. Binkerd, 55, West 44th Street, New York.

Social Service, The British Institute of, established 1904 to collect, classify, register, and disseminate information relating to all forms of social service and industrial betterment adaptable to the needs of the United Kingdom, and to promote the initiation and development in this country of the most beneficial and successful forms of social service. **Pres.,** The Speaker of the House of Commons; **Hon. Treasurer,** Walter Hazell; **Hon. Sec.,** Percy Alden, M.A., M.P.; **Quarterly Organ,** *Progress, Civic, Social, Industrial.* **Offices and Library,** 1, Central Buildings, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.

Sociological Society. Founded in 1903. Quarterly publication, *Sociological Review.* **Pres.,** The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; **Hon. Sec.,** S. K. Ratcliffe. 21, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Sociological Society, American. Sec., Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago, Ill.

Sociology, The International Institute of. General Sec., Dr. René Worms, 115, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.

Soldiers (ex), National Association for Employment of. Sec., Capt. E. Hanbury-Tracy; **Assist.-Sec.,** Capt. H. W. Broadley. **Head Office:** 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

South African Association for the Advancement of Science. Founded 1902. Membership about 600. **President,** Prof. L. Crawford, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E. **Hon. Gen. Secs.,** Dr. C. F. Juritz, M.A., F.I.C., Cape Town; H. E. Wood, M.Sc., F.R.Met.S., Johannesburg. **Assist. Gen. Sec.,** H. Tucker, P.O. Box 1497, Cape Town.

State Children's Association (with which is incorporated the Boarding-out Association). **Chairman,** the Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton; **Hon. Sec.,** Mrs. S. A. Barnett; **Gen. Sec.,** F. P. Philp; **Office,** 53, Victoria Street, S.W.

Statistical Association, American. Sec., C. W. Doten, 491, Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Statistical Institute, International. President, Luigi Bodio, Rome; **Gen. Sec.** (and chief of the Permanent Office), Dr. H. W. Methorst, 16, R. J. Schimmelpennincklaan, The Hague (Netherlands); **Treasurer,** R. H. Rew, C.B., 9, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London.

Statistical Society, Royal. Founded in 1834. **President,** (vacant); **Hon. Secs.,** G. Udny Yule, M.A., A. W. Flux, M.A., and Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson; Hon. Foreign Sec., R. H. Rew, C.B. **Assist.-Sec.,** C. M. Kohan, B.A. **Office,** 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. **F.S.S.**

Sunday League, National. Pres., Sir W. P. Treloar, J.P.; **Sec.,** Henry Mills, J.P. **Offices,** 34, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.

Sunday Society. Established to maintain the opening of museums and galleries on Sundays. **Hon. Sec.,** Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.

Surgeons in Ireland, Royal College of. Pres., F. Conway Dwyer; **Vice-Pres.,** William Taylor; **Sec. to Council,** C. M. Benson; **Registrar,** Alfred Miller.

Surgeons of Edinburgh, Royal College of (1505). **Pres.,** James W. B. Hodsdon; **Treas. and Sec.,** R. McKenzie Johnston; **Lib.,** H. J. Stiles; **Clerk,** D. L. Eadie, 50, George Square.

Surgeons of England, Royal College of. Incorporated 1800. Confers the F.R.C.S. and M.R.C.S. **President,** Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., C.B. **Vice-Presidents,** Sir F. Eve and W. Harrison Cripps. The nucleus of the present Museum (**Conservator,** Prof. Arthur Keith, M.D.) was the celebrated Hunterian collection. **Librarian,** Victor G. Plarr, M.A.; **Sec.,** S. Forrest Cowell, M.A., 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Surveyors' Institution, The. The Institution has over 5,000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I. or Chartered Surveyor), professional associates (P.A.S.I. or Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. **Pres.,** John Henry Hanson (Huddersfield). **Sec.,** A. Goddard. **Offices,** 12, Great George Street, Westminster. **F.S.I.**

Sweating: National Anti-Sweating League, 45, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.; **Sec.,** J. J. Mallon.

Theosophical Society in England and Wales, 19, Tavistock Street, W.C. **Gen. Sec.,** G. S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B.

Trade Protection Societies of the U.K., Association of. Estab. '48. **Sec.,** J. H. Hadwen, 66, Berners St., W.

Trade Union Political Freedom League. Hon. Sec., W. V. Osborne, 77, Barrett Road, Walthamstow, N.E.

Treasurers and Cashiers, Corporation of. Pres., Richard Burbidge; **Sec.,** F. Lodge Rosser. **Office,** 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Society of, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Square, W. **Pres.,** Dr. F. M. Sandwith; **Hon. Secs.,** Dr. G. C. Low and Dr. C. F. Harford.

Unemployment, International Association against. Pres., Léon Bourgeois, Paris. **Secs.,** Louis Varlez, Ghent, and Max Lazard, Paris. **Sec.'s Office,** Coupure, 54, Ghent; **Publications Office,** 34, Rue de Babylone, Paris.

Union Jack Industries League (and All-British Shopping Movement). **Hon. Sec.,** M.

N. Humphrey-Davy, 27, Ely Place, Holborn, E.C.

United Service Institution, Royal, Whitehall, S.W. (Established 1831.) The **Museum,** which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, recently restored, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission *6d.* daily, 10 to 5. **Pres.,** H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught; **Chairman of Council,** Lt.-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I. **Sec.,** Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Leetham.

Urban District Councils' Association, Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge St., Westminster, S.W. **Pres.,** Sir Thos. Roe, M.P.; **Sec.,** Arthur J. Lees.

Veterans' Relief Fund. Sec., Major Tudor Craig, F.S.A., 122, Brompton Road, S.W.

Veterinary Surgeons, Royal College of. Pres., Frank W. Garnett (Windermere). **Sec.,** F. Bullock, A.C.I.S., Red Lion Square, W.C.

Victoria Institute. Founded in 1865. **President,** The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; **Sec.,** E. Walter Maunder, 1, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.

Victoria League. Sec., Miss Talbot. **Office,** 2, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

Vigilance Association, National. Sec., W. A. Coote. **Office,** 2, Grosvenor Mansions, 76, Victoria St., S.W.

Voluntary Service Committee, Millbank House, Abingdon Street, S.W.

Wales, National Library of, Aberystwyth. The Copyright Act of 1911 gives the library the privilege of obtaining on demand a copy of all works published in the United Kingdom. The funds of the Library are derived from a grant in aid voted annually by Parliament, the amount for 1915-16 being £3,200 for maintenance and £5,000 under the head of new buildings. **Pres.,** Sir John Williams, Bart., G.C.V.O.; **Vice-Pres.,** Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P.; **Treas.,** Henry Owen, D.C.L.; **Librarian,** John Ballinger, M.A., Aberystwyth.

Wales, National Museum of, Cardiff. Incorporated by Royal Charter, March 19th, 1907. **Pres.,** The Rt. Hon. Lord Mostyn; **Vice-Pres.,** Major-Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, Bart., M.P.; **Director of the Museum,** William Evans Hoyle, M.A., D.Sc.

Water Engineers, Institution of. Incorporated 1911. **Pres.,** F. W. McCullough, J.P., M.Inst.C.E.; **Sec.,** Percy Griffith. **Offices,** 20, Victoria Street, Westminster. Annual Conference, **1916,** Belfast.

Waterways Association (formed Oct. 1911) has for its object the obtaining of legislation on the lines of the recommendations of the Royal Commission, which would nationalise and develop the Canal system of the U.K., but leave the conveyance of traffic to private enterprise. **Chairman,** Neville Chamberlain; **Sec.** Frank Impey, F.C.A., 37, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Weights and Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of. Pres., Cyril Jackson, J.P.; **Sec.,** R. Robertson, Watford.

West India Committee, The. Incorporated. An association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, founded *circa* 1750. **Sec.,** Algernon E. Aspinall, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

Women's Imperial Health Association. Sec., Miss E. M. James, 7, Hanover Square, W.

Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, National Union of. The governing body is the **National Council of Women. Sec.,** Miss Norah E. Green; **Office,** Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., Westminster.

Writers to the Signet, Society of, Edinburgh. **Keeper of the Signet,** Duke of Montrose, K.T.; **Dep. Keeper,** Sir Geo. M. Paul, LL.D.; **Sub-Keeper and Clerk,** Jas. H. Notman; **Asst. Clerk,** A. L. Dick-Peddie; **Lib.,** John Minto.

Zoological Society, Royal, of Ireland, Phœnix Park, Dublin. **Pres.,** W. E. Peebles. **Sec.,** Prof. G. H. Carpenter, Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Zoological Society of London. Founded 1826. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the **Offices** and **Library,** at the Society's new buildings in Regent's Park, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturdays, 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. Admission to the Gardens *6d.* on Mondays and Sats. (during the War), 1s. the rest of the week, children *6d.* all days. Reduced prices to parties of 25 and upwards. Visitors to the Gardens in **1914,** 1,055,208; gate-money, £24,666; number of Fellows, 4,800. On Sundays the Gardens are only open to Fellows and their friends. **President,** The Duke of Bedford, K.G.; **Secretary,** P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. **Superintendent of Gardens and Curator of Mammals,** R. I. Pocock, F.R.S.; **Curator of Birds,** D. Seth-Smith; **Curator of Reptiles,** E. G. Boulenger. **Curator of Insects,** H. Maxwell Lefroy. **F.Z.S.**

INSTITUTES OF ART AND MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was **founded** in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The **principal objects** of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated **school** or academy of **design** for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an **annual exhibition** open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The **Royal Academy** is "**a private society,**" supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and by-laws; and

the **Society** itself consists of **40 Royal Academicians**, and at least **30 Associates**; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The **first president** was **Sir Joshua Reynolds**, and the **present** occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter, elected Nov. 4th, '96. There is a **council** of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members. The **premises** of the Royal Academy at **Burlington House** comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the **annual banquet** is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The **total cost of the buildings** was over £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its **funds** from the holding of its **annual exhibition** of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in **May** and continues until the middle of **August**. No works which have previously been exhibited in London are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The **Winter Exhibition** of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was **established** in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in **January** for a period of ten weeks.

Royal Academicians.

1914 Blomfield, R. T.	1905 Murray, David.
1891 Brock, Sir T., K.C.B.	1881 Ouless, W. W.
1915 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.	1911 Parsons, A.
1908 Clausen, G.	1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart. (President).
1910 Cope, A. S.	1895 Richmond, Sir W. B.
1891 Dicksee, F.	1881 Riviere, B.
1913 Drury, E. A.	1897 Sargent, J. S.
1915 Farquharson, J.	1909 Shannon, J. J.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.	1911 Short, Sir F.
1910 Forbes, S. A.	1915 Sims, Charles.
1902 Frampton, Sir G. J.	1896 Solomon, S. J.
1891 Gow, A. C. (Keeper and Librarian).	1887 Stone, M.
1881 Graham, P.	1914 Storey, G. A.
1910 Hacker, A.	1888 Thornycroft, H.
1910 Hemy, C. N.	1914 Tuke, H. S.
1897 Jackson, Sir T. G., Bart.	1895 Waterhouse, J. W.
1909 John, Sir W. Goscombe.	1903 Waterlow, Sir E. A.
1912 La Thangue, H. H.	1903 Webb, Sir A., K.C.V.O., C.B. (Treasurer).
1898 Leader, B. W.	1893 Woods, H.
1876 Leslie, G. D.	1907 Wyllie, W. L.
1898 Lucas, J. S.	

Associates.

1914 Bell, R. Anning.	1909 MacKennal, B., M.V.O.
1904 Brangwyn, F.	1911 Newton, E.
1915 Bundy, Edgar	1914 Olsson, Julius.
1911 Cameron, D. Y.	1910 Orpen, W.
1903 Colton, W. R.	1904 Pegram, H.
1907 Cowper, F. Cadogan	1915 Philpot, Glyn W.
1911 Fisher, Mark.	1906 Pomeroy, F. W.
1910 George, Sir Ernest	1914 Prior, E. S.
1915 Hartwell, Chas. L.	1911 Shannon, C. H.
1907 Henry, G.	1913 Stanton, H. Hughes.
1914 Jack, Richard.	1910 Stokes, A.
1911 Lavery, J.	1906 Stott, Edward.
1912 Llewellyn, W.	1906 Strang, William.
1913 Lutyens, E. L.	1910 Wood, F. D.

Secretary—W. R. M. Lamb, M.A.

NATIONAL ART GALLERIES.

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. For Staff see p. 339. Administrative expenses, 1915-16, £70,459. A museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cromwell Road and Exhibition Road. **The Museum** contains nine Departments, viz: Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration, and Design; a Library; Metalwork; Paintings; Textiles; Woodwork; and the Department of Circulation. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free from 10 a.m. till dusk. (Sundays, 2 to dusk) to all the Departments except the Library, to which admission is by ticket, for which application must be made to the Director and Secretary.—The **Indian Section** is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; no charge is made for admission to these collections, which are open every day during the same times as the Victoria and Albert Museum. The collections now forming the Victoria and Albert Museum were formerly comprised in the South Kensington Museum, which included collections of scientific apparatus, etc. These latter collections now form the Science Museum, and are housed in the galleries to the west of Exhibition Road and in Imperial Institute Road, and are known officially as the **Science Museum, South Kensington,** (p. 339). Visitors, 1914, 484,495 on week days; 79,353 on Sundays.—**Bethnal Green Museum** is a museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrance in Cambridge Road, N.E. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, for the same times as the Victoria and Albert Museum. Admission free every day.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, S.W. (For earlier history see ed. '88 and later editions.) The Gallery is **open to the public** on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of *6d.* on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays. The Gallery is also open free on Sunday afternoons throughout the year. During 1914 the Gallery was visited on free days by 280,605 persons, giving a daily average attendance of 1,895. In addition, 36,511 persons visited the Gallery on Sunday afternoons, giving a daily average of 986. On students' days 26,221 persons were admitted. Administrative expenses, 1915-16, £15,670. **Director,** Sir Charles Holroyd (£1,000); **Keeper and Secretary,** C. H. Collins Baker (£600); **Chief Clerk and Assist. Sec.,** George E. Ambrose (£400).

National Gallery of British Art, Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and opened July 21st, 1897. To this a Turner Wing has been added by the gift of the late Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Mr. J. Duveen. The wing was opened in 1910. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. It is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The number of visitors in 1914 was 119,365 on free days, 35,064 on Sundays, and on students' days (Tuesdays and Wednesdays) 14,233. The **Keeper** is Mr. Charles Aitken (£350-£500).

National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place. Founded in 1856, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." The collection now comprises over 1,700 portraits. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; on Thursday and Friday (students' days), when an entrance fee of *6d.* is charged, from

10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m.; and on Sundays free, from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. in summer, and 2 to 4 p.m. in winter (light permitting). Visitors, 1914, 119,928. Administrative expenses, 1915-16, £4,993. **Director, Keeper, and Secretary,** C. J. Holmes (£500-£700). **Clerk and Acting Assist. Keeper,** J. D. Milner.

Wallace Collection, Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. This collection of pictures, sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art, was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. Admission to the Wallace Collection is free—except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when 6*d.* is charged—and is open at 12 noon on Mondays, other days at 10 a.m., and closes at 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season. The Museum is also open on Sundays from 2 to 5 throughout the year. On Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day the Museum is closed. Administrative expenses, 1915-16, £7,962. **Keeper of the Wallace Collection,** D. S. MacColl (£500-£600).

London Museum, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. Lancaster House (formerly Stafford House) was purchased and presented to the Government by Sir William Lever. The Museum contains exhibits illustrative of the life of London from prehistoric times down to the present day. Admission free, except Tuesdays, when 1*s.* is charged. Administrative expenses, 1915-16, £5,465. **Director,** Sir Guy Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.; **Assist. ditto,** F. Harman Oates; **Assist. and Inspector of Excavations,** G. F. Lawrence; **Technical Assist.,** H. W. Murray.

National Gallery of Scotland, Mound, Edinburgh. **Director,** J. L. Caw; **Keeper,** T. Corsan Morton.

Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen St., Edinburgh. **Director,** J. L. Caw; **Keeper,** T. Corsan Morton.

Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, Queen St., Edinburgh. **Director,** Alex. O. Curle, F.S.A.

Art Masters, The National Society of, Pres., W. H. Milnes, A.R.C.A., R.B.A. **Sec.,** A. Shuttleworth, A.R.C.A., 45, Bedford Row, W.C.

Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, for Local Examinations in Music, 15, Bedford Square, W.C. **Chairman,** Sir Wm. E. Bigge, D.C.L., M.A.; **Sec.,** James Muir.

Chantrey Fund. This fund was established by the bequest of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., under which £105,000 was invested in Consols, the available income being about £2,100. The first purchases out of the fund were made in 1877, and the collection, which now numbers over 140 works, has since '97 been permanently housed in the Tate Gallery.

Dramatic Art, Academy of (founded by H. B. Tree, 1904), 62 64, Gower St., W.C. **Pres.,** Sir Squire Bancroft. **Administrator,** Kenneth R. Barnes, M.A. (C.M. Lowne, acting).

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the poetry, music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. The 1915 festival was held at Bangor. The bardic chair and the bardic crown were on this occasion won by R. H. Parry-Williams, M.A., Rhyd Ddu. The Eisteddfod of 1916 is to be held at Aberystwyth, and the following one at Birkenhead. **Hon. Secretary** to the **National Eisteddfod Association,** Sir E. Vincent Evans. **Office,** 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in '80. **Principal,** Landon Ronald; **Sec.,** H. Saxe Wyndham

Ireland: Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St., Dublin. **Head Master,** James Ward, A.R.C.A. (£600-£700); **Second Master,** G. Atkinson, A.R.H.A., A.R.C.A. (£300-£400).

London College of Music, Gt. Marlborough Street, W. **Principal,** F. J. Karn, Mus. B.; **Sec.,** A. Gambier Holmes; **Director of Exams.,** G. Augustus Holmes.

Miniature Painters, Royal Society of, The Gallery, 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W. **Sec.,** S. Lassam Lovell.

Musicians, Incorporated Society of, 19, Berners Street, W. **Gen. Sec.,** A. T. Cummings.

Naval and Military Musical Union. Patron, H.M. the King. **Pres.,** Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B.; **Hon. Sec., General,** Maj. A. Corbett-Smith, R.F.A., M.A. (Oxon.); **Office,** 37, Russell Square, W.C.

Orchestral Association, The National, 13-14, Archer St., Soho, W. **Sec.,** Stanley Grainger.

Pastel Society, The, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. **Pres.,** Melton Fisher. **Sec.,** Edgar Blackmore.

Philharmonic Society, The Royal, Founded 1813. **Hon. Sec.,** Stanley Hawley. 19, Berners Street, W.

Royal Academy of Music, York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W. Established 1822, incorporated 1830. **Principal,** Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., LL.D.; **Secretary,** J. A. Creighton.

Royal Cambrian Academy of Art, Plas Mawr, Conway. **Hon. Sec.,** W. J. Slater.

Royal Choral Society. Conductor, Sir Fredk. Bridge. **Sec.,** W. G. Rothery, Royal Albert Hall, S.W.

Royal College of Music. Founded 1883. **Patron,** H.M. the King. **President,** H.R.H. the Prince Christian; **Director,** Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bart., C.V.O.; **Hon. Secretary,** Charles Morley; **Registrar,** Claude Aveling; Prince Consort Road, South Kensington.

Royal College of Organists, Kensington Gore, S.W. **Pres.,** Sir Alex. C. Mackenzie, D.C.L., Mus.D.; **Hon. Sec.,** Dr. H. A. Harding; **Reg.,** T. Shindler, M.A., LL.B.

Royal Drawing Society (Incorporated 1902). **Pres.,** H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. **Hon. Sec.,** T. R. Ablett, F.R.G.S., 50, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Royal Hibernian Academy, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin. **Pres.,** Dermod O'Brien. **Treas.**

and Keeper, J. M. Kavanagh. Sec., N. Blair Brown. R.H.A.

Royal Institute of Oil Painters, The, 195, Piccadilly, W. Founded 1883. Annual Exhibition, October. Pres., Frank Walton, R.I.; Sec., W. T. Blackmore.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. Founded 1831. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. Pres., Sir Jas. D. Linton; Sec., W. T. Blackmore. Office, 195, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Irish Academy of Music, Westland Row, Dublin. Sec., C. E. Grahame-Harvey.

Royal Manchester College of Music, Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester. Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky. Reg., Stanley Withers.

Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, Twickenham. Commandant, Col. T. C. F. Somerville, M.V.O.; Ad. and Q.-M., Major J. M. Bett; Director of Music, Major A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

Royal Naval School of Music, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth. Superint. Lt.-Col. Herbert Slessor; Musical Director, Capt. C. Franklin, R.M.L.I.

Royal Scottish Academy, instituted in 1826. President, Sir James Guthrie; Secretary, W. D. McKay; Treasurer, Hippolyte J. Blanc; Librarian, James Paterson; Assist. Sec., Henry Hastings, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, S.W. President, F. Brangwyn, A.R.A.; Hon. Sec., Francis Black, A.R.C.A.; Keeper, Percy Edsall.

Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain (founded by Handel, 1738). Sec., J. F. C. Bennett, 4, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, The, 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W. Pres., Sir Frank Short, R.A.; Secretary, W. Gordon Mein.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours ("The Old Water Colour Society"). Founded 1804. Exhibitions, April, November. Number of members forty, number of associates unlimited. Pres., Alfred Parsons, R.A.; Sec. and Curator, Reginald S. Hunt. "R.W.S. Art Club," Sec., H. Philp. Gallery, 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Society of British Composers, founded 1905. Hon. Sec., Charles Beatty, 19, Berners Street, W.

Tonic Sol-fa College, 26, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Pres., Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus. D.; Sec., Walter Harrison, Mus. B.

Trinity College of Music, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W. Chairman, Sir Fred. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.D.; Sec., Shelley Fisher.

Victoria College of Music, 18, Berners St., W. Principal, J. H. Lewis, Mus.D.; Sec., H. Portman Lewis.

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UNIVERSITIES.

England.

Oxford University. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great used to be ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. The Government of the University vests in three bodies: **The Hebdomadal Council,** which alone has power of initiating legislation, **Congregation** (consisting mainly of the teaching and administrative element in the University and Colleges), which has power of rejection and amendment, and **Convocation** (all members of the University who have taken the degree of M.A., D.D., D.M., or D.C.L., resident or non-resident), which has power of rejection alone. The **Colleges,** with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: **University,** 1249, R. W. Macan, D.Litt.; **Balliol,** 1262, J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A.; **Merton,** 1270, T. Bowman, M.A.; **Exeter,** 1314, L. R. Farnell, D.Litt.; **Oriel,** 1326, Rev. L. R. Phelps, M.A.; **Queen's,** 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; **New College,** 1386, W. A. Spooner, D.D.; **Lincoln,** 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; **All Souls,** 1437, F. W. Pember, M.A.; **Magdalen,** 1456, Sir H. Warren, M.A., K.C.V.O.; **Brasenose,** 1509, C. B. Heberden, D.C.L.; **Corpus Christi,** 1516, T. Case, M.A.; **Christ Church,** 1532, Dean, the Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.; **Trinity,** 1554, H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D.; **St. John's,** 1555, H. A. James, D.D.; **Jesus,** 1571, Sir J. Rhys, D.Litt.; **Wadham,** 1613, Joseph Wells, M.A.; **Pembroke,** 1624, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L.; **Worcester,** 1714, C. H. O. Daniel, D.D.; **Hertford,** 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The only remaining Public Hall: **St. Edmund,** 1269, Rev. H. H. Williams, M.A. **New Foundation, Keble College,** 1869, W. Lock, D.D. The **Non-Collegiate Body** (219) was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls which bear the name of their Master, are: (C. A.) Marcon's; (J. O'F.) Pope's; (E. S. A.) Parker's. The B.A. must be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools," Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics, Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, English Language and Literature, and Modern Languages and Literature. **Women** are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. (See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, p. 418). **Chief Officers** of the University: **Chancellor,** Lord Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L.; **Vice-Chancellor,** T. B. Strong, D.D., Dean of Christ Church; **Proctors,** E. Hilliard (Ball.); J. D. Beazley (Ch. Ch.). **Registrar of the University,** C. Lendesdorf, M.A. **Parliamentary representatives,** Lord Hugh Cecil, M.A., Hertford, and Rowland E. Prothero, M.A., M.V.O., All Souls. **Professors:** *Anglo-Saxon,* W. A. Craigie (1916); *Arabic* (*Laud's*), D. S. Margoliouth, D.Litt. (New) (1888); *Archæology* (*Linc.*), P. Gardner, M.A. (Linc.) (1887); *Archæology* (*Prehistoric*), Sir A. J. Evans, D.Litt. (B.N.C.) (1909); *Assyriology,* A. H. Sayce, D.Litt. (Qu.) (1891); *Astronomy* (*Savilian*), H. H. Turner, D.Sc. (New) (1893); *Botany* (*Sherard*), S. H. Vines, M.A. (Magd.) (1888); *Celtic,* Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rhys, D.Litt. (Jesus) (1877); *Chemistry* (*Waynflete*), W. H. Perkin, D.Sc. (Magd.) (1913); *Chinese* (vacant); *Civil Law* (*Regius*), H. Goudy, D.C.L. (All Souls) (1893); (A. L. Murison, LL.D., Deputy,

1915. *Colonial History* (*Beit*), H. E. Egerton, M.A. (All Souls) (1905); *Comparative Anatomy* (*Linacre*), G. C. Bourne, D.Sc. (Mert.) (1906); *Comparative Philology*, J. Wright, M.A. (Ex.) (1901); *Divinity* (*Reg.*), H. Scott Holland, D.D. (Ch. Ch.) (1910); *Divinity* (*Margaret*), W. Sanday, D.D. (Ch. Ch.) (1895); *Ecclesiastical History* (*Reg.*), E. W. Watson, D.D. (Ch. Ch.) (1908); *Engineering Science*, C. F. Jenkin, M.A. (New) (1908); *English Literature and Anglo-Saxon*, A. S. Napier, D.Litt. (Mert.) (1885); *Exegesis* (*Ireland*), W. Lock, D.D. (Keble) (1895); *Experimental Philosophy* (vacant); *Fine Art* (*Slade*), S. Image, M.A. (New) (1910); *Forestry*, Sir W. Schlich, M.A. (John's) (1910); *Geography* (vacant); *Geology*, W. J. Sollas, M.A. (Univ.) (1897); *Geometry* (*Savilian*), W. Esson, M.A. (New) (1897); *German Language and Literature*, H. G. Fiedler, M.A. (Qu.) (1909); *Greek* (*Reg.*), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt. (Ch. Ch.) (1908); *Hebrew* (*Reg.*), G. A. Cooke, D.D. (Ch. Ch.) (1914); *History, Ancient* (*Camden*), F. Haverfield, M.A. (B.N.C.) (1907); *History, Ancient* (*Wykeham*), J. L. Myres, M.A. (New) (1910); *Human Anatomy*, A. Thomson, M.A. (Ex.) (1893); *International Law* (*Chichele*), Sir H. E. Richards, K.C.S.I. (1911); *Interpretation of Holy Scriptures*, C. F. Burney, D.Litt. (Oriel) (1914); *Jurisprudence* (*Corpus*), P. Vinogradoff (Corp.) (1903); *Latin Literature* (*Corpus*), A. C. Clark (Qu.) (1913); *Law* (*Vinerian*), W. M. Geldart, M.A. (Trin.) (1910); *Logic* (*Wykeham*) (vacant); *Medicine* (*Reg.*), Sir W. Osler, Bart. (Ch. Ch.) (1904); *Military History*, (*Chichele*), H. S. Wilkinson, M.A. (All Souls) (1914); *Mineralogy*, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc. (New) (1909); *Modern History* (*Chichele*), C. W. C. Oman, M.A. (All Souls) (1905); *Modern History* (*Reg.*), C. H. Firth, M.A. (Oriel) (1904); *Moral Philosophy* (*Wynflete*), J. A. Smith, M.A. (Magd.) (1910); *Moral Philosophy* (*White*), J. A. Stewart, M.A. (Corp.) (1897); *Music*, Sir W. Parratt, D.Mus. (Magd.) (1908); *Natural Philosophy* (*Sedleian*), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc. (Qu.) (1899); *Papyrology*, A. S. Hunt, D.Litt. (Qu.) (1913); *Pastoral Theology* (*Reg.*), R. L. Ottley, D.D. (Ch. Ch.) (1903); *Pathology*, G. Dreyer, M.A. (Linc.) (1907); *Physics* (*Wykeham*), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A. (New) (1900); *Physiology* (*Wynflete*), C. S. Sherrington, F.R.S. (1913); *Poetry*, Sir H. Warren (Magd.), (1911); (*Pol. Econ.*, F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A. (All Souls) (1891); *Political Institutions*, W. G. S. Adams (All Souls) (1913); *Pure Mathematics* (*Waynflete*), E. B. Elliott, M.A. (Qu.) (1892); *Romance Languages*, Paul Studer, D.Litt. (Non-Coll.) (1913); *Rural Econ.* (*Sibthorp*), W. Somerville, M.A. (John's) (1906); *Sanskrit*, A. A. Macdonell, M.A. (Ball.) (1899); *Zend Philology*, L. H. Mills (1898); *Zoology*, E. B. Poulton, D.Sc. (Jesus) (1893). **Readers:** *Anatomy* (*Lee*), J. Barclay, M.A. (Ch. Ch.) (1869); *Anthropology, Social*, R. R. Marett, M.A. (Ex.) (1910); *Assyriology*, S. Langdon (Jesus) (1911); *Chemistry* (*Lee*), (vacant); *Economic History*, L. L. Price, M.A. (Oriel) (1909); *Education*, M. W. Keatinge, M.A. (Ex.) (1903); *Egyptology*, F. Ll. Griffith, M.A. (Qu.) (1901); *English* (*Goldsmith's*), D. Nichol Smith, M.A. (Wor.) (1908); *English Law*, W. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L. (John's) (1910); *Greek*, T. W. Allen, M.A. (Qu.) (1914); *Indian History*, S. J. Owen, M.A. (Ch. Ch.) (1878); *Indian Law*, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L. (All Souls) (1900); *Mental Philosophy* (*Wilde*), W. McDougall, M.A. (Ex.) (1903); *Ophthalmology*, P. E. H. Adams, M.A. (Ex.) (1913); *Pharmacology*, J. A. Gunn, M.A. (Qu.) (1912); *Physics* (*Lees*), R. E. Baynes, M.A. (Ch. Ch.) (1873); *Physiology*, J. S. Haldane, M.A. (New) (1893); *Roman Law*, F. de Zulenta, M.A. (New) (1912); *Russian*, N. Forbes, M.A. (Ball.) (1910).

Rhodes Scholarships.

Under the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes a number of **Colonial, American, and German scholarships** were established, in order to instil into the minds of young colonists **the advantage to the Colonies** as well as to the United Kingdom **of the retention of the unity of the Empire**; to encourage in the students from the United States of North America an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; and to further **a good understanding between the British Empire, Germany, and the United States.**

There are **78 Colonial Scholarships** of £300 per annum, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years. They are allotted as follows: 9 to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Province, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 24 to Canada, 3 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica; also 96 similar **American Scholarships**, 2 to each State and territory of the United States, tenable for 3 years; and before the war there were 15 **German Scholarships**, each of £250, tenable at Oxford for 3 years, the holders being nominated by the German Emperor. **Office**, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The **legislative bodies** are the **Senate**, which consists of graduates, and the **Council**, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of **colleges**: (*Founded* 1257), **Peterhouse**—*Head*, Sir A. W. Ward, Litt.D.; (1326), **Clare**, W. L. Mollison, M.A.; (1347), **Pembroke**, W. S. Hadley, M.A.; (1348), **Gonville and Caius**, H. K. Anderson, M.D.; (1350), **Trinity Hall**, E. A. Beck, M.A.; (1352), **Corpus Christi**, Rev. E. C. Pearce, M.A.; (1441), **King's**, M. R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A.; (1448), **Queens'**, T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A.; (1473), **St. Catherine's**, C. H. W. Johns, Litt.D.; (1496), **Jesus**, A. Gray, M.A.; (1505), **Christ's**, A. E. Shipley, Sc.D.; (1511), **St. John's**, R. F. Scott, M.A.; (1519), **Magdalene**, A. C. Benson, M.A., C.V.O.; (1546), **Trinity**, H. M. Butler, D.D.; (1548), **Emmanuel**, P. Giles, Litt.D.; (1595), **Sidney Sussex**, Charles Smith, M.A.; (1800), **Downing**, Prof. A. C. Seward, M.A. *Hostels* (1882), **Selwyn**, J. O. F. Murray, D.D.; (1884), **Non-Collegiates**, *Censor*, W. F. Reddaway, M.A. **Chancellor**, the Rt. Hon. Baron Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Trinity; **Vice-Chancellor**, Rev. T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., Queen's; **High Steward**, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., Trinity. **Parliamentary representatives**, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., Trinity, and Sir Joseph Larmor, M.A., St. John's. **Proctors, 1915-16**: A. Munro, M.A. (Qu.) and F. M. Rushmore, M.A. (Cath.). **Public Orator**, Sir J. E. Sandys, Litt.D. (Joh.). **Registrary**, J. N. Keynes Sc.D. (Pemb.); **Librarian**, F. J. H. Jenkinson,

M.A. (Trin.); **Counsel**, J. A. Foote, K.C. (Joh.) and M. L. Romer, K.C. (Trin. H.). **Esquire Bedells**, A. H. Evans, M.A. (Cla.), and R. Hamblin Smith, M.A. (Pet.). **Council of the Senate**: The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Gonville and Caius, the President of Queens', Prof. Sir J. Larmor, Prof. Hobson, Dr. Marshall (Chr.), W. Durnford (King's), J. H. Gray (Qu.), H. McL. Innes (Trin.), the Provost of King's, the Master of St. John's, Prof. Sorley, Prof. Seward, Dr Parry (Trin.), Dr. Keynes (Secretary), Dr. Tanner (Joh.), W. L. Mollison (Cla.). **Professors**: *Divinity* (*Lady Margaret's*), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D. (Pemb.) (1911); *Divinity* (*Regius*), H. B. Swete, D.D. (Cai.) (1890); *Civil Law* (*Regius*), W. W. Buckland, M.A. (Cai.) (1914); *Physic* (*Regius*), Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D. (Cai.) (1892); *Hebrew* (*Regius*), R. H. Kennett, D.D. (Qu.) (1903); *Greek* (*Regius*), H. Jackson, O.M., Litt.D. (Trin.) (1906); *Arabic* (*Sir T. Adams's*), F. G. Browne, M.A., M.B. (Pemb.) (1902); *Mathematics* (*Lucasian*), Sir J. Larmor, M.A., M.P. (Joh.) (1903); *Moral Philosophy* (*Knightbridge*), W. R. Sorley, Litt.D. (King's) (1900); *Music*, Sir C. V. Stanford, Mus.D. (Trin.) (1887); *Chemistry*, W. J. Pope, M.A. (Sid.) (1908); *Astronomy* (*Plumian*), A. S. Eddington, M.A. (Trin.) (1913); *Anatomy*, A. Macalister, M.D. (Joh.) (1883); *Modern History* (*Regius*), J. B. Bury, M.A. (King's) (1902); *Arabic* (*Lord Almoner's*), A. A. Bevan, M.A. (Trin.) (1893); *Botany*, A. C. Seward, M.A. (Joh.) (1906); *Geology* (*Woodwardian*), T. McK. Hughes, M.A. (Cla.) (1873); *Astronomy and Geometry* (*Lowndean*), H. F. Baker, Sc.D. (Joh.) (1914); *Divinity* (*Norrisian*), F. C. Burkitt, D.D. (Trin.) (1905); *Natural Philosophy* (*Jacksonian*), Sir James Dewar, M.A. (Pet.) (1875); *Law* (*Downing*), C. S. Kenny, LL.D. (Down.) (1907); *Medicine* (*Downing*), J. B. Bradbury, M.D. (Down.) (1894); *Mineralogy*, W. J. Lewis, M.A. (Trin.) (1881); *Archæology* (*Disney*), W. Ridgeway, Sc.D. (Cai.) (1913); *Divinity* (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D. (Pet.) (1901); *Political Economy*, A. C. Pigou, M.A. (King's) (1908); *Pure Mathematics* (*Sadleirian*), E. W. Hobson, Sc.D. (Chr.) (1910); *Zoology and Comparative Anatomy*, J. S. Gardiner, M.A. (Cai.) (1909); *Sanskrit*, E. J. Rapson, M.A. (Joh.) (1906); *International Law* (*Whewell*), L. Oppenheim, M.A. (Trin.) (1908); *Latin* (*Kennedy*), A. E. Housman, M.A. (Trin.) (1911); *Fine Art* (*Slade*), E. S. Prior, M.A. (Cai.) (1912); *Experimental Physics* (*Cavendish*), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A. (Trin.) (1884); *Mechanism and Applied Mechanics*, B. Hopkinson, M.A. (Trin.) (1903); *Anglo-Saxon* (*Elrington and Bosworth*), H. M. Chadwick, M.A. (Cla.) (1912); *Physiology*, J. N. Langley, Sc.D. (Trin.) (1903); *Surgery* (vacant); *Ecclesiastical History* (*Dixie*), H. M. Gwatkin, M.A. (Emm.) (1891); *Pathology*, G. Sims Woodhead, M.A. (Trin. H.) (1899); *Divinity* (*Ely*), V. H. Stanton, D.D. (Trin.) (1889); *Mental Philosophy and Logic*, J. Ward, Sc.D. (Trin.) (1897); *Chinese*, H. A. Giles, M.A. (Trin.) (1897); *Ancient History*, J. S. Reid, Litt.D. (Cai.) (1899); *Agriculture* (*Drapers*), T. B. Wood, M.A. (Cai.) (1907); *Biology* (*Quick*), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D. (Magd.) (1912); *Agricultural Botany*, R. H. Biffen, M.A. (Cath.) (1908); *Astrophysics*, H. F. Newall, M.A. (Trin.) (1909); *German* (*Schröder*), K. Breul, Litt.D. (King's) (1910); *English Literature* (*King Edward VII.*), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A. (Jes.) (1912); *Genetics* (*Arthur Balfour*), R. C. Punnett, M.A. (Cai.) (1912). *Bio-Chemistry*, F. G. Hopkins, M.A. (Trin.) (1915). **Readers**: *Classical Archæology*, A. B. Cook, M.A. (Qu.) (1907); *Comparative Philology*, P. Giles, Litt.D. (Emm.) (1891); *Botany*, F. F. Blackman, M.A. (Joh.) (1904); *English Law*, H. D. Hazeltine, M.A. (Emm.) (1907); *Talmudic*, I. Abrahams, M.A. (Chr.) (1902); *Romance*, E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A. (King's) (1900); *Chemical Physiology*, F. G. Hopkins, M.A. (Trin.) (1902); *Classics* (*Brereton*), W. Ridgeway, Sc.D. (Cai.) (1911); *Forestry*, W. Dawson, M.A. (Aberdeen) (1913); *Zoology*, A. E. Shipley, Sc.D. (Chr.) (1908); *Metallurgy* (*Goldsmiths'*), C. T. Heycock, M.A. (King's) (1908); *Ethnology*, A. C. Haddon, Sc D. (Chr.) (1909); *Modern History*, J. H. Rose, Litt.D. (Chr.) (1911).

Birmingham University, incorporated by royal charter March 24th, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, Kt., in '75, and opened in '80, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of '97. The University includes faculties of science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University. **Chancellor** (vacant); **Vice-Chancellor**, Gilbert Barling, M.B.; **Pro-Vice-Chancellor**, F. C. Clayton, J.P.; **Treasurer**, A. Godlee, J.P.; **Principal**, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.; **Vice-Principal and Registrar**, R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc.; **Dean of the Faculty of Science**, Percy F. Frankland, LL.D., F.R.S.; **Dean of the Faculty of Arts**, Alfred Hughes, M.A.; **Dean of the Faculty of Medicine**, Peter Thompson, M.D., Ch.B.; **Dean of the Faculty of Commerce**, W. J. Ashley, M.A., M.Com. **Professors**: *Mathematics*, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.; *Physics* (vacant); *Chemistry*, P. F. Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Zoology*, F. W. Gamble, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Botany*, G. S. West, D.Sc.; *Geology and Physiog.*, W. S. Boulton, D.Sc.; *Mechan. Engineering*, F. W. Burstall, M.A.; *Civil Engin.*, F. C. Lea, D.Sc.; *Electrical Engin.*, G. Kapp, M.Sc.; *Brewing*, A. J. Brown, M.Sc., F.R.S.; *Metallurgy*, T. Turner, M.Sc.; *Mining*, J. Cadman, D.Sc.; *Greek and Latin*, E. A. Sonnenschein, D.Litt.; *English Lang. and Lit.*, E. de Sélincourt, D.Litt.; *Mental and Moral Philos.*, J. H. Muirhead, LL.D.; *French* (vacant); *German*, K. Wichmann, Ph.D.; *History*, C. R. Beazley, D.Litt.; *Education*, A. Hughes, M.A.; *Music*, Granville Bantock, M.A.; *Commerce*, W. J. Ashley, Ph.D.; *Accounting*, C. E. Martineau, M.A.; *Finance*, A. W. Kirkaldy, M.Comm.; *Commercial Law*, F. Tillyard, M.A.; *Medicine*, R. Saundby, M.D., O. J. Kauffmann, M.D.; *Surgery*, W. F. Haslam, M.B.; C. Leedham Green, M.B.; *Anatomy*, P. Thompson, M.D.; *Physiology*, E. W. W. Carlier, M.D.; *Therapeutics*, Douglas Stanley, M.D., M.R.C.P.; *Forensic Medicine*, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.; *Hygiene and Public Health*, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.; *Midwifery*, T. Wilson, M.D.; *Pathology*, R. F. C. Leith, M.B.; *Dental School*, J. Humphreys, M.D.S. (*Hon. Sec.*). **Secretary**, George H. Morley, M.Com.

The University of Bristol was constituted by Royal Charter May 24th, 1909. It took over the former University College, Bristol, and the Society of Merchant Venturers, undertook the provision and maintenance of the Faculty of Engineering. The Bristol Medical School,

established in 1828, had been previously merged in the University College. The chief officers of the University are: **Chancellor**, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, LL.D.; **Pro-Chancellors**, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Hereford, D.D., LL.D.; The Rt. Hon. Lewis Fry, LL.D.: The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, LL.D.; George A. Wills, LL.D.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L., M.D.; **Pro-Vice-Chancellor**, Professor J. Mitchell Clark, LL.D., M.D.; **Dean of the Faculty of Arts**, Professor F. R. Barrell (died Nov. 1915); **Dean of the Faculty of Science**, Professor F. Francis, D.Sc.; **Dean of the Faculty of Medicine**, Professor E. Fawcett, M.D.; **Dean of the Faculty of Engineering**, Professor J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.; **Registrar**, James Rafter, M.A. **Professors**: *Agricultural Biology*, B. T. P. Barker, M.A.; *Anatomy*, E. Fawcett, M.D.; *Applied Chemistry*, J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.; *Applied Mathematics*, E. S. Boulton, M.A.; *Chemistry*, F. Francis, D.Sc.; *Civil Engin.*, R. M. Ferrier, M.Sc.; *Classics*, F. Brooks, M.A.; *Electrical Engin.*, D. Robertson, D.Sc.; *English*, A. R. Skemp, Ph.D.; *Geology*, S. H. Reynolds, M.A., Sc.D.; *Greek*, J. F. Dobson, M.A.; *Mathematics*, (vacant); *Mechanical and Mining Engineer*, J. Munro, M.Sc.; *Medicine*, J. Michell Clarke, M.D., F. H. Edgeworth, M.D.; *Modern History*, G. H. Leonard, M.A.; *Motor-car Engineering*, W. Morgan, B.Sc.; *Obstetrics*, W. C. Swayne, M.D.; *Pathology*, I. Walker Hall, M.D.; *Physiology*, A. F. S. Kent, M.A., D.Sc.; *Psychology and Ethics*, C. Lloyd Morgan, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Surgery*, C. A. Morton, F.R.C.S., J. Swain, M.D.

Durham University, founded 1832, comprises **University College** ('37), **Bishop Hatfield's Hall** ('46), **St. Chad's Hall** ('94), **St. John's Hall**, and the **Women's Hostel** ('99) at Durham, the **Durham College of Medicine** ('52), and **Armstrong College** ('71) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Unattached students first admitted '71. **Affiliated** are Codrington College, Barbados, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. **Chancellor**, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; **President of the Council of the Durham Colleges**, J. S. G. Pemberton, D.C.L.; **President of the College of Medicine**, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.; **Principal of Armstrong College**, W. H. Hadow, M.A., Mus.D. **Professors** (Durham Division): *Divinity*, R. J. Knowling, D.D.; *Greek*, A. H. Cruickshank, M.A.; *Mathematics*, P. J. Heawood, M.A.; *Hebrew*, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.; *Music*, J. C. Bridge, D.Mus.; *Modern History (Hon.)*, Very Rev. H. H. Henson, D.D.; *Church History*, H. Gee, D.D.; *Philosophy*, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.; *Biblical Exegesis*, D. Walker, D.D.; *English*, H. Ellershaw, M.A.; *Latin*, J. H. How, M.A.; *Logic*, A. Robinson, D.C.L.; *Modern Languages*, C. F. Herdener, M.A. (Newcastle Division): *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D., D.C.L.; D. Drummond, M.D., D.C.L.; Sir T. Oliver, M.D., LL.D.; *Psychological Medicine*, T. W. McDowall, M.D.; *Surgery*, J. R. Morison, M.D.; H. B. Angus, M.B., B.S.; *Ophthalmology*, J. D. Wardale, M.B., B.S.; *Midwifery*, R. P. R. Lyle, M.D.; *Pathology*, S. McDonald, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, R. A. Bolam, M.D.; *Public Health*, T. E. Hill, M.B., B.S.; *Anatomy*, R. Howden, D.Sc.; *Physiology*, J. A. Menzies, M.D.; *Therapeutics*, T. Beattie, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, W. E. Hume, M.D.; *Comparative Pathology*, H. J. Hutchens, M.A.; *Mathematics*, C. M. Jessop, M.A.; *Applied Mathematics*, T. H. Havelock, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Physics*, H. Stroud, D.Sc.; *Chemistry*, P. P. Bedson, D.Sc.; *Geology*, G. A. L. Lebour, D.Sc.; *Natural History*, G. S. Brady, M.D., D.Sc.; *Zoology*, A. Meek, M.Sc.; *Botany*, M. C. Potter, M.A.; *Agriculture*, D. A. Gilchrist, M.Sc.; *Engineering*, R. L. Weighton, D.Sc.; *Naval Architecture*, J. J. Welch, M.Sc.; *Electrical Engineering*, W. M. Thornton, D.Sc.; *Mining*, H. Louis, D.Sc.; *Classics*, J. W. Duff, D.Litt.; *English*, A. Mawer, M.A.; *Modern History*, K. H. Vickers, M.A.; *Philosophy*, T. Loveday, M.A.; *Modern Languages*, A. G. Latham, M.A.; *Economics*, H. M. Hallsworth, M.A.; *Education*, M. R. Wright, M.A.

The University of Leeds was constituted by royal charter April 25th, 1904. It grew out of the **Yorkshire College, Leeds**, which was merged in the university by the University of Leeds Act of the same year. The Leeds School of Medicine, which became the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College, was established in 1831. The Yorkshire College was founded in 1874, and formed part of the Victoria University from 1887 to 1903. The University gives teaching and degrees in arts, science, medicine, surgery, dental surgery, laws, and commerce. **Special instruction** is given in civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and gas engineering, metallurgy, fuel, analytical chemistry, cloth manufacture, dyeing, leather manufacture, and agriculture. Last session there were 921 registered students, including 139 students in the school of medicine, but excluding 142 evening students. **The principal officers of the University are: Chancellor**, The Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., LL.D.; **Pro-Chancellor**, A. G. Lupton, LL.D.; **Vice-Chancellor**, M. E. Sadler, C.B., Litt.D., LL.D.; **Pro-Vice-Chancellor**, Prof. A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Alberton, LL.D., F.R.S.; **Dean of the Faculty of Arts**, Prof. J. Welton, D.Lit.; **Dean of the Faculty of Science**, Prof. J. B. Cohen, Ph.D., F.R.S.; **Dean of the Faculty of Technology**, A. G. Green, M.Sc., F.R.S.; **Dean of the Faculty of Medicine**, Prof. de Burgh Birch, M.D.; **Accountant**, G. R. Brench; **Clerk to the Senate**, F. T. Baines, B.A.; **Secretary**, A. E. Wheeler. **Heads of Departments**: *Greek*, W. Rhys Roberts, M.A., Litt.D.; *Latin*, B. M. Connal, M.A.; *English Language and Literature*, G. S. Gordon, M.A.; *English Language*, F. W. Moorman, Ph.D.; *French*, P. Barbier, M.A.; *German*, A. W. Schüddekopf, Ph.D.; *History*, A. J. Grant, M.A.; *Philosophy*, C. M. Gillespie, M.A.; *Economics*, D. H. Macgregor, M.A.; *Education*, J. Welton, M.A.; *Law*, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.; *Mathematics*, L. J. Rogers, M.A., Mus.B.; *Physics*, (vacant); *Chemistry*, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.; *Organic Chemistry*, J. B. Cohen, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Zoology*, W. Garstang, M.A., D.Sc.; *Botany*, J. H. Priestley, B.Sc.; *Geology*, P. F. Kendall, M.Sc.; *Civil and Mechanical Engineering*, J. Goodman, M.Inst.C.E.; *Electrical Engineering*, G. D. A. Parr, M.Sc.; *Mining*, E. L. Hummel, B.Sc.; *Textile Industries*, A. F. Barker, M.Sc.; *Tinctorial Chemistry and Dyeing*, A. G. Green, M.Sc., F.R.S.; *Leather Industries*, H. R. Procter, D.Sc.; *Coalgas and Fuel Industries*, J. W. Cobb, B.Sc.; *Agriculture*, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.; *Agricultural Chemistry*, C. Crowther, M.A., Ph.D.; *Anatomy*, J. K. Jamieson, M.B., C.M.; *Physiology*, de B. Birch, C.B., M.D.; *Pathology and Bacteriology*, A. S. Leyton, Sc.D., M.D.;

Medicine, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.; *Clinical Medicine*, A. G. Barrs, M.D.; *Surgery*, R. Lawford Knaggs, M.A., M.D.; *Clinical Surgery*, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, M.S.; *Practical Surgery*, W. Thompson, F.R.C.S.; *Operative Surgery*, J. F. Dobson, M.S., F.R.C.S.; *Obstetrics*, J. B. Hellier, M.D.; *Gynæcology*, E. O. Croft, M.D.; *Therapeutics*, H. J. Campbell, M.D.; *Public Health*, (vacant); *Forensic Medicine*, F. W. Eurich, M.D., C.M.; *Ophthalmology*, A. L. Whitehead, M.B., B.S.; *Otology*, G. Constable Hayes, F.R.C.S.; *Mental Diseases*, J. S. Bolton, M.D., D.Sc.; *Vaccination*, A. T. Bacon, L.R.C.P.E.

Liverpool University grew out of University College, Liverpool, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of **Victoria University**. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year. **Chancellor**, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Sir A. W. W. Dale, M.A., LL.D. **Registrar**, Edward Carey, LL.B. **Professors**: *Greek*, (vacant); *Latin*, J. P. Postgate, F.B.A.; *English Lang. and Philol.*, H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt.; *English Lit.*, O. Elton, M.A.; *French*, L. A. Terracher, Ph.D.; *German*, W. E. Collinson; *Spanish*, J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, F.B.A.; *Russian Hist., Lang., and Lit.*, B. Pares, M.A.; *Economic Science*, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.; *History*, W. R. Halliday, M.A.; *Modern History*, C. K. Webster, M.A.; *Philosophy*, A. Mair, M.A.; *Education*, E. T. Campagnac, M.A.; *Classical Archæol.*, R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.; *Methods and Practice of Archæol.*, I. Garstang, D.Sc.; *Egyptology*, P. E. Newberry, M.A.; *Social Anthropol.*, Sir J. G. Frazer, D.C.L.; *Law*, G. H. Emmott, M.A.; *Commercial Law*, (vacant); *International Law*, His Honour Judge Thomas, LL.D.; *Architecture*, C. H. Reilly, M.A.; *Civic Design*, L. P. Abercrombie, A.R.I.B.A.; *Mathematics*, F. S. Carey, M.A.; *Do., Philos. Hist.*, W. H. Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Physics*, L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.; *Inorganic Chemistry*, E. C. C. Baly, F.R.S.; *Organic Chemistry*, R. Robinson, D.Sc.; *Physical Chemistry*, W. C. McC. Lewis, D.Sc.; *Natural History*, W. A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Botany*, R. J. Harvey-Gibson, M.A.; *Physiology*, J. S. Macdonald; *Anatomy*, A. M. Paterson, M.D.; *Therapeutics*, J. Hill Abram, M.D.; *Pathology*, E. E. Glynn, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, J. M. Beattie, M.D.; *Medicine*, T. R. Glynn, M.D.; *Surgery*, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.; *Regional Surgery*, W. Thelwall Thomas, F.R.C.S.; *Midwifery*, H. Briggs, F.R.C.S.; *Hygiene*, E. W. Hope, D.Sc.; *Forensic Medicine*, R. J. M. Buchanan, M.D.; *Bio-Chemistry*, Walter Ramsden, D.Sc.; *Tropical Sanitation*, Sir R. Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S.; *Tropical Medicine*, J. W. W. Stephens, M.D.; *Entomology*, R. Newstead, M.Sc.; *Engineering*, W. H. Watkinson, M.Eng.; *Electrical Engineering*, E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.; *Civil Engineering*, S. W. Perrott, M.A.I.; *Naval Architecture*, T. B. Abell, M.Inst.N.A.

London University. The **University of London Act, '98**, made provision for the reconstitution of the University as a teaching as well as an examining body, and it now undertakes teaching functions, both at University and King's Colleges and at its several "Schools" and other institutions, at which there are "recognised Teachers of the University," in addition to its formerly exclusively examination work. The eight **Faculties**, with their respective Deans, are: **Theology**, Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D.; **Arts**, E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.; **Laws**, A. F. Murison, LL.D.; **Music**, F. J. Read, Mus. Doc.; **Medicine**, Sir A. P. Gould, F.R.S.; **Science**, W. W. Watts, D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Engineering**, E. Wilson; **Economics**, A. J. Sargent, M.A. The **Teaching Staff** is organised under two categories: (1) Appointed Teachers, paid out of the University Funds; (2) Recognised Teachers, appointed and paid by the Schools of the University and other approved institutions, and recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University rank. Since 1900 the University, which formerly had its **headquarters** in Burlington Gardens, has been housed in the eastern and central portions of the main block and portions of the inner block of the buildings of which the whole were formerly occupied by the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The number who entered the University by the matriculation examination or otherwise in 1914-15 was 3,890. The internal students at present number 4,071. For regulations as to the several curricula and examinations for internal students apply to the **Academic Registrar**; as to the external examinations, to the **External Registrar**; as to University Extension lectures and the inspection and examination of schools, to the **University Extension Registrar**, University of London, South Kensington. **Chancellor**, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.; **Chairman of Convocation**, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B.; **Principal** (vacant); **Academic Registrar**, Philip Joseph Hartog, M.A., B.Sc., L.-ès-Sc.; **External Registrar**, G. F. Goodchild, M.A., B.Sc.; **Registrar, Extension of University Teaching**, John Lea, M.A.; **Secretary to the Senate**, Percy Maxwell Wallace, M.A.; **Secretary to the Finance Committee**, William Kirkpatrick Hill, B.A.; **Superintendent of Examinations**, Robin Roscoe, B.A.; **Goldsmiths' Librarian**, Reginald Arthur Rye; **Public Orator**, Prof. Ernest Arthur Gardner, Litt.D., M.A.; **Esquire Bedell**, Herbert Edmund Vincent, M.D., B.S.; **Clerk of Convocation**, Reginald John Wickham Hurd, LL.B. **Professors**: *Accounting and Business Organisation*, L. R. Dicksee, M.Com., F.C.A.; *Agricultural Zoology*, F. V. Theobald, M.A.; *Anatomy*, E. Barclay-Smith, M.D.; J. E. S. Frazer, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; F. W. Jones, D.Sc., M.B.; F. G. Parsons, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.Z.S.; G. D. Thane, LL.D., F.R.C.S., F.Z.S.; William Wright, D.Sc., M.B.; *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics* (*Goldsmid*), L. N. G. Filon, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Applied Physics*, S. P. Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Archæology* (*Yates*), E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.; *Architecture*, F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.; *Assyrian and Babylonian Archæology*, L. W. King, D.Litt.; *Bacteriology*, William Bulloch, M.D.; R. T. Hewlett, M.D.; *Bio-chemistry*, Arthur Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Botany*, Miss M. J. Benson, D.Sc.; W. B. Bottomley, Ph.D.; *Botany* (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Chemistry*, A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. T. Hewitt, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; T. M. Lowry, D.Sc.; Raphael Meldola, D.Sc., F.R.S., T. S. Moore, M.A., B.Sc.; *Chemistry* (*Daniell*), Herbert Jackson, F.I.C., F.C.S.; *Chemistry, General*, F. G. Donnan,

Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Chemistry, Organic*, J. Norman Collie, LL.D., F.R.S.; *Civil Engineering*, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.; *Civil and Mechanical Engineering*, E. G. Coker, D.Sc., M.Inst. C.E.; E. H. Lamb, M.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.; *Classical Literature*, W. C. Flamstead Walters, M.A.; *Commerce*, A. J. Sargent, M.A.; *Comparative Law* (*Quain*), Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.; *Comparative Philology* (vacant); *Constitutional Law*, J. H. Morgan, M.A.; *Education*, John Adams, LL.D.; J. W. Adamson, B.A.; T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.; *Egyptology* (*Edwards*), W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S.; *Electrical Engineering*, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S.; *Electrical Engineering* (*William Siemens*), Ernest Wilson, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E.; *Engineering*, D. S. Capper, M.A., M.Inst.C.E.; W. E. Dalby, M.A., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.; H. M. Waynforth, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.Inst.C.E.; *English History*, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D.; *English Language and Literature*, Israel Gollancz, Litt.D.; Sir Sidney Lee, D.Litt.; *English Language and Literature* (*Quain*), W. P. Ker, LL.D.; *English Literature*, Miss C. F. E. Spurgeon; *Ethnology*, C. G. Seligmann, M.D.; *Eugenics* (*Galton*), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.; *Experimental Pathology*, C. J. Martin, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Almroth E. Wright, M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Fine Art* (*Slade*), Frederick Brown; *French and Romance Philology* (*Fielden*), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D., L.-ès-L.; *French Literature*, G. Rudler, D.-ès-L.; *Geology* (*Yates-Goldsmid*), E. J. Garwood, D.Sc.; *German*, R. C. Priebsch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.; *Greek*, J. A. Platt, M.A.; *Hygiene* (*Chadwick*), H. R. Kenwood, C.M., M.B.; *Hygiene and Public Health*, W. J. R. Simpson, M.B., D.P.H.; *Latin*, H. E. Butler, M.A., D. A. Slater, M.A.; *Mathematics* (*Astor*), M. J. M. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Mathematics*, Harold Hilton, D.Sc.; J. W. Nicholson, D.Sc.; S. A. F. White, M.A.; *Mediæval History*, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.; *Metallurgy*, A. K. Huntington, A.R.S.M.; *Modern French History and Institutions*, P. J. Mantoux, D.-ès-L.; *Modern History* (vacant); *Morbid Anatomy*, S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S.; *Municipal Engineering* (*Chadwick*), E. R. Mathews, A.M.Inst.C.E.; *Music* (*King Edward*), Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.Doc.; *Pathology*, F. W. Andrewes, M.D.; *Pharmaceutics*, H. G. Greenish, F.I.C., F.L.S.; *Pharmacology*, A. R. Cushny, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.; *Philosophy of Mind and Logic* (*Grote*), C. E. Spearman, Ph.D.; *Physics*, F. Horton, D.Sc., C. H. Lees, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Physics* (*Quain*), W. H. Bragg, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Physics* (*Wheatstone*) O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Physiology*, F. A. Bainbridge, D.Sc., E. P. Cathcart, M.D., W. D. Halliburton, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; *Physiology* (*Jodrell*), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.; *Physiology* (and Director of the Physiological Laboratory), A. D. Waller, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; *Physiology, General*, W. M. Bayliss, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Political Economy*, Edwin Cannan, M.A., LL.D.; H. S. Foxwell, M.A.; *Political Science*, Graham Wallas, M.A.; *Protozoology* (vacant); *Public Administration*, S. J. Webb, LL.B.; *Sculpture*, J. H. Thomas, M.A.; *Sociology* (*Martin White*), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt., M.A.; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D., LL.D.; *Town Planning*, S. D. Adshead, M.A.; *Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology*, Sir John McFadyean, LL.D., M.B.; *Zoology*, Arthur Dendy, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Zoology and Comparative Anatomy* (*Jodrell*), J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Readers: *Ancient History*, M. O. B. Caspari, M.A.; J. K. Fotheringham, M.A., D.Litt.; *Applied Physiology*, G. A. Buckmaster, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; J. C. G. Ledingham, M.A., M.B.; J. H. Smith, M.B.; *Biochemistry*, O. Rosenheim, Ph.D.; *Botany*, Miss E. N. Thomas, B.Sc.; *Chemistry*, Holland Crompton, F.C.S.; H. R. Le Sueur, D.Sc.; F. G. Pope, D.Sc.; C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.; *Economic History*, Mrs. Knowles, Litt.D.; *English Language and Literature*, R. W. Chambers, D.Litt; P. G. Thomas, M.A.; *Education*, Miss Sara Melhuish, M.A.; *English Law*, G. H. J. Hurst, M.A., LL.M.; *Geography*, H. J. Mackinder, M.A., M.P.; *Geometry* (vacant); *German*, H. G. Atkins, M.A.; Wilfrid Perrett, Ph.D.; Julius Steppat, Ph.D.; *Graphics*, W. H. Eccles, D.Sc.; *Greek*, J. M. MacGregor, M.A.; *Helminthology*, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc.; *History*, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M.A.; *Logic and Ethics*, Abraham Wolf, D.Litt.; *Medical Statistics*, Major Greenwood, Junr., L.R.C.P.; *Meteorology*, W. Napier Shaw, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Morbid Anatomy*, R. G. Hebb, M.D.; H. M. Turnbull, D.M., L.R.C.P.; *Mycology*, E. S. Salmon; *Palæography and Economic History*, Hubert Hall, F.S.A.; *Pathology*, L. S. Dudgeon, F.R.C.P., W. Hunter, M.D.; *Pharmacology*, Fred Ransom, M.D.; *Phonetics*, Daniel Jones, M.A.; *Physical Chemistry*, J. F. Spencer, D.Sc.; *Physiological Chemistry*, J. A. Gardner, M.A.; R. H. A. Plimmer, D.Sc.; *Physiology*, Miss W. C. Cullis, D.Sc.; J. S. Edkins, Sc.D.; F. S. Locke, M.D.; M. S. Pembrey, M.D.; H. E. Roaf, D.Sc., M.D.; *Plant Physiology*, T. G. Hill, A.R.C.S.; *Psychology*, William Brown, D.Sc.; Miss Beatrice Edgell, Ph.D.; *Surveying*, M. T. M. Ormsby, A.R.C.S.; *Theory and Practice of Heat Engines*, W. J. Goudie, B.Sc.; *Thermodynamics*, A. W. Porter, B.Sc., F.R.S.; *Tibetan Language*, F. W. Thomas, Ph.D.; *Veterinary Hygiene*, G. H. Wooldridge, F.R.C.V.S.; *Zoology*, W. G. Ridewood, D.Sc.; H. W. M. Tims, M.D. The chief Colleges are:

University College, London, was founded 1826, incorporated as "University College, London," by Royal Charter '36, and reincorporated with additional powers in '69. The College was incorporated in the University of London by the University College (London) Transfer Act, 1905, and from Jan. 1st, 1907, transferred to the University of which it now forms an integral part. To enable the College to carry out its University functions with adequate buildings and endowments, a sum, estimated at about £800,000, is required. The Hon. Rupert Guinness is Treasurer of the Appeal Committee. The College provides instruction in the faculties of Arts (including Fine Art), Laws, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Medical Sciences. The classes in Arts, Fine Art, Law, Science, and Economics are open to men and women. The College possesses seven museums, including the **Edwards Museum of Egyptology**; the hall under the dome contains the Flaxman sculptures. **Chairman**, Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I.; **Provost**, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; **Secretary**, Walter W. Seton, M.A., D.Litt., Gower Street, W.C. **King's College, London** (Strand, W.C.). Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity,

as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1903 all religious tests as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were removed, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. By the King's College, London (Transfer) Act, 1908, important changes were made. The College (apart from the Theological Faculty, which remains under the Council), was incorporated in the University. This took place on Jan. 1st, 1910. The Hospital and Advanced Medical School were entirely separated from the College on Sept. 1st, 1909. King's College School was removed to Wimbledon Common in 1897, but remained under the Council of King's College as its governing body until June 1911, when it became a separate corporation under its own governing body. The Strand School has been taken over by the London County Council and removed to Brixton. The work of the College is carried on in six faculties—theology, arts, law, science, science (medical), and engineering. There are evening classes in most subjects. The College prepares for the degrees of the University of London. **Principal of King's College**, Ronald M. Burrows, D.Litt.; **Dean**, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.; **Secretary**, Walter Smith; **Warden of King's College for Women** (vacant). **Schools of the University**—*In the Faculty of Theology:*—**New College**, Hampstead (Congregational): *Principal*, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D. **Hackney College**, Hampstead (Congregational): *Principal*, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, M.A., D.D. **Regent's Park College**, N.W. (Baptist): *Principal*, Rev. G. P. Gould, M.A., D.D. **King's College (Theological Department)** (Church of England): *Dean*, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D. **Wesleyan College**, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist); *Principal*, Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D. **St. John's College**, Highbury (Church of England); *Principal*, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D. *Arts, Science, and Engineering:* **East London College**, Mile End Road, E.: *Principal*, John L. S. Hatton, M.A. *Arts and Science:* **Royal Holloway College** (see p. 419); **Bedford College for Women** (see p. 419). *Arts:* **Westfield College** (see p. 419). *Arts—in Pedagogy only:* **London Day Training College** (see p. 418). *Medicine* (see Hospitals, p. 417). *Science and Engineering:* **Imperial College of Science and Technology** (see p. 381). *Science:* **Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines** (see p. 417). *Engineering:* **City and Guilds (Engineering) College** (see p. 416). *Science—in Agriculture only:* **South-Eastern Agricultural College** (see p. 268). *Economics and Political Science:* **London School of Economics and Political Science** (see p. 417). **Birkbeck College** (33 recognised teachers) (see p. 416). For the **Medical Schools** (see p. 417).

Sheffield University. A University Charter was granted to University College, Sheffield, on May 31st, 1905. The University College of Sheffield was incorporated by Royal Charter in '97, and was formed by the amalgamation of Firth College, founded by Mark Firth, Esq., in '79; the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded 1828; and the Sheffield Technical School. The University includes **Faculties** of Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, Applied Science, and Law, and has power to constitute other Faculties. It is a teaching and examining university. Diplomas in Modern Language Teaching, Education, Public Health, Coal Mining, Architecture, and in Domestic Science are also awarded, as well as Associateships in Engineering and in Iron and Steel Metallurgy, and a certificate in Architecture. The University, situate in the midst of the steel industry, specialises in **Metallurgy and Engineering. Chancellor**, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.; **Pro-Chancellors**, George Franklin, Litt.D., J.P.; H. K. Stephenson, J.P.; **Vice-Chancellor**, H. A. L. Fisher, LL.D., F.B.A.; **Treasurer**, A. J. Hobson, J.P.; **Deans**, (**Arts**) A. T. Baker; (**Pure Science**) Prof. W. P. Wynne; (**Medicine**) Arthur J. Hall; (**Applied Science**) Prof. W. Ripper; (**Law**) Edward Bramley; **Registrar**, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.; **Librarian**, A. P. Hunt, B.A.; **Auditor**, Joshua Wortley, F.C.A.; **Tutor for Women Students**, Mary J. Sorby. **Professors**: *Latin*, W. C. Summers, M.A.; *English*, G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.; *French*, A. T. Baker, M.A., Ph.D.; *German*, J. Freund, M.A., Ph.D.; *History*, H. W. Appleton, M.A.; *Education*, J. A. Green, M.A.; *Mathematics*, A. H. Leahy, M.A.; *Physics*, W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Chemistry*, W. P. Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Zoology*, A. Denny, M.Sc.; *Geology*, W. G. Fearnsides, M.A.; *Anatomy*, C. J. Patten, M.A., M.D., Sc.D.; *Physiology*, J. B. Leathes, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.S.; *Medicine*, D. Burgess, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.P.; *Surgery*, S. White, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.; *Pathology*, J. Sholto C. Douglas, M.A., B.Ch.; *Midwifery*, P. E. Barber, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; *Public Health*, H. Scurfield, M.D., D.P.H.; *Engineering*, W. Ripper, D.Eng., D.Sc.; *Metallurgy*, J. O. Arnold, D.Met., F.R.S.; *Mining*, F. E. Armstrong, M.Sc.; *Applied Chemistry*, L. T. O'Shea, M.Sc.; *Law*, W. F. Trotter, M.A., LL.M.

Victoria University, of **Manchester**, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of **Owens College**, Manchester, which was established '51. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in '46, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college. In '80 the College became the first college of Victoria University. There are five **halls of residence**—the **Hulme Hall**, the **Dalton Hall**, and **Lister House** for men only, and two for women (see p. 419). Grants technical, commercial, and other certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Psychological Medicine, Public Health, Veterinary State Medicine, and Dentistry to properly qualified candidates. **Chancellor**, The Right Hon. the Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Sir Henry Alex. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S. **Registrar**, Edward Fiddes, M.A.; **Bursar**, Sydney Chaffers, M.A. **Deans of Faculties**: *Arts*, Prof. L. E. Kastner; *Science*, Prof. Sir Ernest Rutherford; *Law*, Prof. J. S. Seaton; *Music*, Dr. Keighley; *Commerce*, Prof S. J. Chapman; *Theology*, Ven. Archdeacon Allen; *Technology*, J. C. M. Garnett; *Medicine*, Prof. Elliot Smith; *Education*, Prof. Findlay. **Professors**: *Mathematics*, H. Lamb, Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Physiology*, Wm. Stirling, M.D.; *Chemistry*, H. B. Dixon, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Med. and Ecclesiastical History*, T. F. Tout, M.A.; *Public Health and Bacteriology*, A. S. Delépine, M.B.; *Botany*, F. E. Weiss, D.Sc.; *Law*, J. S. Seaton, M.A., B.C.L.; *Philosophy*, S. Alexander, LL.D., F.B.A.; *Zoology*, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *German and Germanic Philology*, A. Johannson, M.A.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, R. B. Wild, M.D.; *English Language and Literature*, C. H. Herford, Litt.D.; *Political Economy*, S. J. Chapman, M.A.; *Chinese*, E. H. Parker, M.A.; *Anc. and Med. Hist.*, J. Tait.

M.A.; *Latin and Indo-European Philology*, R. S. Conway, Litt.D.; *Education*, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; *Biblical Exegesis*, A. S. Peake, D.D.; *Comparative Religion* (vacant); *Physics*, Sir E. Rutherford, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Systematic Medicine*, G. R. Murray, M.D.; *Engineering*, J. E. Petavel, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Hellenistic Greek*, J. H. Moulton, D.D.; *Crystallography*, Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Geology*, Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.; *Cryptogamic Botany*, W. H. Lang, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Anatomy*, G. Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; *French Language and Literature*, L. E. Kastner, M.A.; *Technological Chemistry*, E. Knecht, M.Sc., Ph.D.; *Clinical Surgery*, Wm. Thorburn, M.D.; *Economic History*, G. Unwin, M.A.; *Systematic Surgery*, J. W. Smith, M.B.; *Electro-Technics*, R. Beattie, D.Sc.; *Electrical Engineering*, M. Walker, M.A.; *Forensic Medicine*, W. Sellers, M.D.; *Semitic Languages*, M. A. Canney, M.A.; *Architecture*, A. C. Dickie, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.; *Obstetrics and Gynæcology*, A. Donald, M.D.; *Pathology*, H. R. Dean, M.D.; *Organic Chemistry*, A. Lapworth, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Clinical Medicine*, E. S. Reynolds, M.D.; *English Language*, W. J. Sedgefield, D.Litt.; *Imperial Latin*, W. B. Anderson, M.A.; *Greek*, W. M. Calder, M.A.; *Mechanical Engineering*, Alan B. Field, M.A., B.Sc.; *Modern History*, J. R. B. Muir, M.A.; *Metallurgy and Metallography*, C. A. Edwards, D.Sc.

Scotland.

Aberdeen University was founded in 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded **Marischal College**, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. (Parl., etc., grants, £23,400.) It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants a Diploma in Public Health, and a Diploma in Agriculture. **Chancellor**, Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. **Rector**, Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P. **Vice-Chancellor and Principal**, Very Rev. G. Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D. (£1,500 and residence); **Secretary**, D. R. Thom, M.A.; **Librarian**, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.; **Registrar**, R. Walker, LL.D. **Professors**: *Botany*, J. W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S. (£750); *Natural Philosophy*, Charles Niven, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£1,000); *Forensic Medicine*, Matthew Hay, M.D., LL.D. (£600); *Greek*, John Harrower, LL.D. (£920); *Physiology*, J. A. MacWilliam, M.D. (£900); *Materia Medica*, J. T. Cash, M.D., F.R.S. (£700); *Church History*, H. Cowan, D.D. (£526); *Anatomy*, R. W. Reid, M.D. (£1,300); *Chemistry*, F. Soddy, M.A., F.R.S. (£900); *English*, A. A. Jack, M.A. (£700); *Hebrew and Semitic Languages*, J. Gilroy, D.D. (£600); *Logic*, W. L. Davidson, LL.D. (£700); *Natural History*, J. A. Thomson, M.A. (£700); *Biblical Criticism*, T. Nicol, D.D. (£459); *Moral Philosophy*, J. B. Baillie, M.A. (£700); *History*, C. S. Terry, M.A. (£685); *Systematic Theology*, Rev. Wm. Fulton, B.D., B.Sc. (£517); *Mathematics*, H. M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S. (£800); *Law*, J. M. Irvine, K.C., LL.B. (£700); *Pathology*, T. Shennan, M.D. (£900); *Surgery*, J. Marnoch, C.V.O., M.A., M.B. (£600); *Humanity*, A. Souter, D.Litt. (£800); *Agriculture*, J. Hendrick, B.Sc. (£400); *Medicine*, A. W. Mackintosh, M.D. (£600); *Midwifery*, R. G. McKerron, M.D. (£600).

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. Women are admitted to the Arts, Divinity, Law and Science classes, and to Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music on the same terms as men. **Chancellor**, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; **Lord Rector**, Rt. Hon. The Earl Kitchener; **Principal and Vice-Chancellor**, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. (£1,610); **Secretary of Senatus**, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., B.A., LL.D. **Professors**: *Rhetoric and English Literature*, H. J. C. Grierson, M.A., LL.D. (£900); *Humanity*, W. R. Hardie, LL.D. (£1,100); *Greek*, A. W. Mair, Litt.D. (£1,100); *Semitic Languages*, A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D. (£800); *Sanskrit and Comparative Philology*, A. B. Keith, D.Litt.; *Celtic Languages*, Wm. J. Watson, LL.D. (£600); *Mathematics*, E. T. Whittaker, Sc.D., F.R.S. (£1,100); *Natural Philosophy*, C. G. Barkla, D.Sc., F.R.S. (1,100); *Logic and Metaphysics*, A. S. P. Pattison, LL.D. (£900); *Moral Philosophy*, J. Seth, M.A. (£900); *History*, R. Lodge, LL.D. (£900); *Ancient History and Palæography*, P. H. Brown, LL.D. (£937); *Commercial and Political Economy*, J. S. Nicholson, D.Sc. (£900); *Fine Art*, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. (£600); *Education*, A. Darroch, M.A. (£700); *Astronomy*, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc. (£400); *Geology*, T. J. Jehu, M.D. (£800); *Engineering*, T. H. Beare, B.Sc. (£900); *Agriculture*, R. Wallace (£600); *Divinity*, W. P. Paterson, D.D. (£529); *Biblical Criticism and Antiquities*, Rev. Wm. A. Curtis, M.A., D.Litt., D.D. (£658); *Ecclesiastical History*, J. Mackinnon, D.D. (£456); *Public Law*, Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., LL.D. (£600); *Civil Law*, J. Mackintosh, K.C., LL.D. (£700); *Constitutional Law and History*, H. J. Millar, LL.B. (£600); *Scots Law*, J. Rankine, K.C., LL.D. (£955); *Chemistry*, J. Walker, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£1,400); *Natural History*, J. C. Ewart, M.D., F.R.S. (£1,615); *Botany*, J. B. Balfour, M.D., F.R.S. (£1,515); *Anatomy*, A. Robinson, M.D. (£1,600); *Physiology*, Sir E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S. (£1,400); *Pathology*, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D., F.R.S. (£1,400); *Materia Medica*, Sir T. R. Fraser, LL.D., F.R.S. (£1,290); *Medicine*, G. L. Gulland, M.A., B.Sc., M.D. (£900); *Surgery*, A. Thomson, M.D. (£900); *Midwifery*, Sir J. H. Croom, M.D. (£800); *Forensic Medicine*, H. Littlejohn, M.B. (£800); *Clinical Surgery*, F. M. Caird, M.B. (£800); *Clinical Medicine*, Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D., G. L. Gulland, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., and Wm. Russell, M.D. (£800); *Public Health*, C. H. Stewart, D.Sc. (£600); *Bacteriology*, J. Ritchie, M.D. (£950); *Music*, D. F. Tovey, B.A. (£593).

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1451; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1,577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. Parly. grant, £20,880. There were last session 2,470 students (635 women), and of the total 1,011 were students in Arts (447 women) and 797 students of Medicine (137 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. **Chancellor**, the Earl of Rosebery. **Rector**, M. Raymond Poin-

caré. ***Principal and Vice-Chancellor,** Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L. (£2,000). **Registrar,** Albert Morrison. **Professors:** ** Divinity*, Rev. H. B. M. Reid, D.D. (£580); *Chemistry*, (vacant) (£1,300); *Botany*, F. O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£830); *Civil Eng. and Mechanics*, J. D. Cormack, D.Sc. (£900); *Conveyancing*, J. Moir, LL.D. (£600); *Naval Architecture (including Marine Engin.)*, Sir J. H. Biles, LL.D. (£800); *Surgery*, Sir Wm. Macewen, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£800); *Astronomy*, L. Becker, Ph.D. (£600); *Midwifery*, M. Cameron, M.D. (£700); **Moral Philos.*, Sir Hy. Jones, LL.D. (£800); *Political Economy*, W. R. Scott, Litt.D., (£612); *Materia Medica*, R. Stockman, M.D. (£700); *Forensic Medicine*, J. Glaister, M.D. (£600); **Church History*, J. Cooper, D.D. (£480); *Pathology*, R. Muir, M.D., F.R.S. (£1,100); **Humanity*, J. S. Phillimore, M.A. (£1,000); *Nat. Philos.* A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S. (£1,000); *History*, D. J. Medley, M.A. (£900); *Practice of Medicine*, T. K. Monro, M.D. (£800); **Logic and Rhetoric*, R. Latta, Ph.D. (£800); *Zoology*, J. G. Kerr, M.A., F.R.S. (£800); *Eng. Lang. and Lit.*, W. M. Dixon, Litt.D. (£900); *Geology*, J. W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£668); **Law*, W. M. Gloag, K.C., B.A. (£800); **Greek*, G. A. Davies, M.A. (£1,000); *Physiology*, D. Noel Paton, M.D. (£1,100); *Mining*, C. Latham (£600); **Hebrew and Semitic Lang.*, W. B. Stevenson, B.D. (£700); **Anatomy*, T. H. Bryce, M.D. (£1,200); **Mathematics*, G. A. Gibson, LL.D (£1,000); *Biblical Criticism*, G. Milligan, D.D. (£540); *Midwifery (Muirhead)*, J. M. Munro Kerr, M.D. (£500); *Surgery (St. Mungo)*, R. Kennedy, M.D. (£500); *Pathology (St. Mungo-Notman)*, J. H. Teacher, M.D. (£600); *Medicine (Muirhead)*, W. K. Hunter, M.D. (£500); *Scot. Hist. and Lit.*, R. S. Rait, M.A. (£700).

St. Andrews University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) **St. Salvator's** (1450), (2) **St. Leonard's** (1512), and (3) **St. Mary's** (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts, science, and medicine, forming thereafter the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard; **St. Mary's** was, and is, devoted to theology. **University College, Dundee** (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, '97. The diploma and title of **L.L.A.** is granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of the University were thrown open to women. **Chancellor,** Lord Balfour of Burleigh. **Vice-Chancellor and Principal,** Rev. John Herkless, D.D. (£1,875). **Rector,** Marquess of Aberdeen. **Sec. and Registrar,** Andrew Bennett. **Professors: College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard:** *Humanity*, W. M. Lindsay, M.A. (£750); *Logic and Metaphysics*, G. F. Stout, LL.D. (£650); *Greek*, J. Burnet, M.A. (£750); *Mathematics*, P. R. Scott Lang (£750); *Moral Philosophy*, A. E. Taylor, M.A. (£650); *Nat. Philos.*, A. S. Butler, M.A. (£750); *Nat. History*, W. C. M'Intosh, M.D. (£650); *Chemistry*, J. C. Irvine, Ph.D. (£650); *Education*, J. Edgar, M.A. (£550); *Eng. Literature*, A. Lawson, M.A. (£650); *Anatomy*, D. Waterston, M.D. (£643); *Physiology*, P. T. Herring, M.D. (£550).—**College of St. Mary's: Principal,** Rev. George Galloway, D.D.; *Primarius Prof. of Divinity*, the Principal (£650); *Bib. Criticism*, Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D. (£581); *Church Hist.*, Rev. Archibald Main, D.Litt. (£597); *Hebrew*, Rev. D. M. Kay, B.D. (£650).—**University College, Dundee: Principal,** J. Y. Mackay, LL.D. (£850). **Secretary,** W. Arnot Watterston. **Professors:** *Mathematics*, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A (£600); *Nat. Philosophy*, Wm. Peddie, D.Sc. (£600); *Chemistry*, A. Mackenzie, B.Sc. (£600); *Nat. History*, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A. (£600); *Botany (White's)*; P. Geddes, (£239); *Anatomy (Cox's)*, J. Yule Mackay, LL.D.; *Physiology*, E. W. Reid, B.A.; *Engin. and Drawing*, A. H. Gibson, D.Sc. (£600). **Conjoint Medical School, Dundee:** *Pathology*, L. R. Sutherland (£556); *Surgery*, D. MacEwan, M.D. (£247); *Medicine*, A. M. Stalker (£270); *Midwifery*, J. A. C. Kynoch (£270); *Materia Medica*, C. R. Marshall (£496).

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of $10,000,000, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages. **Chairman,** The Earl of Elgin. **Treasurer,** Mr. John Ross, solicitor, Dunfermline; **Sec.,** Sir William S. McCormick; **Offices,** The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

Ireland.

Dublin University. The **University of Dublin,** commonly known as **Trinity College, Dublin,** was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of the University (Mater Universitatis). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous Royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The undergraduates exceed 1,100, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Degrees are granted to women. There are 26 Junior Fellows, 7 Senior Fellows, who with the Provost and with 2 elected Junior Fellows, and 2 elected Professors, constitute the Board. **Chancellor** of the University, Lord Iveagh; **Vice-Chancellor,** the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. **Parliamentary representatives:** the Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., LL.D., and Right Hon. James Campbell, K.C., LL.D. The following constitute the Board: **Provost,** Rev. J. P. Mahaffy; **Vice-Provost,** F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D., **Bursar,** G. L. Cathcart, M.A.; **Auditor,** L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; **Senior Proctor,** J. I. Beare, M.A.; **Librarian,** G. J. Smyly, M.A.; **Senior Lecturer,** W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; **Registrar,** Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.; **Assist. Reg.,** C. H. Miller, M.A.; **Senior Dean and Catechist,** E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; **Representatives of Junior Fellows,** John Isaac Beare, M.A., and Matthew W. J. Fry, M.A. **Representatives of the Professors,** John Joly, Sc.D., and Andrew F. Dixon, M.B., Sc.D. **Professors:** *Divinity (Regius)*, Rev. N. White *(acting)* (1907); *Divinity (Archbp. King's)*, Rev. J. A. F. Gregg, B.D. (1911); *Pastoral Theology*, Rev. J. A. Jennings, M.A. (1908); *Law, Civil*

* And residence.

(*Regius*), C. F. Bastable, LL.D. (1908); *Law, Civil and Gen. Jurisprud.* (vacant); *Law, Feudal and Eng.* (*Regius*), J. S. Baxter, LL.B. (1909); *Law, Crim. and Constit.* (vacant); *History, Modern*, E. Curtis, M.A. (1914); *History, Eccles.*, Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D. (1898); *History, Ancient*, W. A. Goligher, M.A. (1904); *History, Modern* (*Lecky*), W. A. Phillips, M.A. (1914); *Arabic*, L. W. King, LL.D. (1905); *German*, Gilbert Waterhouse, M.A. (1915); *Greek* (*Regius*), G. J. Smyly, Litt.D. (1915); *Greek, Biblical*, Rev. N. White, B.D. (1906); *Hebrew*, Rev. G. Wilkins, B.D. (1900); *Irish*, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A. (1896); *Latin*, G. W. Mooney, M.A. (1915); *Romance Lang.*, T. B. Rudmose-Brown, D.Litt. (1909); *Sanskrit and Compar. Phil.*, H. Canning, M.A. (1914); *Royal Astronomer*, H. C. Plummer, M.A. (1912); *Math.* (*Erasmus Smith*), S. B. Kelleher, M.A. (1914); *Nat. Philosophy*, M. W. J. Fry, M.A. (1910); *Nat. and Exper. Phil.* (*Erasmus Smith*), W. E. Thrift, M.A. (1901); *Oratory and Eng. Lit.*, E. Curtis, M.A. (1914); *Political Economy*, C. F. Bastable, M.A. (1882); *Moral Philosophy*, H. S. Macran, M.A. (1901); *Anat. and Surg.*, A. F. Dixon, Sc.D. (1903); *University Anatomist*, Sir C. B. Ball, Bt., M.D. (1898); *Physics* (*Regius*), J. Little, M.D. (1895); *Practice of Medicine*, J. Craig, M.D. (1910); *Institutes of Medicine*, W. H. Thompson, Sc.D. (1902); *Midwifery*, T. H. Wilson, M.D. (1902); *Surgery* (*Regius*), Sir C. B. Ball, Bt., M.D. (1895); *Surgery*, E. H. Taylor, M.D. (1906); *Botany*, H. H. Dixon, Sc.D. (1904); *Chemistry*, S. Young, D.Sc. (1903); *Applied Chemistry*, E. A. Werner (1904); *Engineering*, T. Alexander, M.E. (1887); *Geology and Mineralogy*, J. Joly, Sc.D. (1897); *Music*, P. C. Buck, Mus.Doc. (1910); *Comp. Anat. and Zool.*, H. W. Mackintosh, M.A. (1879); *Education*, E. P. Culverwell, M.A. (1905); *Public Orator*, R. W. Tate, M.A. (1914). **Registrars of the Schools**: *Law*, R. Russell, M.A. (1892); *Physic*, A. F. Dixon, Sc.D. (1915); *Engineering*, W. E. Thrift, M.A. (1901); *Indian and Civil Service*, E. H. Alton, M.A. (1907); *Music*, H. S. Macran, M.A. (1900); *Agriculture*, W. G. Hodson, M.A. (1910); *Education*, E. P. Culverwell, M.A. (1912); *Army School*, G. R. Webb, M.A. (1912). **Lady Registrar**: Miss Lucy P. Gwynn (1905).

National University of Ireland, established under the Irish Universities Act of 1908. Its constituent colleges are University College, Dublin; Queen's College, Cork; and Queen's College, Galway. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, is a recognised college of the University. The University attaches importance to the study of the Irish language, which is a compulsory subject at matriculation. **Chancellor of the University**, the Most Rev. Dr Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; **Vice-Chancellor**, Alexander Anderson, D.Sc., LL.D, President, University College, Galway. **Registrar**, Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D

1. **University College, Dublin.**—**President**, Denis J. Coffey, M.B., B.Ch., LL.D. **Professors**: *Greek*, Rev. Henry Browne, S.J., M.A.; *Latin*, Patrick Semple, M.A.; *Mathematics*, H. C. M'Weeney, M.A.; *Eng. Lit.*, R. Donovan, B.A.; *Eng. Lang. and Philol.*, Rev. Geo. O'Neill, S.J., M.A.; *French and Romance Philol.* (vacant); *History*, John M. O'Sullivan, M.A., Ph.D.; *Theory and Practice of Education*, Rev. Timothy Corcoran, S.J., D.Litt.; *Ethics and Politics*, Rev. Michael Cronin, D.D.; *Logic and Psychol.*, Rev. John Shine, M.A.; *Metaphysics*, Wm. Magennis, M.A.; *Early and Mediæval Irish*, O. Bergin, Ph.D.; *Celtic Archæology*, R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A.; *Mod. Irish Lang. and Lit.*, Douglas Hyde, LL.D., D.Litt.; *Early includ. Mediæval Irish Hist.*, John MacNeill, B.A.; *Chemistry*, Hugh Ryan, D.Sc.; *Geology*, H. J. Seymour, B.Sc., F.G.S.; *Experiment. Physics*, J. A. M'Clelland, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Math. Physics*, A. W. Conway, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Zoology*, G. Sigerson, M.D.; *Anatomy*, E. R. M'Laughlin, M.B., B.Ch.; *Physiol. and Histology*, B. J. Collingwood, M.D.; *Pathol. and Bacteriology*, E. J. M'Weeney, M.D., D.P.H.; *Hygiene and Med. Jurisp.*, J. N. Meenan, M.B., B.Ch.; *Materia Med. and Therapeutics*, M. Dempsey, M.D.; *Medicine*, J. F. O'Carroll, M.D.; *Midwifery and Gynæcology*, A. J. Smith, M.B., M.Ch.; *Surgery*, J. S. M'Ardle, M.Ch.; *Jurisp., Internat. and Roman Law*, J. A. Murnaghan, M.A., LL.D.; *Constitutional Law, Torts and Evidence*, J. G. Swift MacNeill, M.A., K.C., M.P.; *Law of Property and Contracts*, A. E. Clery, LL.D.; *Civil Engineering*, P. F. Purcell, M.A., M.A.I.; *National Economics of Ireland*, T. M. Kettle, B.A.; *Architecture*, Wm. A. Scott, A.R.I.B.A.; *Commerce*, C. H. Oldham, B.A.; *German*, Mrs. Mary M. Macken, M.A.; *Botany*, J. Bayley Butler, M.B., B.Ch.; *Mod. Irish History*, Miss Mary T. Hayden, M.A.; *Ophthalmology*, L. Werner, M.B., B.Ch.; *Dental Mechanics*, E. Sheridan, L.D.S.; *Dental Surgery*, J. I. Potter, L.D.S.; *Italian and Spanish*, Miss Maria Degani; *Eastern Languages*, Rev. P. Boylan, M.A.; Welsh, J. Lloyd Jones, M.A., B.Litt.; *Music*, Rev. H. Bewerunge; *Irish Music*, R. O'Dwyer.

2. **University College, Cork.**—**President**, Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. **Professors**: *Archæology*, Rev. P. Power; *Greek and Latin* (vacant); *Mathematics*, M. J. Conran, M.A.; *Experiment. Physics*, Wm. Bergin, M.A.; *English*, W. F. P. Stockley, M.A.; *Philosophy*, G. J. Stokes, M.A.; *Chemistry*, A. E. Dixon, M.D.; *Zoology*, M. Hartog, D.Sc.; *Jurisprudence*, G. J. Stokes, M.A.; *Botany and Agriculture*, Maj. H. A. Cummins, C.M.G., M.D.; *Geology and Geography*, I. Swain, B.A.; *History*, P. J. Merriman, M.A.; *Economics and Commerce*, T. Smiddy, M.A.; *Irish Lang. and Lit.*, Rev. R. Henebry, Ph.D.; *Romance Languages*, Miss Mary Ryan, M.A.; *Anatomy*, D. P. Fitzgerald, M.B., B.Ch.; *Medicine*, W. E. Ashley Cummins, M.D., M.Ch.; *Surgery*, C. Yelverton Pearson, M.D., M.Ch.; *Materia Medica*, J. Dundon, M.B., B.Ch.; *Midwifery*, H. Corby, M.D., M.Ch.; *Real Property*, H. J. Maloney; *Contracts*, W. J. Dunlea, LL.D.; *Engineering*, C. W. L. Alexander, B.E.; *Physiology*, D. T. Barry, M.D.; *Pathology*, A. E. Moore, M.B., B.Ch.; *Med. Jurisprudence*, P. T. O'Sullivan, M.D.; *Ophthalmology and Otology*, A. W. Sandford, M.D.; *Hygiene*, D. D. Donovan, L.R.C.P.; *Scholastic Philosophy*, Rev. T. Fitzgibbon, Ph.D.; *Methods of Education*, Miss Elizabeth M. O'Sullivan, M.A.; *Music*, F. St. J. Lacy, F.R.A.M.; *German*, Miss B. Danaher, M.A.; *Math. Physics*, E. H. Harper, M.A.

3. **University College, Galway.**—**President**, Alexander Anderson, D.Sc., LL.D. **Professors**: *Greek*, R. K. M'Elderry, M.A.; *Latin*, C. Lexin, M.A.; *Mathematics*, M. Power, M.A., B.Sc.; *Nat. Philosophy*, Alex Anderson, D.Sc., LL.D.; *English Lang. and Lit.*, Max Drennan, M.A.; *Irish Lang., Philol. and Lit.*, T. O'Maille, Ph.D.;

Chemistry, A. Senier, D.Sc.; *Natural History*, J. Mangan, M.A.; *Modern Languages*, V. Steinberger, M.A.; *Jurisprudence and Pol. Econ.*, J. Anderson, M.A., LL.B.; *English Law*, R. J. Sheehy, LL.B.; *Anatomy and Physiology*, J. P. Pye, M.D., D.Sc.; *Practice of Medicine*, R. P. Mahon, M.D.; *Practice of Surgery*, W. W. Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.; *Materia Med. and Pharmacy*, N. W. Colahan, M.D.; *Obstetrics and Gynæcology*, R. J. Kinkead, M.D.; *Civil Engineering*, F. S. Richworth, B.E., A.M.I.C.E.; *Pathology*, T. Walsh, M.D.; *Electrical Engineering*, W. G. Griffith, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.; *Commerce*, B. F. Shields, M.A.; *Education*, Rev. T. O'Kelly, B.A.; *History*, Mary J. Donovan, M.A.; *Philosophy*, J. F. W. Howley, M.A.; *Ophthalmology and Otology*, J. P. Henry, M.D.

The Queen's University of Belfast, founded under the Irish Universities Act, 1908. Its degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open to female as well as to male students. **Chancellor,** the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., K.P. **Pro-Chancellors,** Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.L.G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Sir Hiram Wilkinson, LL.D., and Sir Samuel Dill, M.A., D.Lit. **Vice-Chancellor and President of the University,** the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, M.A., D.D., LL.D. **Secretary,** John M. Finnegan, B.Sc., B.A. **Professors:** *Greek*, Sir Samuel Dill, M.A.; *Latin*, R. M. Henry, M.A.; *Mathematics*, A. C. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.; *English Literature*, G. Gregory Smith, M.A.; *French*, D. L. Savory, M.A.; *German*, R. A. Williams, Ph.D., D.Lit.; *Modern History*, F. M. Powicke, M.A.; *Economics*, H. O. Meredith, M.A., M.Com.; *Logic and Metaphysics*, John Laird, M.A.; *Physics*, W. B. Morton, M.A.; *Chemistry*, E. A. Letts, Ph.D., D.Sc.; *Zoology*, Gregg Wilson, M.A., Ph.D.; *Botany*, R. H. Yapp, M.A.; *Civil Engineering*, F. H. Hummel, M.Sc.; *Jurisprudence and Roman Law*, J. A. Strahan, M.A., LL.B; *English Law*, J. S. Baxter, LL.B.; *Anatomy*, J. Symington, M.D., F.R.S.; *Physiology*, T. H. Milroy, M.D., B.Sc.; *Pathology*, W. St. C. Symmers, M.B; *Medicine*, James A. Lindsay, M.A., M.D.; *Surgery*, Thomas Sinclair, M.D., M.Ch.; *Midwifery*, Sir J. Byers, M.A., M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Sir W. Whitla, M.A., M.D.

Wales.

Wales, University of, is a federal teaching University. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93. A supplemental charter was granted in 1906. An annual grant of £4,000 is allowed by the Treasury and an additional grant of £1,500 for Fellowships. The chief officers of the University are: **Chancellor,** H.M. the King; **Senior Deputy Chancellor,** The Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.; **Vice-Chancellor,** Principal E. H. Griffiths, D.Sc., F.R.S., University College, Cardiff; **Treasurer,** Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, G.C.B., V.C.; **Warden of the Guild of Graduates,** Prof. A. H. Trow, Sc.D.; **Clerk of the Guild,** Prof. W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.; **Registrar,** J. Mortimer Angus, M.A., University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff

1. **University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.—Principal,** Thomas Francis Roberts, LL.D.; **Registrar,** J. H. Davies, M.A.; **Librarian,** J. D. Williams, B.A.; **Warden: Hostel for Men Students,** H. H. Paine, M.A., B.Sc.; **Warden: Hall of Residence for Women Students,** Miss C. P. Tremain, B.A. **Professors:** *Greek*, J. W. Marshall, M.A.; *Latin*, E. Bensly, M.A.; *English*, J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.; *French Lang., and Lit. and Romance Philol.*, J. L. André Barbier, L.-ès-L.; *History*, E. Edwards, M.A.; *Colonial History*, T. Stanley Roberts, M.A.; *Philosophy*, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.; *Education*, Foster Watson, M.A., D.Litt.; C. R. Chapple, M.A.; *Political Science*, E. A. Lewis, M.A., D.Litt., D.Sc.; *Mathematics* (*Pure*), R. W. Genese, M.A.; *Mathematics* (*Applied*), G. A. Schott, D.Sc.; *English Law*, T. Arthur Levi, M.A., B.C.L., LL.B.; *Physics*, D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.; *Chemistry*, Alexander Findlay, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D.; *Zoology*, H. J. Fleure, D.Sc.; *Botany*, J. Lloyd Williams, D.Sc.; *Geology*, O. T. Jones, M.A., D.Sc.; *Agriculture*, C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc.; *Agric. Botany*, R. G. Stapledon, M.A. (Advisory Botanist); *Agricultural Surveying, Drawing and Building Construction*, G. T. Bassett, A.R.I.B.A.; *Music*, David Jenkins, Mus.Bac.

2. **University College of North Wales.—Principal:** Sir Harry R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.; **Registrar:** J. E. Lloyd, M.A.; **Warden of Women Students and Head Hostel,** Miss Muriel O. Davis. **Professors:** *Greek*, T. Hudson Williams, M.A., D.Litt.; *Latin*, Edward V. Arnold, Litt.D.; *English*, W. Lewis Jones, M.A.; *Welsh*, J. Morris Jones, M.A.; *French*, O. H. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.; *German*, E. L. Milner-Barry, M.A.; *Semitic Languages*, T. Witton Davies, Ph.D., D.D.; *History*, John Edward Lloyd, M.A.; *Constitutional History*, Sir H. R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.; *Logic, Philos. and Pol. Econ.*, James Gibson, M.A.; *Mathematics*, G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Physics*, E. Taylor Jones, D.Sc.; *Chemistry*, Kennedy J. P. Orton, M.A., Ph.D., F.I.C.; *Botany*, Reginald W. Phillips, M.A., D.Sc.; *Zoology*, Philip J. White, M.B., F.R.S.E.; *Agriculture*, R. G. White, M.Sc.; *Forestry*, Fraser Story, F.R.S.E.; *Education*, R. L. Archer, M.A.

3. **University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.—Principal,** E. H. Griffiths, M.A., Sc.D.; **Registrar,** D. J. A. Brown. **Professors:** *Greek*, Gilbert Norwood, M.A.; *Latin*, O. L. Richmond, M.A.; *Logic and Philos.*, H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A.; *Political Science*, W. J. Roberts, M.A.; *English*, Harold Littledale, M.A., D.Litt.; *History*, Herbert Bruce, M.A.; *Pure and Applied Maths.*, R. H. Pinkerton, M.A.; *Pure Mathematics*, D. G. Taylor, M.A.; *Welsh*, Thomas Powel, M.A.; *French*, Paul Barbier; *Physics*, A. L. Selby, M.A.; *Chemistry*, C. M. Thompson, M.A., D.Sc., F.C.S.; E. P. Perman, D.Sc., F.C.S.; *Zoology*, W. N. Parker, Ph.D., F.Z.S.; *Botany*, A. H. Trow, D.Sc., F.L.S.; *Geology*, T. Franklin Sibly, D.Sc., F.G.S.; *Human Anatomy*, David Hepburn, V.D., M.D., C.M., F.R.S.E.; *Physiology*, J. B. Haycraft, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; *Pathology and Bacteriology*, E. Emrys-Roberts, M.D.; *Engineering*, Frederic Bacon, M.A., A.M.I.E.E.; *Metallurgy*, A. A. Read, D.Met., F.I.C., F.C.S.; *Education*, Wm. Phillips, M.A.; Barbara Foxley, M.A.; *Music*, David Evans, Mus.Doc.

University Extension.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in 76 was formed the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching within the

Metropolitan area. **Durham University** was for a time associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; **Victoria University** is also in the field; and the **Scotch Universities** worked on a similar plan for some time. The **University of Sydney**, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines.

Cambridge.—Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to April—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. Short courses of six lectures are also arranged where it is thought desirable. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, three are affiliated—viz. Exeter, Leicester, and Southport. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes, and an inclusive fee of £50 per full course or £30 per short course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with various **County Councils** courses on the teaching of science, history and literature have been arranged. These are attended by large numbers of elementary teachers at convenient centres. Large summer meetings, attended by students from all parts of the world, are arranged at Cambridge at intervals during July and August. Full particulars as to the Local Lectures may be obtained from the **Secretary**, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

London University Extension Board.—**Registrar**, John Lea, M.A., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Oxford.—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. The Oxford Delegacy is acting in conjunction with local committees established in over 300 towns in all parts of England and Wales, except the metropolitan area. **Secretary**, J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Office, Examination Schools, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Toynbee Hall (1884), J. St. George Heath, B.A., Warden. Whitechapel Branch: 28, Commercial Road, Whitechapel; Poplar Branch: 4 & 5, Montague Place, Poplar, E. **Sec.**, E. F. Hitchcock.

Oxford House, Mape Street, Bethnal Green. **Head**, Rev. F. A. Iremonger, M.A.

Cambridge House, 131, 133, and 135, Camberwell Road, S.E. **Head**, Rev. N. B. Kent; acting Head, W. St. John Pym.

Mansfield House, 89, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. **Warden**, N. M. Hyde, M.A.

The Bermondsey Settlement, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E. **Warden**, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

The Robert Browning Settlement, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E. **Pres.**, 1914-15, Sir E. Shackleton. **Warden**, F. Herbert Stead, M.A.

The Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, St. Pancras. **Warden**, Miss Hilda D. Oakley, M.A.

Woodbrooke Settlement for Religious and Social Studies, Selly Oak, near Birmingham, for Friends and others. Director of Studies (Emeritus), Dr. J. Rendel Harris; Warden, H. G. Wood.

St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green. **Head**, Miss Harington.

Canning Town Women's Settlement. Warden, Miss R. H. Cheetham, Cumberland Road, Plaistow.

Women's University Settlement, 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.; Warden, Miss M. McN. Sharpley.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Beaumont College, Old Windsor. Roman Catholic. Founded 1861. Pupils, 200. **Fees**, 90 guineas per annum. **Rector**, Rev. George Jinks, S.J.

Bedford Grammar School, Bedford. Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. There are two or more each year leaving exhibitions of the total value of £160 per annum, tenable for four years. Exhibitions tenable in the school from £60 to £10. **Pupils**, 700. Boys are prepared for the Universities, Civil Service, for Woolwich and Sandhurst, Royal Navy, and other public examinations. There is an Engineering side with full provision of workshops. There are seven boarding-houses. There is an Engineer Corps. **Fees**, over 16, £5 12s.; 10 to 16, £4 11s.; under 10, £3 10s. per term. **Head Master**, Reginald Carter, M.A.

Berkhamsted School, Herts. Pupils, 500. Six boarding-houses. **Fees**, tuition, £15; boarding, 50 guineas. **Head Master**, C. H. Greene, M.A.

Birmingham, King Edward's School, comprises a high school for boys, a high school for girls, three grammar schools for boys and three grammar schools for girls. **Founded** 1552, reorganised 1878 and 1900. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number about 2,800; 500 in high school for boys. **Fees**, £15 per annum. **Head Master**, R. Cary Gilson, M.A. **Motto**, *Domine, Salvum fac Regem.*

Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon. Founded 1604. **Fees**, £75-£90 per annum. **Head Master**, A. L. Francis, M.A.

Bradfield College, Berks. **Fees**, 90 guineas per annum. **Warden**, Edward Armstrong. **Head Master**, Rev. R. D. Belce, M.A.

Brighton College, Brighton. Founded 1847. Governed by a Council of twelve. There are at least three leaving scholarships of the annual value of £35, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Entrance scholarships are awarded every year, at least five of the annual value of £70 or £50, and smaller exhibitions. Pupils, 300. **Fees**, £99 6s. per annum. **Head Master**, Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.

Charterhouse School, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that belonged to the Carthusians. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, of which ten are competed for annually at entrance. Twenty or more exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Pupils, 580. **Fees**,

entrance, £10 10s.; tuition, £31 10s. per annum; boarding fee, £84 per annum. **Head Master**, Frank Fletcher, M.A. **Motto**, *Deo dante dedi.*

Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire. Founded 1841. Incorporated '94; governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three sides in the Senior School—the Classical, the Military and Engineering, and the Modern. There is a Junior School. Numerous **scholarships** are attached to the College; also nominations for sons of the Clergy. Pupils, 525. **Fees**, under 10—day-boys £7 per term, boarders £32; between 10 and 13—day-boys £10 per term, boarders £36; over 13—day-boys, £13 per term, boarders £40. **Principal**, the Rev. Canon R. Waterfield, M.A. **Bursar**, A. A. Hunter.

Christ's Hospital. Founded 1552. The Hospital schools are: (1) the **Boys' School, West Horsham**, with accommodation for 820 boys, including Preparatory School. **Head Master**, Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D., Exeter College, Oxford; (2) the Girls' School, Hertford, with accommodation for 280 girls. **Head Mistress**, Miss M. E. Robertson, Newnham College, Cambridge. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." **Entrance** to the Hospital schools is gained by presentation (425 places) or by competition (100 scholars). Metropolitan public elementary schools supply 179 scholars, various parishes 108, and various endowed schools the residue; 85 others are nominated by the Council of Almoners. Hospital exhibition funds for both boys and girls provide **exhibitions** to universities, including *The Times* scholarship, and the "Pitt Club" exhibition. Pupils, 820 boys' school, 260 girls' school. **Clerk**, R. L. Franks. **Office**, 26 and 27, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 **scholarships** varying from £100 to £20; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. **Fees**, 15 guineas per annum. **Head Master**, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. **Sec.**, A. J. Austin.

Clifton College, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. There are Classical, Modern and Military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools. Three **exhibitions**, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 600. **Fees**, tuition, Preparatory, £24; Junior, £30; Classical, £33; Modern, £37 10s.; Military, £46 10s.; boarding, £60-£72. **Head Master**, J. E. King, Litt.D. **Sec.**, W. J. Lewis. **Motto**, *Spiritus intus alit.*

Dulwich College (part of the foundation of Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by **Edward Alleyn, the Actor**, under Letters Patent of King James I. Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Pupils, 660. Age of admission, not under 10; leaving, 19. Endowment about £5,000 per annum. £500 may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it, and £1,000 in leaving scholarships. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. **Fees**, entrance, £1; tuition, £24 per annum under 13; £27 per annum over 13. **Master**, George Smith, M.A.; **School Secretary**, Rev. J. R. Cocq, M.A. **Motto**, *Detur Gloria soli Deo.*

Epsom College, Epsom. Established 1855 with a Royal Medical Foundation. Accommodation for 250, and Preparatory for 100 boys under fifteen. Five medical scholarships at the Hospital Schools in London, and 19 other scholarships to the Universities, etc. The foundation provides for 50 foundation scholars and 50 pensioners. **Fees**, sons of medical men, 65 guineas; others, 75 guineas; day-boys, 25 guineas. **Head Master**, Rev. W. J. Barton, M.A.; **Secretary**, J. Bernard Lamb, 37, Soho Square, W. **Bursar**, W. D. Crossley; 20 assistant masters.

Eton College, Eton. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. **Pupils** consist of **King's scholars** or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college after competitive examination between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of **Oppidans**, who enter between twelve and fourteen years of age. **Exhibitions and scholarships** to both Universities, ranging from £60 for four years downwards. **Motto**, *Floreat Etona.* **Head Master**, Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, M.A., D.D. A **mission** is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. **Consult** the *College Calendar.*

Felsted School, Essex. Founded in 1564. Classical, Modern, Engineering, and Army sides. Scholarships £70, £50, £30, and £20; leaving Exhibitions £60 and £50. Pupils, 268. **Fees**, tuition, £20 per annum; boarding, £50-£58 per annum. **Head Master**, Rev. Frank Stephenson, M.A. **Bursar**, E. B. Trow, LL.D., M.A., B.C.L.

Fettes College, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. **Fees**, £109 per annum. **Head Master**, Rev. W. A. Heard, LL.D. F.R.S.L.

Glenalmond. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841, "to embrace objects not attainable in any public foundation hitherto established in Scotland." It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. Pupils about 140. **Fees**, 90–100 guineas per annum. **Warden**, Rev. S. E. Longland, M.A.

Haileybury College, Hertford. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships, about twenty in number, competed for annually in November. Special fees for sons of clergy. **Exhibitions** to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20). **Pupils**, 500. **Head Master**, F. B. Malim, M.A.

Harrow School, Harrow. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Entrance scholarships, and Exhibitions are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age. There are numerous Scholarships from £100 downwards, to the Universities. Pupils, nearly 500. **Fees**, £150-£195 per annum. **Head Master**, Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A. **Motto**, *Donorum Dei Dispensatio Fidelis.*

Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex. Founded 1848. Pupils, 300. **Fees**, 90 guineas per annum. **Head Master**, Rev. H. T. Bowlby.

The Leys School, Cambridge. Founded 1875, incorporated '78. Its founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it

draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. It has four houses ("hostels") containing about 40 boys each, with more than the usual accommodation. The latest addition, the King's Building, was inaugurated by H.M. the King in 1914. Boys may be received from 12 (more usually 13) years of age upwards. **Fees**, 105 guineas, reduced in certain cases to 85 guineas. Entrance exhibitions or scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £60 (occasionally more) per annum, are offered for competition at the end of each term. Leaving scholarships yearly. **Motto**, *In fide fiducia*. **Head Master**, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. **Bursar**, J. C. Isard, M.A.

Loretto School, Musselburgh. Pupils, 123. **Fees**, £105 per annum, everything inclusive. **Head Master**, A. R. Smith, M.A.

Malvern College, Worcestershire. Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of £40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also two of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £87, four or more of £50, six or more of £30; exhibition, £12-£25. Pupils, 450. **Fees**, £115; entrance, £3 3s.; nomination rent, £6 per annum. **Head Master**, F. S. Preston, M.A. **Bursar**, R. A. Ker, M.A.

Manchester Grammar School. Founded 1515. The school consists of 300 foundationers (free) and about 730 capitation scholars. Close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, range in annual value from £50 to £80. There are 24 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £20 to £50 each per annum; also 32 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes, also 270 foundation scholarships giving free tuition. **Fees**, £14 per annum under 14; £17 3s. per annum entering over 14. There are three preparatory schools, in South Manchester, North Manchester, and Sale. **High Master**, J. L. Paton, M.A. **Receiver**, Owen W. Cox. **Motto**, *Sapere aude*.

Marlborough College, Wiltshire. Founded 1843; charters '45, '53. Leaving exhibitions to Universities—three annual, £30-£50; three triennial, £22 10s.-£50. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions to Woolwich or elsewhere of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. There are 15 open school scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £80; also 16 foundation scholarships of £30 for sons of clergy. Pupils, 630. **Fees**, clergy, £90 per annum; laity, £100 per annum; boarding-houses, £130 per annum. **Master**, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.

Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse Square, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company is the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and scholarships of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. Pupils 450; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. **Fees**, 15 guineas per annum. **Head Master**, Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D., B.D. Sec., E. P. Hart, M.A., A.C.A. **Motto**, *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*.

Mill Hill School (London, N.W.). Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, reconstituted '69 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of £60, the "Hislop" of £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £60 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £60). Number of boys, 285. **Fees**, under 14, 94 guineas; over 14, 100 guineas. **Motto**, *Et virtutem, et musas*. The "Old Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 1,100 members. **Head Master**, Sir J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., D.Mus.

Radley College, Abingdon, Berks. Founded 1847. Has over 200 scholars. **Warden**, Rev. E. G. Selwyn, M.A.

Repton School, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. Pupils, 330; 30 assistant masters. **Fees**, £115 per annum. **Head Master**, Rev. G. F. Fisher, M.A.

Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two **Exhibitions**, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the **Phillips memorial exhibition** for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 12 **Scholarships and Exhibitions** tenable at the school, offered each year by examination. **Fees**, £90-£99 per annum (inclusive of all extras); sons of clergy, £75-£84. **Head Master**, Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.

Rugby School, Rugby. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into **foundationers** and **non-foundationers**. Has, every June, 10 or 12 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £40, and 8 **leaving exhibitions** tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 5 of £30 annual value. Pupils, 580; admission at the age of 12. **Fees** (boarding and tuition), £44 2s. per term. **Head Master**, Rev. A. A. David, D.D. **Motto**, *Orando laborando*.

St. Paul's School, Hammersmith Rd., London, W. Founded 1509 by **John Colet, D.D.**, Dean of St. Paul's. The school consists of 153 **foundation scholars**, elected by competitive examination, and of so many **capitation scholars** as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. Pupils 600. Nine **exhibitions** for 4 years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. **Motto**, *Fide et literis*. **High Master**, Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, **reorganised** 1870. Accommodation for 300 pupils. An **Exhibition** to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; another of £30 is vacant every four years; pupils may also compete for **Huish Exhibitions** of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. **Fees**, £100 per annum (inclusive). **Head Master**, Nowell Charles Smith. **Clerk to Governors**, S. Bennett. **Motto** (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

Shrewsbury School, Shrewsbury. Founded by **King Edward VI.** in 1551, augmented by **Queen Elizabeth** in 1571. The school was moved to a new site (of 60 acres) in '82. Since then its numbers have increased from 170 to 386. **Fees**, 100 guineas; day-boys, £29. **Head Master**, Rev. Cyril A. Alington.

Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. Founded 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst 1794. **Rector**, the Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J. **The Observatory** attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. **Fees**, Higher course, 120 guineas per annum; school course, £65 per annum; preparatory school, 50 guineas per annum.

Tonbridge School, Tonbridge, Kent, founded 1553, reorganised 1880. **Governors**: Master, Warden, and Court of the Company of Skinners. Entrance Scholarships in June—£100, £80, £40, £30. Sixteen leaving **exhibitions** of £75 for four years, of which 4 fall vacant annually, are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 386. **Fees**, tuition, £30 per annum; boarding, £69 per annum. **Head Master**, C. Lowry.

University College School, Frognal, Hampstead, established 1830. Pupils, 500. **Fees**, 30 guineas per annum. **Motto**, *Paulatim*. **Head Master**, H. J. Spenser, M.A., LL.D.

Uppingham School, Uppingham, Rutland. **Archdeacon Johnson's School**, founded 1584; reorganised 1875. Three leaving **exhibitions** of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 14 of about £22 each at Cambridge. Entrance scholarships from £85 to £30. Pupils, 430; masters, 32, with 6 music masters. **Fees**, tuition, £42; boarding, £73. There is also a Preparatory School. **Head Master**, R. H. Owen, M.A.

Wellington College (Berks) was incorporated by Royal Charter, Dec. 13th, 1853. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased army officers, who are boarded and educated at an annual charge of £10. There are, as a rule, seven open scholarships annually (£80 and £50 under conditions). Classical and Modern sides. Average number of pupils, 500. A limited number of army officers' sons are educated at £99 a year; for others the fees are £114 in college; £132 in a boarding-house. **Motto**, *Heroum filii*. **Chairman of Governors**, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. **Master**, W. W. Vaughan, M.A. **Bursar**, P. Sherston.

Westminster School, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 60; about 12 annual vacancies. The **Westminster Play**, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to **Christ Church, Oxford**, and of exhibitions to **Trinity College, Cambridge. Fees**, entrance, £5 5s.; tuition, £31 10s.; boarding, £68 5s. **Head Master**, Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D. **Motto**, *Dat Deus incrementum*. **Bursar**, J. Tyson, B.A.

Winchester College, Winchester, the oldest of the public schools, was **founded** (1387) by William of Wykeham, and opened March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for **foundationers**, who are elected by the Warden and Fellows after open competition. There are also at least 3 exhibitioners of £50 each for commoners. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four **exhibitions** of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six **scholarships. Fees**, £127 per annum; entrance fee, £12. **Head Master**, M. J. Rendall. **Motto**, *Manners makyth man*.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The London County Council controls and maintains seventeen technical institutes and schools of art of its own, and aids by money grants many other educational centres offering technical, scientific, or art instruction. The grants are made subject to certain conditions, *inter alia*, inspection, and the nomination of representatives upon the governing body or committee of management. The following is a list of the more important :—

Entirely Maintained by the L.C.C.

Beaufoy Institute, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E. **Principal**, A. Ritchie-Scott, B.Sc.

Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham Road, S.E. **Principal**, W. B. Dalton.

Camden School of Art, Dalmeny Avenue, N. **Acting Principal**, W. G. Thomas, Hon. A.R.C.A.

Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, W.C. **Principal**, F. V. Burridge.

Clapham School of Art, Edgeley Road, High Street, Clapham, S.W. **Principal**, L. C. Nightingale.

Hackney Institute. Principal, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E. **Secretary**, A. F. Watts.
(*a*) **Hackney Institute**, Dalston Lane, N.E.
(*b*) **Hackney Institute**, Sir John Cass's Branch, Cassland Road, N.E.

Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. **Acting Principal**, C. A. Eva, A.R.C.A.

Norwood Technical Institute, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E. **Principal**, W. Huntington, B.Sc.

Paddington Technical Institute, Saltram Crescent, W. **Principal**, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

Putney School of Art, Oxford Road, Putney. **Principal**, J. Bowyer.

School of Building, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W. **Principal**, H. W. Richards; *Vice-Principal*, A. R. Sage; *Director of Architecture*, Prof. Beresford Pitt, F.R.I.B.A.; *Sec.*, W. A. Andrews.

School of Engineering and Navigation, High Street, Poplar, E. **Principal**, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A., A.M.I.C.E.

School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography, 6, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C. **Principal**, A. J. Bull.

Shoreditch Technical Institute, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N. **Principal**, Shadrach Hicks.

Trade School for Girls, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. **Lady Superintendent**, Miss M. A. J. Boon.

Trade School for Girls, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. **Lady Superintendent**, Miss F. E. I. Smythe.

Westminster Technical Institute, Vincent Square, W. (with which is incorporated the **Westminster School of Art**). **Principal**, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc. **Headmaster** (School of Art), Mouat Loudan; *Acting*, A. H. Christie.

Drawing and Painting under the direction of Walter Sickert.

Polytechnics Aided by the L.C.C.

Battersea Polytechnic, Battersea Park Road, S.W. **Principal,** F. H. Newman, M.A., Ph.D.

Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E. **Principal,** C. T. Millis, M.I.M.E.

City of London College, White Street, Moorfields. **Principal,** Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.

Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell, E.C. **Principal,** R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, N. **Principal,** R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

Sir John Cass Technical Institute, Aldgate. **Principal,** C. A. Keane, D.Sc.

South-Western Polytechnic Institute, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. **Principal,** S. Skinner, M.A.

The Polytechnic, 307-311, Regent Street, W. **Director of Education,** Robert Mitchell.

Woolwich Polytechnic, William Street, Woolwich. **Principal,** A. F. Hogg, M.A., F.C.S.

Birkbeck College (Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. **Principal,** G. Armitage-Smith, M.A., D.Lit.) receives an annual grant from the L.C.C. under this head; the work now consists of courses for the degrees of the University of London.

Technical and Other Institutes Aided by the L.C.C.

Albany Institute Domestic Economy School for Girls, Albury Street, Deptford. **Lady Superintendent,** Miss R. Mason.

Aldenham Institute, Goldington Crescent, N.W. **Hon. Secretary.** H. S. Mingard, F.C.I.S.

Bermondsey Settlement (see p. 412).

Church Institute, Wiseton Road, Upper Tooting. **Hon. Secretary,** C. H. Baker.

College for Working Women, Fitzroy Street, W. **Hon. Secretary,** Miss F. Martin.

Craft School, 37-39, Stepney Green, E. **Principal,** Gilbert C. Cooke.

Devas Institute, New Road, Battersea, S.W. **Secretary,** W. F. Holmes.

Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E. **Warden,** (vacant).

Herold's Institute, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (in connection with the Borough Polytechnic).

Leathersellers' Company's Technical College, 176, Tower Bridge Road, S.E. **Principal,** Dr. J. Gordon Parker.

Morley College, Waterloo Road, S.E. **Vice-Principal,** Miss Clare Brennand.

Royal School of Art Needlework, Exhibition Road, S.W. **Principal,** Miss Evelyn Bradshaw; **Secretary,** Miss M. ffennell.

Sailors' Home, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery). **Sec.,** A. E. Loder, R.N.R.

St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (for Printing Trades). **Principal,** J. R. Riddell.

School of Art Wood-Carving, South Kensington, 39, Thurloe Place, S.W. **Secretary,** J. Saltmarsh, I.S.O. **Manager,** Miss M. E. Reeks.

Wandsworth Technical Institute, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W. **Acting Principal,** A. R. Gridley, M.A.

Working Men's College, Crowndale Road, N.W. **Superintendent,** E. C. Duchesne.

Blackheath School of Art, Lee Road, Blackheath. **Headmaster,** J. H. Hale.

Clapton School of Art, 81, Clapton Common. **Headmistress,** Miss F. Edith Giles.

Lambeth School of Art, St. Oswald's Place, Upper Kennington Lane. **Principal,** T. McKeggie

St. Martin's School of Art, 107, Charing Cross Road, W.C. **Headmaster,** J. E. Allen, A.R.C.A.

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships and studentships for young men and women, in connection with various universities and colleges; in **occasional grants to Educational Institutions** under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class **lectures for the people,** at a nominal charge for admission. **Secretary,** A. H. Fison, D.Sc. **Office,** 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Crystal Palace (School of Practical Engineering). **Principal,** J. W. Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.

The City and Guilds of London Institute was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry, and received the grant of a Royal Charter from H.M. the late Queen Victoria. **Visitor,** H.M. the King; **Chairman of Council,** Lord Halsbury; **Chairman of the Executive Committee,** Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; **Treasurer,** Sir Edwd. H. Busk; **Hon. Secs.,** Sir John Watney, S. W. Luard, and W. T. Prideaux; **Sec., A. L. Soper. Offices,** Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C. The total income amounts to about £30,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—

(1) The **City and Guilds' (Engineering) College,** which forms the Engineering section of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is conducted by a Delegacy representing the Imperial College, the City and Guilds Institute, and the Goldsmiths' Company. (See IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.)

(2) The **City and Guilds' Technical College,** Finsbury, includes day classes and evening classes in civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering, and chemistry. It was opened in '83.

(3) The **South London School of Technical Art,** Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in modelling, drawing and painting from the life.

(4) The **Department of Technology,** the object of which is to encourage the teaching of technology, domestic subjects, and manual training throughout the British Empire.

Manchester College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." **Principal,** Rev. L. P. Jacks, M.A., D.D., LL.D.

Mansfield College, transferred from Spring Hill, Birmingham, to Oxford in 1886. Trains students for the ministry of the Free Churches. **Principal,** Rev. W. B. Selbie, D.D.

Mines, The Royal School of, forms an integral part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is administered and financed by the Governing Body of that College,

with the assistance of an Advisory Board. (See IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.)

Economics and Political Science, The London School of. Established in 1895. Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C. **Director**, Hon. W. P. Reeves., Ph.D.

Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. **Secs.**, P. E. Matheson, M.A., and R. H. Owen, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford; T. G. Bedford, M.A., 61A, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades — **Associate, Licentiate,** and **Fellow** (A.C.P., L.C.P., F.C.P.). **Offices**, Bloomsbury Square. **Secretary**, G. Chalmers.

Ruskin College, Oxford (Incorporated). Founded 1899. The College is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work. Closed during session 1914-16 owing to the war. **Principal**, (vacant); **Vice-Principal**, P. J. Baker, B.A.; **Sec.**, Sam Smith.

Science, The Royal College of, forms an integral part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is administered and financed by the Governing Body of that College. (See IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.)

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

THE LONDON SCHOOLS.

The profession of medicine, from the education of the student to the conduct of the qualified practitioner, is controlled by the General Medical Council, a body which at present consists of 34 members, of whom 24 are representatives of the Universities and corporations empowered to grant qualifying diplomas, 5 are elected by members of the profession in the United Kingdom, and 5 are nominated by the Crown. A qualification for registration as a medical practitioner cannot be obtained in a shorter period than five years from the date of passing the commencement of the authorised course of study. The average period is nearly seven years. In counting the cost of entering the profession, the expenses of living for six or seven years must therefore be added to the amount of the fees for teaching and hospital privileges. These fees vary from less than £100 to £150. We give a list of the leading schools in London:

Charing Cross, Chandos Street, W.C.—Beds 300, in-patients over 3,000, out-patients over 23,000. Fees: Entrance fee, 10 guineas. Annual fee—for University students, 25 guineas; for Conjoint Board Students, 22 guineas. **Acting Dean**, W. J. Fenton, M.D., F.R.C.S.; **Sec.**, Frank Noakes.

Guy's, London Bridge, S.E.—Beds 617, in-patients admitted 9,870, out-patients 110,081. Fee, 35 guineas per annum; entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students; term, 5 years. **School Secretary**, S. H. Croucher.

King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.—Beds, 350. Fees, 80 guineas or 150 guineas. **Dean**, H. Willoughby Lyle, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.S. **Sec.**, S. C. Ranner, M.A., at the School.

London Hospital, Mile End, E.—922 beds. In-patients, 18,310; out-patients, 170,491; accidents, 9,058; operations under anæsthesia, 22,938. Fees (full course), 21 guineas on entrance and 30 guineas per annum, commencing with the second year. **Dean**, Prof. William Wright, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S. **Sec.**, E. J. Burdon.

London School of Clinical Medicine, Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. **Secretary**, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

London School of Dental Surgery, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32, Leicester Square, W.C.—Fees: 1st year, £52 10s.; 2nd year, £52 10s.; 3rd year, £61 19s.; 4th year, £57 15s., including attendance at a general and a dental hospital; plus £21 examination fees, £28 for instruments, and £10 for books. Fuller particulars may be obtained from the **Dean.**

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.—Fees for University of London and Conjoint Colleges (England) students: £160 for the full course, or £170 in five instalments. Fees for other students, £140 in one sum, or £150 in four instalments. **Dean**, Miss Aldrich-Blake, M.D., M.S.; **Secretary** and **Warden**, Miss L. M. Brooks.

London School of Tropical Medicine (University of London). Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E. Fees, £16 16s. **Sec.**, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, Berners Street.—440 beds, including special wards for cancer cases, maternity and gynæcological cases, and for diseases of the skin and eye. The cancer wing has 90 beds. The composition fee for general students is 135 guineas; for London University students, 145 guineas; for those who have passed the first examination for medical degrees of the London University, 120 guineas; and for those who have completed their anatomical and physiological studies, 70 guineas. The fee for dental students is 54 guineas. The fees may be paid by instalments. **Dean**, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D. **Sub-Dean**, J. Strickland Goodall, M.B.

St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, E.C.—Beds 757, in-patients 8,756, out-patients nearly 130,000. Fees: For students commencing their medical studies, 165 guineas in one sum or four annual instalments of 45 guineas each; for students who have completed one or two years of medical study proportionately lower composition fees are payable; for University students, 80 guineas in one sum or 85 guineas by instalments. **Dean**, T. W. Shore, M.D.; **Warden**, W. Girling Ball, F.R.C.S.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.—Beds 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Fees, £26 5s. first year, £31 10s. subsequent years; entrance fee 10 guineas (for clinical work only). **Dean**, R. Salusbury Trevor, M.B.

St. Mary's, Paddington, W.—Beds 305, in-patients 4,068, out-patients 18,471, casualty cases 21,766. Fees: Complete course, £140; clinical course, £63. The medical school is a school of the University of London for internal students, all courses being conducted by Recognised Teachers of the University. **Dean**, Sir John Broadbent, Bart., M.D. **Secretary**, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

St. Thomas', Albert Embankment, S.E.—Beds 592, in-patients 8,772, out-patients 87,560; attendances 275,605. Annual composition fee, 30 guineas; term 5 years. The hospital, the first to be built in accordance with modern ideas, consists of a series of blocks separate from each other, but connected by corridors open to the air on all sides. Between the blocks are grassy quadrangles, and along the whole front is a broad terrace overlooking the river and overshadowed by trees, to which both patients and students have free access. Six of the blocks are devoted to the use of patients; one other includes the treasurer's residence and the St. Thomas's Home for paying patients; one constitutes the medical school. The school buildings, isolated by a large quadrangle from the hospital, stand at its southern extremity, between the river and the gardens of Lambeth Palace. They are very commodious, and every effort has been made to provide accommodation completely fulfilling modern requirements. A number of scholarships, prizes, and salaried appointments are open to students. **Secretary**, G. Q. Roberts.

University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.—Beds 305, in-patients 4,578, out-patients 37,967; attendances 123,078; fees, 80 guineas; term, 3 years. **Dean**, J. Herbert Parsons, B.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.; **Secretary**, L. R. Thomas.

Westminster Hospital, Caxton Street, S.W.—Over 213 beds. Fees for the full medical curriculum, 25 guineas per annum; dental students, in one payment on entrance, 50 guineas, or two annual payments of £27 10s. each; term, 5 to 7 years. **Dean**, S. A. Kinnier Wilson, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.; **Secretary**, Dr. E. B. Hulbert.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The **National Union for Improving the Education of Women**, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the **Girls' Public Day School Company** (since Jan. 1906 called "The Girls' Public Day School Trust"), which, with the **Church Day Schools Company**, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women.

Training Colleges.

The **Maria Grey Training College**, Salusbury Road, London, N.W., founded '78 (Principal, Miss Katharine L. Johnston, M.A.). Tuition fees, £24 per session. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must have sufficient academic qualification for admission.

The **Cambridge Training College for Women** (Principal, Miss Mary Hay Wood, M.A., Litt.D.). Fee for the year's course of thirty-three weeks, 65 to 75 guineas.

The **St. George's Training College**, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss E. Stevenson, B.A., Classical Tripos). Fees, 26 guineas per annum.

The **London Day Training College** (L.C.C.) is attached to the University of London (Principal, Prof. Adams, M.A., B.Sc. Glasgow, LL.D. St. Andrews, Professor of Education in the University of London; Vice-Principals, Prof. T. P. Nunn, M.A., D.Sc. Lond.; Miss M. Punnett, B.A. Lond.). Southampton Row, W.C. Accommodation for 350 students.

The following colleges for women "Two-Year Students" are also maintained by the L.C.C.: **The Avery Hill Training College**, Eltham. Principal, Miss E. M. Julian, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Sciences Tripos (Cantab.). Accommodation, 320. **The Graystoke Place Day Training College**, Brearns Bldgs., E.C. Principal, Mr. W. T. Goode, M.A. (London), Hon. M.A. (Victoria). Accommodation, 144. **The Fulham Training College** (London County Council), Finlay Street, Fulham, S.W. Principal, Miss A. Lloyd Evans, M.A. (St. Andrews). Accommodation, 200.

The Training Department of **Goldsmiths' College**, New Cross, S.E. (Warden, vacant). Accommodation, 515. Students nominated by the Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Croydon Education Committees are admitted free. Other students pay £20 per annum.

Cherwell Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Catharine Dodd, M.A.). Accommodation, 50. Fees, 65 to 80 guineas per annum.

Colleges at Cambridge.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At **Cambridge** the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.

Girton College (Mistress, Miss E. E. Constance Jones) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in '73, and incorporated in '72. Inclusive fees, £105 per annum.

Newnham College, Cambridge (Principal, Miss Stephen), was incorporated in 1880. The college accommodates 220 students, a Principal, 4 vice-principals, and 17 resident lecturers and fellows. Fees (inclusive), £30 to £35 per term. Out-students' fees, about £12 per term. Application for admission and all inquiries should be made to the Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge.

Recognised Societies of Women Students at Oxford.

At Oxford all the examinations for degrees in Arts and Music are open to women, but no degrees are conferred. Women are not admitted to membership of the University, but the students of five recognised societies are entered on the register kept by the Delegacy for Women Students, and are styled "registered women students." It is charged with the duty of arranging for the admission of women to University examinations, of approving lodgings and hostels, and of making regulations as to the examinations which shall qualify women for admission to University examinations in Arts and Music. It is also responsible for the government of the Society of Oxford Home-Students (see below). The names of successful candidates appear in the *University Gazette*, and the class-lists also in the Calendar. Address of the Secretary to the Delegacy, Clarendon Building, Oxford.

The University Diplomas in geography, education, economic and political science, anthropology, classical archæology, rural economy, ophthalmology, and public health are open to women. For information as to the course of practical training for the diploma in education, apply to the Secretary, Delegacy for the Training of Secondary Teachers, Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford.

Lady Margaret Hall (Principal, Miss H. Jex-Blake; Vice-Principal, Miss Lodge) was founded in '79, and recognised by the University in 1910. Candidates for entrance must have passed "Responsions" or an equivalent examination. Inclusive charges £102 per annum.

Somerville College (Principal, Miss Penrose, M.A.; Vice-Principal, Hon. A. M. Bruce, M.A.), founded in '79, incorporated in '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in '94, recognised by the University 1910, has 101 students, 6 resident tutors, a librarian and a domestic bursar. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £84 to £105 per annum, according to the rooms allotted.

St. Hugh's College (Principal, Miss E. F. Jourdain; Vice-Principal, Miss Ady), founded as St. Hugh's Hall in '86, recognised by the University in 1910, and name changed to "College" in 1911. Fees for board, lodging, and tuition, £84 and £96 a year.

St. Hilda's Hall (Principal, Miss Burrows), recognised by the University in 1910. The Hall fees are £75, and tuition £26 5s. a year.

Society of Oxford Home-Students (Principal, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5, South Parks Road, Oxford; Chairman of Committee, W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L., Professor of English Law). Founded 1879, recognised by the University 1910. Regulations as to residence, etc., can be obtained from the Principal.

Arrangements for the admission of women to lectures in Oxford are under the management of the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, consisting of representatives of the Recognised Societies of Women Students and others interested in education (**Secretary**, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, Clarendon Building, Oxford).

Colleges in and near London.

The Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey (University of London). Prepares for London degrees in science and arts. Inclusive fee, £100 per annum. **Principal**, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A. **Secretary**, Miss A. Martin Leake.

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, London, N.W., founded '49 (Principal, Miss Tuke, M.A.). It is a "school" of the University. Fees for board and residence from 58 to 68 guineas per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from 27 guineas to 46½ guineas a session. Students are not received into residence under eighteen.

King's College for Women, Kensington Square, W. (Warden, vacant). Household and Social Science Department, Campden Hill Road, W. **Warden**, Miss F. R. Shields, M.A.

Westfield College (University of London), Hampstead. Fees, £105 per annum. **Principal**, Miss A. de Sélincourt; **Secretary**, Miss S. M. Smee.

Students of **University College, London**, of the **Slade School of Art**, of the **London School of Economics**, and of the **London School of Medicine for Women**, can reside, under collegiate regulations, at **College Hall**, Byng Place, Gordon Square. (Founded '82. Incorporated '86. Principal, Miss Hollings, M.A.)

Provincial University Facilities.

The following universities grant degrees to women:—

The **Victoria University of Manchester**: Ashburne Hall. Warden and Tutor, Miss Phœbe Sheavyn, M.A., D.Litt. Fees, 45 to 55 guineas per annum. Langdale Hall Church Hostel for women students. Warden, Miss Alleyne, M.Litt.

The **University of Liverpool**: University Hall, Fairfield, Liverpool. Fees, from 40 guineas per annum. Warden, Miss Dorothy Chapman.

The **University of Leeds**. Apply to the Secretary.

The **University of Birmingham**: University House, Wyddrington, Church Road, Edgbaston. Warden, Miss B. Orange.

The University of Durham: the Women's Hostel, Abbey House, Palace Green. Fees, Tuition, £7; Residence, £12-£16 a term. Principal, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson.

The **University of Sheffield**. Tutor for Women, Miss M. J. Sorby.

Ireland and Scotland.

Trinity College, Dublin University: Lady Registrar of the Women Students, Miss Lucy Gwynn. Hall of Residence, Trinity Hall. Warden, Miss E. M. Cunningham, M.A.

In **Scotland, St. Andrews** confers all degrees upon women students. The diploma of LL.A. is also granted to them. **University Hall** (Warden, Miss M. E. Dobson, M.A., B.Sc.). Fees, £45 to £66. The Faculties in Arts, Science, and Medicine of the **University of Aberdeen** are open to women, but no hostel is provided.

At **Edinburgh University** degrees are given to women in all the faculties, including medicine. **Masson Hall**, 31, George Sq., Edinburgh (Warden, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A.). The **Muir Hall** of Residence, 12, George Sq., Edinburgh (Lady Superintendent, Miss Robertson).

Queen Margaret College, Glasgow (Mistress, Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A., B.D.), by incorporation in '93 is now the Women's Department of the University of Glasgow as a non-residential College for Women governed by the University Court and Senate.

Queen Margaret Hall (Lady Superintendent, Miss McGregor), provides a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Fees, from £28 to £40 per College year.

Wales.

In **South Wales** the classes of University College, Cardiff, are open to women students, and degrees conferred upon them. The **Aberdare Hall of Residence** for women students (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt), accommodates 60 students. Terms for board and residence £34 to £43 10s. per annum.

The **University College of North Wales** (Bangor) has a University Hostel for Women Students (Warden, Miss M. O. Davis). Fees, 25-40 guineas the session.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has a Women's Hostel (Alexandra Hall, Warden, Miss C. P. Tremain, B.A.) with rooms for 200 students.

For Medical Training of Women, see p. 448.

SPORT IN 1914-15.

(*For addresses of Associations governing Sport, see end of Section.*)

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Olympic Games were the outcome of a meeting of delegates from different nations, held at Paris on June 16th, 1894. They are held every fourth year in a different country. The first meeting was held at Athens, 1896; at Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; London, 1908; and Stockholm, 1912. The Sixth Olympiad was to have been held at Berlin, 1916, but it is improbable if any Games will be held for many years to come, or if England will again take part in them. The placings of the competing countries in the 1912 games were as follows: United States, 26 events won; Sweden, 23; United Kingdom, 10; Finland, 9; France, 8; Germany, 6; Italy, 5; S. Africa, 4; Canada, Hungary, and Norway, 3 each; Australasia and Belgium, 2 each; and Denmark, Greece, and Switzerland 1 win each.

Winners of the Marathon Race.

(22 kilometres = 26 miles.)

1896	Louis, Greece	2h. 55m. 20s.
1900	M. Theato, France	2h. 59m. 45s.
1904	Hicks, U.S.	3h. 28m. 53s.
1908	J. J. Hayes, U.S.	2h. 59m. $18\frac{2}{5}$s.
1912	K. K. McArthur, S. Africa	2h. 36m. $54\frac{4}{5}$s.

Olympic Records.

		M.	S.
100 metres	*c* R. C. Craig, U.S.	0	$10\frac{7}{10}$
200 ,,	*b* A. Hahn, U.S.	0	$21\frac{3}{5}$
400 ,,	*c* C. D. Reidpath, U.S.	0	$48\frac{1}{5}$
800 ,,	*c* J. E. Meredith, U.S.	1	$51\frac{9}{10}$
1,500 ,,	*c* A. N. S. Jackson, U.K.	3	$56\frac{4}{5}$
3,000 ,,	*c* H. Kolehmainen, Finland	8	$36\frac{9}{10}$
5,000 metres	*c* H. Kolehmainen, Finland	14	$36\frac{3}{5}$
10,000 ,,	*c* H. Kolehmainen, Finland	31	$20\frac{4}{5}$
110 ,, hurdles	*c* F. C. Smithson, U.S.	0	15
400 ,, hurdles	*a* C. J. Bacon, U.S.	0	55
10,000 ,, walk	*c* G. H. Goulding, Can.	46	$28\frac{2}{5}$

		Metres.
Long jump	*c* A. L. Gutterson, U.S.	7·60
High ,,	*c* A. W. Richards, U.S.	1·93
Pole ,,	*c* H. S. Babcock, U.S.	3·95
Hammer	*c* M. J. McGrath, U.S.	54·13
Weight	*c* P. J. McDonald, U.S.	15·34

a London. *b* St. Louis. *c* Stockholm.

BRITISH SPORT.

Owing to the war, practically every department of British sport abandoned its activities in **1915**, but as a record and guide when sport is resumed after the war the results of the more important events when last held are given below.

Athletics.

The **Amateur Athletic Association** abandoned the Championships in **1915**, and determined instead to organise athletic meetings for members of His Majesty's forces. The championships of 1914 resulted as follows:—

100 Yards: W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers, 10 sec.

220 Yards: W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers, $21\frac{1}{5}$ sec., equals "world's record."

Quarter-mile: C. N. Seedhouse, Blackheath Harriers, 50 sec.

Half-mile: H. Baker, New York A.C., U.S.A., 1 m. $54\frac{2}{5}$ sec.

One Mile: G. W. Hutson, Surrey A.C., 4 min. 22 sec.

Four Miles: G. W. Hutson, Surrey A.C., 19 min. $41\frac{1}{5}$ sec.

Two Miles Steeplechase: S. Frost, Sparkhill Harriers, 11 min. $10\frac{3}{5}$ sec.

Two Miles Walk: R. Bridge, Lancashire W.C., 13 min. $57\frac{1}{5}$ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: G. H. Gray, Salford Harriers, $15\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

440 Yards Hurdles: J. C. English, Manchester A.C., $59\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

High Jump: W. M. Oler, Jun., New York A.C., U.S.A., 6 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Long Jump: P. C. Kingsford, L.A.C., 23 ft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Hop, Step, and Jump: I. Sahlin, Sweden, 46 ft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Pole Jump: R. Sjoeberg, Sweden, 11 ft. 2 in.

Putting the Weight: A. R. Taipale, Finland, 44 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Throwing the Hammer: C. Lind, Sweden, 163 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Throwing the Discus: A. R. Taipale, Finland, 144 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Throwing the Javelin: M. Koczau, Hungary, 195 ft. 11 in.

One Mile Relay Race: Polytechnic Harriers beat Surrey A.C., 3 min. $31\frac{3}{5}$ sec. British record.

Ten Miles Running Championship: T. Fennah, Crewe Harriers, 53 min. $33\frac{2}{5}$ sec.

Seven Miles Walking Championship: R. Bridge, Lancashire W.C., 52 min. 32 sec.

The **Oxford and Cambridge University Sports** 1914 ended in the victory of Cambridge by six events to four.

Cambridge have won 25 times, Oxford 22 times, and there have been 3 ties.

The **Cross-country Championships** were not held in **1915**. The winners in 1914 were:—**International**, England (at Chesham); **National**, Surrey Athletic Club; **Scottish**, Bellahouston Harriers; **Welsh**, Newport Harriers; **Irish**, Clonliffe Harriers; **Northern**, Hallamshire Harriers; **Southern**, Herne Hill Harriers.

Athletic Records (Amateur).

			H.	M.	S.
100 yards	*A. F. Duffy	1902			
	†D. J. Kelly	1906	0	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$
	†H. P. Drew	1914			
120 ,,	*R. E. Walker	1909	0	0	$11\frac{3}{5}$
	†H. P. Drew	1914			
120 ,, hurdles	*F. C. Smithson	1908	0	0	15
150 yards	*W. R. Applegarth	1913	0	0	$14\frac{2}{5}$
200 ,,	*W. R. Applegarth	1912	0	0	$19\frac{3}{5}$
220 ,,	†B. J. Wefers	1896			
	†R. C. Craig	1910			
	†D. F. Lippincott	1913	0	0	$21\frac{1}{5}$
	†H. P. Drew	1914			
	*W. R. Applegarth	1914			
250 ,,	E. H. Pelling	1888	0	0	$24\frac{1}{5}$

			H.	M.	S.
300 yards	†B. J. Wefers	1896	0	0	$30\frac{3}{5}$
	*W. Halswell	1908	0	0	$31\frac{1}{5}$
300 ,, hurdles	O. Groenings	1907	0	0	$36\frac{3}{5}$
440 yards	†M. W. Long	1900	0	0	47
	*W. Halswell	1908	0	0	$48\frac{2}{5}$
440 ,, hurdles	*G. R.L. Anderson	1910	0	0	$56\frac{4}{5}$
500 yards	†M. W. Sheppard	1910	0	0	$57\frac{3}{5}$
600 ,,	†M. W. Sheppard	1910	0	1	$10\frac{4}{5}$
	*E. H. Montague	1908	0	1	11
880 ,,	J. E. Meredith	1912	0	1	$52\frac{1}{5}$
1,000 ,,	†M. W. Sheppard	1910	0	2	$12\frac{2}{5}$
	*W. E. Lutyens	1898	0	2	13
1 mile	†J. P. Jones	1913	0	4	$14\frac{2}{5}$
	*J Binks	1902	0	4	$16\frac{4}{5}$
2 miles	*A. Shrubb	1904	0	9	$9\frac{3}{5}$
	†T. S. Berna	1912	0	9	$17\frac{4}{5}$
3 miles	*A. Shrubb	1903	0	14	$17\frac{3}{5}$
	†H. Kolehmainen	1913	0	14	$22\frac{3}{5}$
4 ,,	*A. Shrubb	1904	0	19	$23\frac{2}{5}$
5 ,,	*A. Shrubb	1904	0	24	$33\frac{2}{5}$
	†H. Kolehmainen	1913	0	25	8
10 ,,	*A. Shrubb	1904	0	50	$40\frac{3}{5}$
	†H. Kolehmainen	1913	0	51	$3\frac{2}{5}$
20 ,,	*G. Crossland	1894	1	51	54
30 ,,	*J. A. Squires	1885	3	17	$36\frac{1}{2}$
40 ,,	*G. A. Dunning	1879	4	50	12
50 ,,	*E. W. Lloyd	1913	6	13	58
Long jump	*P. J. O'Conner	1901	24ft. $11\frac{3}{4}$in.		
	†M. Prinstein	1900	24ft. $7\frac{1}{4}$in.		
High jump	*P. J. Leahy	1898	6ft. $4\frac{3}{4}$in.		
	†E. Beeson	1914	6ft. $7\frac{5}{16}$in.		
Pole jump	*C. Harleman	1913	12ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$in.		

[Norman S. Taber, a former Rhodes scholar, is credited with having run a mile in 4 min. $12\frac{3}{5}$ secs. at Boston, **1915**. Should this time be passed, it would constitute a world's record, beating that of W. G. George (4 min. $12\frac{3}{4}$ secs.) made at Lillie Bridge, London, in 1886.]

Badminton.

(*Court*, 44 *ft. by* 17 *ft.*; *or* 44 *ft. by* 20 *ft. for double court.*)

The 16th All-England Championships resulted :—**Gentlemen's Singles**: G. A. Soutter (holder) beat A. Chesterton, 15/4, 15/10.

Ladies' Singles: Miss Radeglia (holder) beat Mrs. Bottomley, 11/3, 11/5.

Gentlemen's Doubles: F. Chesterton and G. A. Thomas (holders) beat G. A. Soutter and E. Hawthorn, 17/16, 15/7.

Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. R. C. Tragett and Miss E. G. Peterson beat Miss L. C. Radeglia and Miss A. M. Gowenlock, 15/4, 18/6, 17/15.

Mixed Doubles: G. A. Thomas and Miss Hogarth beat F. Chesterton and Mrs. Tragett, 15/10, 15/12.

Billiards.

United Kingdom Amateur Championship, A. W. T. Good (England), beat J. Cable (Wales), by 3,000 points to 2,716.

Scottish Championship: A. Croneen (1914).
Welsh Championship: A. Cable.
Irish Championship: Not held.

Boxing.

At Havana Jesse Willard defeated Jack Johnson in the 25th round for the World's Championship.

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* British records.
† U.S. records.

Coursing.

Waterloo Cup Winners.

Year.	Nominator.	Winner.
1906	Mr. H. Hardy . . .	Hoprend.
1907	Sir R. W. B. Jardine . .	Long Span.
1908	Mr. E. Hulton . . .	Hallow Eve.
1909	Mr. J. E. Dennis . . .	Dendraspis.
1910	Mr. S. Hill-Wood . . .	Heavy Weapon.
1911	Sir R. W. B. Jardine . .	Jabberwock.
1912	Mr. J. W. Fullerton . .	Tide Time.
1913	Mr. S. Hill-Wood . . .	Hung Well.
1914	Mr. A. F. Pope . . .	Dilwyn.
1915	Sir T. Dewar	Winning Number.

Cricket.

The Championship Competition was abandoned in **1915**, and there were no games of importance.

County Cricket Championship.

1901 .	Yorkshire.	1909 .	Kent.
1902 .	Yorkshire.	1910 .	Kent.
1903 .	Middlesex.	1911 .	Warwick.
1904 .	Lancashire.	1912 .	Yorkshire.
1905 .	Yorkshlre.	1913 .	Kent.
1906 .	Kent.	1914 .	Surrey.
1907 .	Notts.	1915 .	Not held.
1908 .	Yorkshire.		

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

1905, Camb.; 40 runs.	1911, Oxon; 74 runs.
1906, Camb.; 94 runs.	1912, Camb.; 3 wkts.
1907, Camb.; 5 wkts.	1913, Camb.; 4 wkts.
1908, Oxon; 2 wkts.	1914, Oxon; 194 runs.
1909, Drawn.	1915, Not played.
1910, Oxon; inn. & 126 runs.	

Cambridge have won 38 and Oxford 34 times.

Various Records.—Highest individual score, A. E. J. Collins (who was killed in the war, Nov. 1914), 628 not out in House Match at Clifton College, 1899; highest individual score in first-class match, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancs. v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895; highest individual aggregate in one season (first-class), T. Hayward, 3,518, in 1906; highest average in one season (first-class), Major R. M. Poore, 91·23; 13 centuries in one season, C. B. Fry and T. Hayward; 6 successive centuries, C. B. Fry; highest single innings in first-class match, New South Wales v. South Australia, 918, and Yorks v. Warwickshire, 887; lowest single innings, Oxford Univ. v. M.C.C., 12, and Northants v. Glos., 12; greatest number of first-class wickets in one season, 290, by T. Richardson.

ETON v. HARROW.

1901, Harrow; 10 wkts.	1909, Drawn—rain.
1902, Harrow, 8 wkts.	1910, Eton; 9 runs.
1903, Eton; inn. & 154 runs.	1911, Eton; 3 wkts.
1904, Eton; inn. & 12 runs.	1912, Eton; 6 wkts.
1905, Drawn.	1913, Eton; 9 wkts.
1906, Eton; 4 wkts.	1914, Eton; 4 wkts.
1907, Harrow; 79 runs.	1915, Not played.
1908, Harrow; 10 wkts.	

Croquet.

(*Croquet Court*, 35 *yds. by* 28 *yds.*)

Winners of the principal events in 1914:—

The Championships. — Gentlemen: P. D. Matthews. Ladies: Miss E. M. Bramwell. Mixed Doubles: C. L. Callaghan and Mrs. G. G. Lockett.

Champion Cups.—Gentlemen: H. W. J. Snell. Ladies: Miss D. D. Steel.

Gold Medals.—Gentlemen: C. L. Callaghan. Ladies: Miss N. E. Coote.

Roehampton Challenge Cup.—Upper Division: Capt. A. F. Becke.

County Championship.—Middlesex.

Club Championship.—Hurlingham.

Football.

ASSOCIATION.

No International matches were played during the season. The records of matches between the countries stand as under :—

Scotland *v.* England. Scotland has won 18, England 13, drawn 12.

England *v.* Wales. England has won 28, Wales 2, drawn 6.

Ireland *v.* Wales. Wales has won 16, Ireland 12, drawn 5.

Wales *v.* Scotland. Scotland has won 27, Wales 4, drawn 8.

Ireland *v.* Scotland. Scotland has won 26, Ireland 2, drawn 3.

Ireland *v.* England. England has won 28, Ireland 2, drawn 3.

The records of matches between the various Leagues are as under :—

English League *v.* Southern League. English League has won 3, Southern League 1, drawn 1.

English League *v.* Irish League. English League has won 19, Irish League 0, drawn 2.

Scottish League *v.* Irish League. Scottish League has won 16, Irish League 3, drawn 0.

English League *v.* Scottish League. English League has won 12, Scottish League 7, drawn 5.

Scottish League *v.* Southern League. Southern League has won 2, Scottish League 2, drawn 1.

Southern League *v.* Irish League. Southern League has won 3, Irish League 0, drawn 2.

League Championships :—

First League.—Everton won with 46 points; Oldham Athletic, 45 points; Blackburn Rovers, Burnley, Manchester City, Sheffield United, and Sheffield Wednesday, 43 points. Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur descended to the Second Division.

Previous Champions.

1901-2, Sunderland.	1908-9, Newcastle U.
1902-3, Sheffield Wed.	1909-10, Aston Villa.
1903-4, Sheffield Wed.	1910-11, Manchester U.
1904-5, Newcastle U.	1911-12 Blackburn Rovers.
1905-6, Liverpool.	1912-13, Sunderland.
1906-7, Newcastle U.	1913-14, Blackburn Rovers.
1907-8, Manchester U.	

Second League.—Derby County won with 53 points; Preston North End second with 50 points; Barnsley third with 47 points. At the Annual Meeting Stoke was elected a member in place of Glossop.

Southern League. — Watford won with 52 points; Reading, 49 points; Cardiff City, 48 points.

Previous Champions.

1901-2, Portsmouth.	1908-9, Northampton.
1902-3, Southampton.	1909-10, Brighton.
1903-4, Southampton.	1910-11, Swindon.
1904-5, Bristol Rovers.	1911-12, Q. P. Rangers.
1905-6, Fulham.	1912-13, Plymouth A.
1906-7, Fulham.	1913-14, Swindon.
1907-8, Q. P. Rangers.	

Scottish League.—Celtic won with 65 points; Heart of Midlothian, 61 points; Glasgow Rangers, 50 points.

Irish League.—Linfield won with 24 points; Glentoran, 19 points; Belfast Celtic, 17 points.

Cup Competitions : Final Ties :—

Association Cup.—Sheffield United beat Chelsea by 3 goals to 0.

Previous Winners of the Cup.

1900-1, Tottenham Hotspur.	1907-8, Wolverhampton W
1901-2, Sheffield United.	1908-9, Manchester U.
1902-3, Bury.	1909-10, Newcastle U.
1903-4, Manchester City.	1910-11, Bradford City.
1904-5, Aston Villa.	1911-12, Barnsley.
1905-6, Everton.	1912-13, Aston Villa.
1906-7, Sheffield Wed.	1913-14, Burnley.

Amateur Cup.—Clapton beat Bishop Auckland by 1 goal to 0.

Amateur Football Association Cup.—Not decided.

Scottish Cup.—Not decided.

Irish Cup.—Linfield beat Belfast Celtic by 1 goal to 0.

Welsh Cup.—Wrexham beat Swansea, 1 goal to 0, after a draw 1—1.

Cambridge and Oxford.—Cambridge has won 20, Oxford 18, drawn 3.

RUGBY.

The records of **International matches** are as follows :—

England *v.* Scotland. Scotland has won 17, England 15, drawn 9.

England *v.* Wales. England has won 15, Wales 14, drawn 2.

England *v.* Ireland. England has won 24, Ireland 12, drawn 2.

England *v.* France. England has won 9, France 0, drawn 0.

Wales *v.* Scotland. Wales has won 16, Scotland 13, drawn 1.

Wales *v.* Ireland. Wales has won 19, Ireland 9, drawn 1.

Wales *v.* France. Wales has now won 7, France 0, drawn 0.

Ireland *v.* Scotland. Scotland has won 25, Ireland 9, drawn 3.

Ireland *v.* France. Ireland has won 6, France 0, drawn 0.

County Champions.

1901-2, Durham.	1908-9, Durham.
1902-3, Durham.	1909-10, Gloucester.
1903-4, Kent.	1910-11, Devon.
1904-5, Durham.	1911-12, Devon.
1905-6, Devon.	1912-13, Gloucester.
1906-7 { Devon. / Durham.	1913-14, Midland Counties.
1907-8, Cornwall.	1914-15, Not decided.

Cambridge and Oxford. Oxford has won 18, Cambridge 14, drawn 9.

Northern Union :—

The Cup.—Huddersfield beat St. Helen's by 5 goals, 9 tries (37 pts.) to 1 try (3 pts.).

League Championship.—Huddersfield (7 goals, 7 tries—35 pts.) beat Leeds (1 goal—2 pts.).

Golf.

Record Drive.—J. Braid, 395 yds.; Ladies, Miss C Leitch, 254 yds.

The Open Championship was instituted in 1860 and until 1892 was decided in a single day over 36 holes. In 1892 play was extended to 72 holes and two days; in 1898 it was decided that any competitor who was 20 strokes behind the leading score at the end of the second round on the first day be compulsorily retired. In subsequent years other modifications were found necessary, and for the 1914 championship it was decided that qualifying rounds be held on courses other than the championship course; that all competitors play one round on each course, and that the first 100 (hundred) scores play on the championship four rounds of the green; that any ties for the last place play off.

Open Championship.

Previous winners :—

1901, J. Braid (309).
1902, A. Herd (307).
1903, H. Vardon (300).
1904, J. White (296).
1905, J. Braid (318).
1906, J. Braid (300).
1907, A. Massy (312).
1908, J. Braid (291).
1909, J. H. Taylor (295).
1910, J. Braid (299).
1911, H. Vardon (303).
1912, E. Ray (295).
1913, J. H. Taylor (304).
1914, H. Vardon (306).
1915, Not decided.

Amateur Championship.

Previous winners :—

1901, H. H. Hilton.
1902, C. Hutchings.
1903, R. Maxwell.
1904, W. J. Travis.
1905, A. C. Barry.
1906, J. Robb.
1907, John Ball.
1908, E. A. Lassen.
1909, R. Maxwell.
1910, John Ball.
1911, H. H. Hilton.
1912, John Ball.
1913, H. H. Hilton.
1914, J. L. C. Jenkins.
1915, Not decided.

The next Amateur Championship is to be held at Muirfield.

Ladies' Championship.

Previous winners :—

1901, Miss Graham.
1902 ,, M. Hezlet.
1903 ,, Adair.
1904 ,, L. Dod.
1905 ,, B. Thompson.
1906, Mrs. Kennion.
1907, Miss M. Hezlet.
1908 ,, M. Titterton.
1909, Miss D. Campbell.
1910 ,, E. Grant-Suttie.
1911 ,, D. Campbell.
1912 ,, G. Ravenscroft.
1913 ,, Muriel Dodd.
1914 ,, C. Leitch.
1915 ,, Not decided.

Oxford and Cambridge.—Oxford have won on 17 occasions and Cambridge on 16, and three of the matches have been halved.

American Amateur Championship at Detroit: R. A. Gardner (Hinsdale) beat J. G. Anderson (Braeburn) by 5 and 4.

American Open Championship at Baltusrol Links, New Jersey: Mr. Jerome Travers (Upper Montclair), 297; T. L. McNamara (Boston), runner-up, 298.

American Ladies' Championship (Lake Forest, Ill.), Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck (U.S.) beat Mrs. W. A. Gavin (England) by 3 and 2.

Hunting.

The strengths of the various packs in 1914 were :—

Staghounds.—England 15 packs (285 couples); Ireland 3 packs (99 couples).

Foxhounds.—England 176 packs (6,787 couples); Scotland 10 packs (332 couples); Ireland 26 packs (1,076 couples)

Harriers.—England 87 packs (1,683 couples); Ireland 39 packs (731 couples).

Beagles.—England 66 packs (1,025 couples); Scotland 4 packs (50 couples); Ireland 4 packs (70 couples).

Draghounds.—England 8 packs (122 couples).

Otterhounds.—England 18 packs (289 couples); Scotland 2 packs (26 couples); Ireland 1 pack (27 couples).

There were in the U.S. 12 packs, with 353 couples; in Europe (Gibraltar, Potsdam, Rome, and Pau) 4 packs, with 182 couples; in India 10 packs, with 238 couples; in Australia 3 packs, with 78 couples; in New Zealand 14 packs, with 207 couples; and in Canada 3 packs, with 90 couples.

Lawn Tennis.

(*Tennis Court, 78 ft. × 36 ft.; single, 27 ft.*)

Winners of the International Davis Cup.

1900, United States.
1902, United States.
1903, British Isles.
1904, British Isles.
1905, British Isles.
1906, British Isles.
1907, Australasia.
1908, Australasia.
1909, Australasia.
1911, Australasia.
1912, British Isles.
1913, United States.
1914, Australasia.
1915, Not decided.

The chief **Championship Meetings** have resulted as follows :—

Holders of the All England Singles Championships.

1905, H. L. Dougherty.
,, Miss M. Sutton.
1906, H. L. Dougherty.
,, Miss D. K. Douglass.
1907, N. E. Brookes.
,, Miss M. Sutton.
1908, A. W. Gore.
,, Mrs. Sterry.
1909, A. W. Gore.
,, Miss D. Boothby.
1910, A. F. Wilding.
,, Mrs. Lambert Chambers.
1911, A. F. Wilding.
,, Mrs. Lambert Chambers.
1912, A. F. Wilding.
,, Mrs. Larcombe.
1913, A. F. Wilding.
,, Mrs. Lambert Chambers.
1914, N. E. Brookes.
,, Mrs. Lambert Chambers.
1915, Not decided.

United States Championship.—Wm. M. Johnston (California), beat M. E. McLoughlin (1—6, 6—0, 7—5, 10—8).

Polo.

International Challenge Cup Winners:—1886, at Newport, Great Britain (10—4, 14—2); 1900, at Hurlingham, Great Britain (8—2); 1902, at Hurlingham, Great Britain (1—2, 6—1, 7—1); 1909, at Hurlingham, U.S. (9—5, 8—2); 1911, at Meadow Brook, U.S. ($4\frac{1}{2}$—3, $4\frac{1}{2}$—$3\frac{3}{4}$); 1913, at Meadow Brook, U.S. ($5\frac{1}{2}$—3, $4\frac{1}{2}$—$4\frac{1}{4}$); 1914, at Meadow Brook, Great Britain ($8\frac{1}{2}$—3, 4—$2\frac{3}{4}$).

Racing Retrospect 1915.

The past season has been the most remarkable and memorable in the annals of horse racing in Great Britain. For the first time in the history of the sport, dating back more than two centuries, it has had, in great part, to be abandoned. During the first few weeks the meetings were held as usual, but on May 16th a notice was issued by the Jockey Club suspending all racing under their jurisdiction, with the exception of the Newmarket fixtures, until further notice. This step was not unexpected, for the Government had, for some time past, been urging its necessity on the ground that all available railway facilities were required for military purposes. At the same time, the blow fell heavily upon the great number of persons engaged in the pursuit, which was only slightly mitigated by the arrangement of half a dozen "extra" meetings at Newmarket. The prohibition not extending to Ireland, a certain number of owners and trainers devoted some attention to the meetings held in that country. The most depressing part of the business is the uncertainty as regards the future. The fixtures for 1916 have not so far been cancelled, but the prospects of a general resumption of racing are, at present, far from encouraging. Those engaged in Turf pursuits have not been backward in rallying to their King and country, the number of owners, trainers, and jockeys who have joined the colours being very considerable.

As regards the "classic" races, it is difficult to decide exactly how those events are to be placed on record. Before the stoppage came the two first of these, the **Two Thousand Guineas** and the **One Thousand Guineas**, had been won by Mr. S. B. Joel's **Pommern** and the Earl of Rosebery's **Vaucluse** respectively. When it became known that the **Derby**, **Oaks**, and **St. Leger** were abandoned, races were arranged at Newmarket as substitutes for them. Of these, two were won by Mr. S. B. Joel's **Pommern**, and the other by Mr. Neumann's **Snow Marten**. **Pommern**, it has been claimed, has thus the honour of being included in the select band of "triple crown" heroes, but this

Winners of the Derby Stakes, Epsom, from 1872.

	Name of Winner.	Owner.	Trainer.	Jockey.	Winner's Starting Price.	Time. M. s.
1872	Cremorne	Mr. H. Savile	Gilbert	Maidment	3 to 1 agst.	2 45
1873	Doncaster	Mr. J. Merry	R. Peck	F. Webb	40 ,, 1 ,,	2 50
1874	George Frederick	Mr. Cartwright	Leader	Custance	9 ,, 1 ,,	2 46
1875	Galopin	Count Batthyany	J. Dawson	Morris	2 ,, 1 ,,	2 48
1876	Kisber	Mr. Baltazzi	A. Hayhoe	Maidment	7 ,, 2 ,,	2 44
1877	Silvio	Lord Falmouth	M. Dawson	F. Archer	100 ,, 9 ,,	2 50
1878	Sefton	Mr. Crawfurd	A. Taylor	Constable	8 ,, 1 ,,	2 56
1879	Sir Bevys	Mr. Acton	J. Hayhoe	G. Fordham	20 ,, 1 ,,	3 2
1880	Bend Or	Duke of Westminster	R. Peck	F. Archer	2 ,, 1 ,,	2 46
1881	Iroquois	Mr. Lorillard	J. Pincus	F. Archer	11 ,, 2 ,,	2 50
1882	Shotover	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	T. Cannon	11 ,, 2 ,,	2 46
1883	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	J. Porter	C. Wood	5 ,, 1 ,,	2 48
1884	* Harvester / St. Gatien	Sir J. Willoughby / Mr. Hammond	Jewitt / Sherwood	C. Wood / S. Loates	14 to 1 ,, / 12 ,, 1 ,,	2 46
1885	Melton	Lord Hastings	M. Dawson	F. Archer	15 to 8 ,,	2 44
1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	F. Archer	9 ,, 4 on	2 45
1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington	Gurry	J. Watts	100 ,, 9 agst.	2 43
1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	G. Dawson	F. Barrett	6 ,, 5 on	2 43
1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	G. Dawson	T. Loates	11 ,, 8 ,,	2 44
1890	Sainfoin	Sir J. Miller	J. Porter	J. Watts	100 ,, 15 agst.	2 50
1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	J. Porter	G. Barrett	11 ,, 8 on	2 56
1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	Wadlow	Allsopp	40 ,, 1 agst.	2 44
1893	Isinglass	Mr. McCalmont	Jewitt	T. Loates	9 ,, 4 on	2 43
1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	M. Dawson	J. Watts	7 ,, 2 ,,	2 45
1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	M. Dawson	S. Loates	9 ,, 1 agst.	2 43
1896	Persimmon	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	R. Marsh	J. Watts	5 ,, 1 ,,	2 42
1897	Galtee More	Mr. Gubbins	Darling	C. Wood	4 ,, 1 on	2 44
1898	Jeddah	Mr. Larnach	R. Marsh	O. Madden	100 ,, 1 agst.	2 47
1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	M. Cannon	5 ,, 2 on	2 42
1900	Diamond Jubilee	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	R. Marsh	H. Jones	6 ,, 4 agst.	2 42
1901	Volodyovski	Mr. Whitney	Huggins	L. Reiff	5 ,, 2 ,,	2 41
1902	Ard Patrick	Mr. Gubbins	Darling	J. H. Martin	100 ,, 14 ,,	2 42
1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller	Blackwell	Maher	6 ,, 4 on	2 43
1904	St. Amant	Mr. L. de Rothschild	Cannon, jun.	K. Cannon	5 ,, 1 agst	2 45
1905	Cicero	Lord Rosebery	P. Peck	Maher	11 ,, 4 on	2 40
1906	Spearmint	Major Loder	Gilpin	Maher	6 ,, 1 agst.	2 37
1907	Orby	Mr. Croker	Allen	J. Reiff	190 ,, 9 ,,	2 44
1908	Signorinetta	Chevalier Ginistrelli	Chev. Ginistrelli	W. Bullock	100 ,, 1 ,,	2 40
1909	Minoru	H.M. King Edward	R. Marsh	H. Jones	7 ,, 2 ,,	2 42
1910	Lemberg	Mr. Fairie	A. Taylor	B. Dillon	7 ,, 4 ,,	2 36
1911	Sunstar	Mr. J. B. Joel	C. Morton	G. Stern	11 ,, 8 ,,	2 37
1912	Tagalie	Mr. Raphael	D. Waugh	J. Reiff	100 ,, 8 ,,	2 39
1913	†Aboyeur	Mr. Cunliffe	Lewis	Piper	100 ,, 1 ,,	2 38
1914	Durbar II.	Mr. H. B. Duryea	In France	MacGee	20 ,, 1 ,,	2 38
1914	‡Pommern	Mr. S. B. Joel	C. Peck	S. Donoghue	11 ,, 10 ,,	2 32

* Dead heat. Stakes divided. † Craganour, who came in first, was disqualified.
‡ "New Derby" run at Newmarket.

Winners of the Grand National Steeplechase, Liverpool, from 1902.

		Years.	st. lb.
1902	Shannon Lass	aged	10 1
1903	Drumcree	aged	11 3
1904	Moifaa	aged	10 7
1905	Kirkland	aged	11 5
1906	Ascetic's Silver	aged	10 9
1907	Eremon	aged	10 1
1908	Rubio	aged	10 5
1909	Lutteur III.	5	10 11
1910	Jenkinstown	aged	10 5
1911	Glenside	aged	10 3
1912	Jerry M.	aged	12 7
1913	Covert Coat	aged	11 3
1914	Sunloch	aged	9 7
1915	Ally Sloper	6	10 5

Winners of the Stewards' Cup, Goodwood, from 1902.

		Years.	st. lb.
1902	Mauvezin	6	8 2
1903	Dumbarton Castle	3	7 4
1904	Melayr	3	6 9
1905	Xeny	4	7 9
1906	Rocketter	3	7 6
1907	Romney	3	6 3
1908	Elmstead	3	7 0
1909	Mediant	3	7 13
1910	Golden Rod	4	8 1
1911	Braxted	3	7 5
1912	Golden Rod	6	8 13
1913	Lord Annandale	3	6 10
1914	Golden Sun / Lord Annandale	4 / 4	8 12 / 7 9
1915	Not run.		

Winners of the Doncaster St. Leger from 1902.

1902	Sceptre
1903	Rock Sand
1904	Pretty Polly
1905	Challacombe
1906	Troutbeck
1907	Woolwinder
1908	Your Majesty
1909	Bayardo
1910	Swynford
1911	Prince Palatine
1912	Tracery
1913	Night Hawk
1914	Black Jester
1915	Not run.

Winners of the Oaks Stakes, Epsom, from 1902.

1902	Sceptre
1903	Our Lassie
1904	Pretty Polly
1905	Cherry Lass
1906	Keystone II.
1907	Glass Doll
1908	Signorinetta
1909	Perola
1910	Rosedrop
1911	Cherimoya
1912	Mirska
1913	Jest
1914	Princess Dorrie
*1915	Snow Marten

Winners of the Two Thousand Guineas, Newmarket.

1902	Sceptre
1903	Rock Sand
1904	St. Amant
1905	Vedas
1906	Gorgos
1907	Slieve Gallion
1908	Norman III.
1909	Minoru
1910	Neil Gow
1911	Sunstar
1912	Sweeper II.
1913	Louvois
1914	Kennymore
1915	Pommern

* Run at Newmarket.

Winners of the One Thousand Guineas Stakes, Newmarket.

1902	Sceptre
1903	Quintessence
1904	Pretty Polly
1905	Cherry Lass
1906	Flair
1907	Witch Elm
1908	Rhodora
1909	Electra
1910	Winkipop
1911	Atmah
1912	Tagalie
1913	Jest
1914	Princess Dorrie
1915	Silver Tag

Winners of the Newmarket Stakes, Newmarket.

1902	Fowling Piece
1903	Flotsam
1904	Henry the First
1905	Cicero
1906	Lally
1907	Acclaim
1908	St. Wolf
1909	Louviers
1910	(Race abandoned)
1911	Sunstar
1912	Cylgad
1913	Craganour
1914	Corcyra
1915	Danger Rock

Winners of the Grand Prize of Paris, Paris.

1902	Kizil Kourgan
1903	Quo Vadis
1904	Ajax
1905	Pinasseur
1906	Spearmint
1907	San Souci
1908	North East
1909	Verdun
1910	Nuage
1911	As d'Atout
1912	Houli
1913	Bruleur
1914	Sardanaple
1915	Not run.

Winners of the Eclipse Stakes, Sandown Park.

1902	Cheers
1903	Ard Patrick
1904	Darley Dale
1905	Val d'Or
1906	Llangibby
1907	Lally
1908	Your Majesty
1909	Bayardo
1910	* Lemberg / Neil Gow
1911	Swynford
1912	Prince Palatine
1913	Tracery
1914	Hapsburg
1915	Not run.

* Dead heat. Stakes divided.

Winners of the Lincolnshire Handicap.

		Years.	st. lb.
1902	St. Maclou	4	7 12
1903	Over Norton	6	7 6
1904	Uninsured	4	7 10
1905	Sansovino	4	7 6
1906	Ob	5	8 0
1907	Ob	6	8 10
1908	Kaffir Chief	6	7 11
1909	Duke of Sparta	5	6 11
1910	Cinderello	5	7 2
1911	Mercutio	6	8 4
1912	Long Set	5	8 2
1913	Berrilldon	4	7 4
1914	Outram	5	7 1
1915	View Law	4	6 1

Winners of the City and Suburban Handicap, Epsom.

		Years.	st. lb.
1902	First Principal	5	7 6
1903	Brambilla	3	7 1
1904	Robert le Diable	5	8 2
1905	Pharisee	6	8 5
1906	Dean Swift	5	7 11
1907	Velocity	5	9 2
1908	Dean Swift	aged	8 12
1909	White Eagle	4	8 7
1910	Bachelor's Double	4	8 0
1911	Mushroom	3	7 0
1912	Chili II.	4	6 13
1913	Drinmore	6	7 3
1914	Maiden Erlegh	5	8 9
1915	Black Jester	4	9 0

Winners of the Cesarewitch Stakes, Newmarket, from 1902.

		Years.	st. lb.
1902	Black Sand	5	8 2
1903	Grey Tick	aged	6 9
1904	Wargrave	6	7 4
1905	Hammerkop	5	8 9
1906	Mintagon	5	7 0
1907	Demure	4	6 9
1908	Ventoi	4	7 1
1909	Submit	3	6 13
1910	Verney	4	7 11
1911	Willonyx	4	9 5
1912	Warlingham	3	6 12
1913	Fiz Yama	4	7 7
1914	Troubadour	3	6 9
1915	Son-in-law	4	8 5

Winners of the Cambridgeshire Stakes, Newmarket, from 1902.

		Years.	st. lb.
1902	Ballantrae	3	6 8
1903	Hackler's Pride	3	6 10
1904	Hackler's Pride	4	8 10
1905	Velocity	3	6 5
1906	Polymelus	4	8 10
1907	Land League	4	7 13
1908	Marcovil	5	7 11
1909	Christmas Daisy	4	7 2
1910	Christmas Daisy	5	8 2
1911	Long Set	4	6 12
1912	Adam Bede	4	7 12
1913	Cantilever	3	7 13
1914	Honeywood	3	7 8
1915	Silver Tag	3	8 3

Flat Racing Calendar, 1916.

March.

		No. of days.
20	Lincoln Spring M.	3
23	Liverpool Spring M.	3
27	Warwick Spring M.	2
29	Lingfield Park Spring M.	2
31	Derby Spring M.	2

April.

3	Leicester Spring M.	2
5	Pontefract Spring M.	2
6	Croxton Park	1
7	Newbury Spring M.	2
7	Stockton Spring M.	2
11	Newmarket Craven M.	3
13	Eglinton Hunt M. (Bogside)	2
14	Hurst Park Spring M.	2
17	Nottingham Spring M.	2
24	Kempton Park Easter M.	1
24	Birmingham Easter M.	2
24	Newcastle Spring M.	2
25	Epsom Spring M.	2
27	Catterick Bridge Spring M.	2
27	Sandown Park Spring M.	2

May.

2	Newmarket First Spring M.	4
5	Thirsk Spring M.	2
6	Alexandra Park Spring M.	1
9	Chester	3
11	Harpenden	1
12	Kempton Park (Jubilee) Spring M.	2
12	Ripon Spring M.	2
16	Newmarket Second Spring M.	3
17	Ayr Spring M.	2
19	Gatwick Spring M.	2
19	Haydock Park May M.	2
22	York Spring M.	3
23	Bath Spring M.	2
25	Salisbury	2
25	Doncaster Spring M.	2
27	Windsor May M.	1
30	Epsom Summer M.	4

June.

3	Kempton Park First Summer M.	1
5	Birmingham Summer M.	2
5	Lewes June M.	2
7	Newbury Summer M.	2
7	Beverley	2
9	Lingfield Park June M.	2
12	Hurst Park Whit. M.	2
12	Redcar First Summer M.	2
12	Wolverhampton Whit. M.	2
14	Manchester Whit. M.	4
16	Gatwick Summer M.	2
20	Ascot	4
24	Windsor June M.	1
26	Brighton June M.	2
27	Newcastle Summer M.	3
28	Folkestone June M.	2
30	Sandown Park First Summer M.	2

July.

4	Newmarket First July M.	4
4	Carlisle.	2
6	Worcester Summer M.	2
8	Alexandra Park First July M.	1
10	Nottingham Summer M.	2
11	Bibury Club M. (Salisbury)	3
12	Pontefract Summer M.	2
14	Lingfield Park Summer M.	2
14	Haydock Park July M.	2
17	Ayr July M.	2
18	Newmarket Second July M.	3
21	Sandown Park Eclipse M.	2
25	Goodwood	4
29	Alexander Park Second July M.	1
29	Catterick Bridge Summer M.	1
31	Leicester Summer M.	2

August.

2	Liverpool Summer M.	3
5	Hurst Park Summer M.	1
7	Sandown Park August M.	1
7	Birmingham August M.	2
7	Ripon Summer M.	2
8	Brighton August M.	3
9	Haydock Park August M.	2
11	Lewes Summer M.	2
11	Ayr August M.	2
14	Nottingham Summer M.	2
14	Folkestone Summer M.	2
16	Kempton Park Second Summer M.	2
16	Redcar Second Summer M.	2
18	Windsor August M.	2
21	Wolverhampton Summer M.	2
22	Stockton Summer M.	3
23	Bath Summer M.	2
25	Hurst Park August M.	2
29	York August M.	3

September.

1	Gatwick Sept. M.	2
4	Lewes Sept. M.	2
5	Derby Summer M.	3
8	Manchester Sept. M.	2
8	Folkestone Sept. M.	2
12	Doncaster Sept. M.	4
16	Alexandra Park Sept. M.	1
18	Leicester Sept. M.	2
20	Yarmouth	2
20	Western M. (Ayr)	3
22	Windsor Sept. M.	2
25	Warwick Autumn M.	2
27	Pontefract Autumn M.	2
29	Newbury Autumn M.	2
29	Thirsk Autumn M.	2

October.

3	Newmarket First October M.	4
3	Lanark	2
5	Edinburgh	2
7	Alexandra Park	1
9	Nottingham Autumn M.	2
11	Leicester Aut. M.	2
13	Kempton Park Oct. M.	2
13	Haydock Park Oct. M.	2
16	Wolverhampton Oct. M.	2
17	Newmarket Second October M.	4
21	Lingfield First Autumn M.	1
23	Birmingham Autumn M.	2
24	Newcastle Autumn M.	2
25	Gatwick October M.	2
26	Doncaster Autumn M.	2
27	Sandown Park Autumn M.	1
28	Stockton Autumn M.	1
31	Newmarket Houghton M.	4

November.

2	Worcester Autumn M.	2
4	Hurst Park November M.	1
6	Lincoln Autumn M.	2
8	Liverpool Autumn M.	4
10	Windsor November M.	2
14	Newbury November M.	2
16	Derby November M.	3
18	Lingfield Park Second Autumn M.	2
20	Warwick November M.	3
23	Manchester November M.	3
25	Alexandra Park	1

has been disputed on the ground that there were no Derby, Oaks, or St. Leger in the proper sense of the word. Nearly all the other principal weight for-age and "cup" races also went by the board, exceptions being the **Princess of Wales' Stakes**, the **Jockey Club Stakes**, and the **Jockey Club Cup** at Newmarket, won, respectively, by Sir John Thursby's **Rossendale**, Mr. Neumann's **Lanius**, and Sir A. Bailey's **Son-in-Law**. The Irish Derby, raised by force of circumstances to a position of unwonted importance, was won by Lord Decies' **Ballaghtobin**.

Of the principal **Handicap** races which were allowed to be contested, the **Lincolnshire Handicap** was won by Mr. Straker's **View Law**; the **Liverpool Spring Cup** by Mr. Nelke's **China Cock**; the **Queen's Prize**, Kempton Park, by Mr. Broome's **Frustration**; the **Newbury Spring Cup** by Lord Rosebery's **Wrack**; the **City and Suburban Handicap**, Epsom, by Mr. J. B. Joel's **Black Jester**; the **Great Metropolitan Stakes** by

Mr. Wadia's **Fiz Yama**; the **Victoria Cup**, Hurst Park, by Lord Carnarvon's **Volta**; the **Chester Cup** by Mr. Bower Ismay's **Hare Hill**; the **Jubilee Stakes**, Kempton Park, by Lord D'Abernon's **Diadumenos**; the **Cesarewitch Stakes**, Newmarket, by Sir A. Bailey's **Son-in-Law**; and the **Cambridgeshire Stakes**, Newmarket, by Mr. Hulton's **Silver Tag**.

Nothing suffered more from the stoppage than the events set apart for **Two-Year-Olds**. The running in that department has, therefore, been more than usually confusing, and but few can be picked out from the mass as having showed any marked superiority. The chief prize winners were **Argos** (who won the Middle Park Plate) and **Figaro**, the property of Mr. Neumann; **Fifinella** and **Atheling** (Mr. Hulton), and **Telephone Girl** (Mr. J. B. Joel). Many promising horses of this age, owing to the circumstances, have not yet been seen in public.

As a matter of course, the amounts won in stakes were considerably smaller than usual. The list of **winning owners** was headed by **Mr. Neumann**, with a total of £13,546; next to whom came **Mr. S. Joel**, with £11,336; **Mr. J. B. Joel**, with £9,932; **Lord Rosebery**, £8,099; **Sir John Thursby**, £5,608; **Lord Derby**, £4,803; and **Lord D'Abernon**, £3,904.

The most successful **trainer** was **C. Peck**, Newmarket, who had charge of the racers of Mr. Sol Joel; and also, for the latter part of the season, of those of Mr. J. B. Joel.

The list of **winning stallions** was headed by **Polymelus**, sire of Pommern, Black Jester, and Fifinella, with a total of £17,781 credited to his progeny. Next came **Dark Ronald**, sire of Vaucluse and Son-in-Law, with £12,103; **Sundridge**, sire of Silver Tag, Argos, and Figaro, £10,506; **Llangibby**, sire of Lanius, £8,572; **Desmond** (dead), sire of Atheling, £8,561; **St. Frusquin** (dead), sire of Rossendale and Frustration, £8,114; and **Orby**, sire of Diadumenos, £7,664.

The chief **winning jockey** of the season was **S. Donoghue**, who, with a total of 62 winning mounts, was far ahead of any of his rivals. Next came F. Rickaby and F. Bullock, each with 36 wins; M. Wing, 31; A. Whalley, 23; J. Clark and Walter Griggs, each 21; and C. Trigg and R. Cooper, each 20.

In the nature of things the sales of bloodstock during the year fell very flat, and none of the high prices of many preceding years were realised.

Rowing.

Oxford *v.* Cambridge.

Winners since 1900:—

		M.	S.	
1900	Cambridge	18	47	2½ lengths
1901	Oxford	22	31	⅘ ,,
1902	Cambridge	19	9	5 ,,
1903	Cambridge	19	35	6 ,,
1904	Cambridge	21	34	4½ ,,
1905	Oxford	20	35	3 ,,
1906	Cambridge	19	24	3½ ,,
1907	Cambridge	20	26	4½ ,,
1908	Cambridge	19	19	2½ ,,
1909	Oxford	19	50	3½ ,,
1910	Oxford	20	14	3½ ,,
1911	Oxford	18	29	2⅘ ,,
1912	Oxford	22	5	6 ,,
1913	Oxford	20	53	¾ ,,
1914	Cambridge	20	23	4½ ,,
1915	Not rowed.			

Oxford have won 39 times, Cambridge 31. In 1877 the race resulted in a dead-heat.

Henley Royal Regatta.

Grand Challenge Cup. Previous winners:

	M.	S.
1901 Leander	7	5
1902 Third Trinity (Cambs.)	7	17
1903 Leander	7	9
1904 Leander	7	20
1905 Leander	6	58
1906 Club Nautique de Belgique	7	9
1907 Club Nautique de Belgique	7	31
1908 Christ Ch. (Oxford)	7	10
1909 Club Nautique de Belgique	7	8
1910 Magdalen (Oxford)	7	19
1911 Magdalen (Oxford)	7	2
1912 Sydney (N.S.W.)	7	6
1913 Leander	7	11
1914 Harvard A.A. Boat Club	7	20
1915 Not rowed.		

Diamond Sculls. Previous winners:

	M.	S.
1901 C. V. Fox, Guards Brigade R.C.	8	52
1902 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8	59
1903 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8	41
1904 L. F. Scholes, Toronto	8	23
1905 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8	10
1906 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	8	35
1907 Capt. W. H. Darrell, Household Brig.	9	24
1908 A. McCulloch, Leander	8	25
1909 A. A. Stuart, Kingston	8	30
1910 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	8	51
1911 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	8	14
1912 E. W. Powell, Vikings R.C.	8	49
1913 C. McVilly, Tasmania	8	49
1914 G. Sinigaglia, Como, Italy	9	0
1915 Not rowed.		

The Wingfield Sculls (Amateur Championship of the Thames). Previous winners:

	M.	S.
1901 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	24	16
1902 A. H. Cloutte, Thames R.C.	24	32
1903 F. S. Kelly, Leander	23	52
1904 St. G. Ashe, Thames	23	25
1905 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	23	17
1906 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	23	10
1907 J. G. de Edye, A.R.C.	25	51
1908 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	25	53
1909 A. A. Stuart, Kingston	26	26
1910 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	23	12
1911 W. D. Kinnear ,, ,,	rowed over	
1912 W. D. Kinnear ,, ,,	25	51
1913 C. W. Wise, London R.C.	24	12
1914 J. L. Tann, Thames R.C.	23	39
1915 Not rowed.		

Record time, 22 m. 50 s., C. V. Fox, 1900.

Doggett's Coat and Badge. Previous winners:

1902 R. G. Odell, Lamb'h.	1909 G. R. Luck, Erith.
1903 E. Barry, Brentf'rd.	1910 R. J. Pocock, Eton.
1904 W. A. Pizzey, Lambeth.	1911 W. J. W. Fisher, Millwall.
1905 H. Silvester, Hammersmith.	1912 L. E. Francis, Kingston.
1906 E. L. Brewer, Putney.	1913 G. H. J. Gobbett, Greenwich.
1907 A. T. Cook, Hammersmith.	1914 S. G. Mason, jun. (Charlton).
1908 J. Graham, Erith.	1915 Not rowed.

Championship of the World.—

Previous winners :—	M.	S.
1901 G. Towns beat J. Gaudaur on Rat Portage, Canada	20	30
1904 G. Towns beat A. Tressider on Parramatta River	21	48½
1905 J. Stanbury beat G. Towns on Parramatta River	19	50
1906 G. Towns beat J. Stanbury on Parramatta River	19	53½
1907 G. Towns beat E. Durnan on Nepean River, N.S.W.	22	27
1907 W. Webb beat G. Towns on Parramatta River	20	45
1908 W. Webb beat A. Tressider on Wanganui River	20	28
1908 R. Arnst beat W. Webb on Wanganui River	19	52
1909 R. Arnst beat W. Webb on Wanganui River	18	14½
1910 R. Arnst beat G. Whelch on Akaroa Harbour, N.Z.	21	50⅗
1910 R. Arnst beat E. Barry on Zambesi, Rhodesia	20	14⅗
1911 R. Arnst beat H. Pearce on Parramatta River	19	46
1912 E. Barry beat R. Arnst on Thames River	23	8
1912 E. Barry beat E. Durnan on Thames River	22	31
1913 E. Barry beat H. Pearce on Thames River	24	9
1914 E. Barry beat J. Paddon on Thames River	21	28

Shooting.

The National Rifle Association.

This Association was founded in 1860 (incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. C. R. Crosse. The offices of the Association are at the Bisley Camp Ground.

Previous Winners of the King's Prize.

1900. Pte. Ward, 1st V.B. Devon.
1901. Lce.-Cpl. Ommundsen, Queen's Edin.
1902. Lieut. Johnson, 1st London.
1903. Col.-Sergt. Davies, 3rd Glamorganshire.
1904. Pte. Perry, Canada.
1905. Col.-Sergt. Comber, 2nd V.B. E. Surrey.
1906. Capt. Davies, 1st Middlesex V.R.C.
1907. Lieut. Addison, Australia.
1908. Pte. Gray, 5th Scottish Rifles.
1909. Cpl. H. G. Burr, London Rifle Brigade.
1910. Cpl. F. K. Radice, Oxford University.
1911. Pte. W. J. Clifford, Royal Gren., Toronto.
1912. Pte. A. G. Fulton, Queen's Westminster.
1913. Pte. W. Hawkins, Canada.
1914. Sergt. J. L. Dewar, 4th Royal Scots.
1915. Abandoned owing to the war.

Swimming.

Owing to the war, the Championships were abandoned.

English Swimming Records.

100 yds., 55⅗ sec.; 220 yds., 2 min. 28⅗ sec.; 440 yds., 5 min. 26⅗ sec.; 500 yds., 6 min. 7⅕ sec.; ½ mile, 11 min. 25⅗ sec.; 1,000 yds., 13 min. 16⅘ sec.; 1 mile, 24 min. 1⅗ sec. Ladies, 100 yds., 1 min. 11⅗ sec.; 200 yds., 2 min. 52 sec.; 300 yds., 4 min. 25⅗ sec. T. W. Burgess swam the English Channel on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hr., 35 min. Capt. Webb's time in 1875 was 21 hr. 45 min.

Yachting.

As in 1914, all yachting programmes were abandoned in 1915, with the exception of a few local events.

Associations, etc.

Athletics. — *Amateur Athletic Association: England*, H. J. Barclay, 10, John St., Adelphi, London, W.C.; *Scotland*, D. S. Duncan, 133, Marningside Drive, Edinburgh; *Ireland*, H. M. Finlay, 11, Charlemont Terrace, Clontarf, Dublin.

Badminton Association.—*Hon. Sec.* and *Treas.*, Col. Arthur Hill, The Priory, Selham, Petworth, Sussex.

Bowling Association, English. — *Sec.*, Thos. Baines, 1, Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, London, E.C.

Boxing.—*National Sporting Club*, 43, King St., Covent Garden, London, W.C. *Sec.*, A. F. Bettinson.

Coursing.—*National Coursing Club. Sec.*, B. F. S. Mulcaster, 10, Eldon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Cricket.—See M.C.C., p. 479.

Croquet.—*Croquet Association*, 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C. *Sec.*, C. Crawley.

Cycling.—*National Cyclists' Union*, 27, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. *Sec.*, S. R. Noble.

Football (Association).—*English Football Association*, 42, Russell Square, London, W.C.; *Sec.*, F. J. Wall. *Scottish Football Association*, 21, Stafford St., Glasgow; *Sec.*, J. K. M'Dowall. *Irish Football Association*, 18, Wellington Place, Belfast; *Sec.*, J. Ferguson. *Welsh Football Association*, 3, High Street, Wrexham; *Sec.*, T. Robbins.

Football (Rugby).—*English Rugby Union*, Rugby Union Ground, Twickenham; *Sec.*, C. J. B. Marriott. *Scottish Rugby Union*, 3, North St., David St., Edinburgh; *Sec.*, A. D. Flett. *Irish Rugby Union*, 17, Westmoreland St., Dublin; *Sec.*, C. F. Ruxton. *Welsh Rugby Union*, Norwood, Neath, Glam.; *Sec.*, W. E. Rees. *Northern Rugby Union* (Professional), 9, Queen St., Oldham; *Sec.*, J. Platt.

Golf.—*Royal and Ancient Golf Club*, St. Andrews, N.B. *Sec.*, Henry Gullen.

Hockey.—*Hockey Association, Hon Sec. (pro tem.)*, H. J. Greening, 304, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Lacrosse. — *English Lacrosse Union. Sec.*, F. B. O. Hawes, 18, Park Mansions, Vauxhall, London, S.W.

Lawn Tennis.—*Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C. *Sec.*, G. R. Mewburn.

Racing.—*Jockey Club*, 15, Cavendish Square, London, W.; *Sec.*, E. M. Weatherby; *Stewards*, Capt. J. H. Greer, A. James, Sir John Thursby, Bt. *Irish Turf Club*, 14, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin. *Sec.*, C. W. Brindley; *Stewards*, Earl of Enniskillen, K.P.; Percy La Touche, Lord Decies.

Rowing. — *Amateur Rowing Association. Hon. Sec.* (*acting*), C. M. Pitman, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Skating.—*National Skating Association*, 76, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. *Hon. Sec.*, Col. G. T. B. Cobbett.

Swimming.—*Amateur Swimming Association*, 24, Cautley Avenue, Clapham, London, S.W. *Sec.*, J. C. Hurd.

Yachting.—*Yacht Racing Association*, The Wearde, Ryde, I.W. *Sec.*, Major B. Heckstall-Smith.

CHARITABLE, RELIGIOUS, PHILANTHROPIC, ETC., SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal institutions that have offices in London. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The Index should be consulted for the names of societies classified in other pages of the ANNUAL.

INCOME OF LONDON CHARITIES.

According to the "Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities" (Macmillan & Co.), the approximate income for 1913-14 of the metropolitan charities was £8,705,980 for 722 institutions. This compares with £8,088,778 for 726 institutions in 1912-13—an increase of £617,202. A considerable part of this increase is in the aggregate of Home and Foreign Missions (£351,947). Hospitals and kindred institutions show an increase of £196,824. The returns do not include the enormous sums collected for the various war funds. The following table gives the detailed estimates for 1913-14 :—

Income given.	—	—	—
4	Bible Societies	£294,904	
11	Book and Tract Societies	82,205	
			£377,109
60	Home Missions	1,123,185	
14	Home and Foreign Missions	603,996	
26	Foreign Missions	1,890,237	
			3,617,418
4	Church and Chapel Building Funds		38,453
24	Charities for the Blind	90,977	
7	Charities for Deaf and Dumb	27,485	
6	Charities for Incurables	92,692	
4	Charities for Idiots, etc	67,750	
			278,904
25	General Hospitals	762,696	
7	Consumption Hospitals, etc.	94,790	
5	Ophthalmic Hospitals, etc.	27,349	
5	Skin Hospitals, etc.	11,240	
20	Hospitals for Women and Children	118,427	
5	Lying-in Hospitals, etc.	18,781	
26	Miscellaneous Special Hospitals, etc.	198,536	
23	General Dispensaries	18,993	
11	Provident Dispensaries	11,641	
6	Institutions for Surgical Appliances	53,966	
28	Convalescent Institutions	116,246	
8	Nursing Institutions	25,921	
			1,458,586
86	Pensions and Institutions for Aged		736,683
79	Institutions for General Relief (not including Mansion House Funds)	465,937	
6	Food Institutions, etc.	6,521	
			472,458
40	Voluntary Homes		359,466
39	Orphanages, etc.		200,655
39	Institutions for Reformation and Prevention		85,808
56	Institutions for Education		625,289
29	Institutions for Social Improvement		185,134
19	Institutions for Protection		270,017
722	Income given		
181	Income not given		
903	Grand Totals		£8,705,980

Actors' Benevolent Fund (£4,185), Pres., Sir Charles Wyndham; Sec.,C. I. Coltson, 8, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Additional Curates Society (£43,330, not including legacies £12,540), Rev. Canon Petit, M.A., 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes (£12,214), J. E. Hazelton, 19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Aged Poor Society and Almshouses (A.P.S. £2,397; Almshouses £730), H. J. Sheldrake, Hon. Sec., 82, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Alexandra Orphanage (see **Orphan Working School**).

Archbishops' Western Canada Fund. Its object is to provide clergy and lay workers to minister to the needs of the settlers in the new parts of the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. **Presidents**, Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Rupertsland. **Chairman of Council**, Bishop of Southwark. Sec., the Rev. Canon Beal, Church House, Westminster, S.W. (See advt.)

Architects' Benevolent Society (£1,200), Percivall Currey, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Square.

Army, Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the (£7,400), Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A., late R.E., Panton House, 25, Haymarket, S.W.

Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society (£6,027), Col. S. D. Cleeve, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Artists' Benevolent Fund (£1,500), Percy Edsall, 6½ Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Artists' General Benevolent Institution, Douglas G.H.Gordon, Sec., 3, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.

Asylum for Fatherless Children (see **Reedham Orphanage**).

Dr. Barnardo's Homes : National Incorporated Association (£245,448). Founded by the late Dr. Barnardo in the year 1866, these Homes have attained a position of national importance. From the first they have admitted destitute children of all ages (or girls in moral danger) without any qualification. They have 156 houses and branches in operation in London, the provinces, Ireland, Jersey, and Canada. The Homes emigrate to Canada nearly 1,000 young people every year; 25,986 have been already emigrated; 95 per cent. are successful. The whole work is supported by voluntary contributions. **Patrons**, Their Majesties the King, the Queen, and Queen Alexandra; **President**, the Duke of Somerset; **Honorary Director**, William Baker, M.A., LL.B.; **Hon. Treasurer**, Howard Williams; **General Secretary**, Claude Wright; **Head Offices**, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. (See advt.)

Beer and Wine Trade Asylum, Metropolitan (£987), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans (£1,533), G. W. Bates, 26 & 27, Great Tower Street, E.C.

Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society (£769). Hon. Sec., Rev. Simpson Johnson; Sec., H. C. Williams, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.

Bible Society, British and Foreign (1804), 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. (£266,734). Secs., Revs. A. Taylor, M.A., and J. H. Ritson, M.A.

Biggs's Charity to Printers (£540), Joseph Mortimer, Grays' Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

Blind, Association for Promoting the General Welfare of (Incorp.) (£8,609). Howard Mullins, F.C.I.S., 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.

Blind, Home Teaching Society for the (£1,023), Miss M. A. Gilbert, 224, Great Portland St., W.

Blind, London Association for the, 178, Charing Cross Road, W.C. Hon. Sec., Rev. Dr. H. G. Rosedale.

Blind, National Institute for the. Pres., C. Arthur Pearson. Secretary-General, Henry Stainsby, Great Portland St., W.

Blind Pension Society, Royal (£11,034), W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, S.E.

Blind Relief Society, National (£5,815), Hon. Sec., Rev. J. Pullein-Thompson, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Blind, Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the, Upper Norwood, London. Established March 2nd, 1872 (£9,983). Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra. The College embraces a **Preparatory School, a Secondary School, a Technical School, a Training College, and an Academy of Music. Treasurer,** The Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, M.P.

Blind, Royal School for the Indigent, Leatherhead. The object of the Institution is "to render the blind self-reliant by teaching them a trade" (£12,343). **Principal,** Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. Factory and S. London depot, 246, 248, 250, Waterloo Road, S.E.; **London Office,** 1, St. George's Circus, S.E.; **Chief Offices,** Highlands Road, Leatherhead.

Booksellers' Provident Institution (£2,134), William Poulten, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.

Boys' Home Industrial School (Incorporated Society) (£6,264), H. T. Rogers, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

Brixton Orphanage for 250 Fatherless Girls (£2,049), Miss Adeline H. Bird, Superintendent, 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.

"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Quadrupeds and Birds useful to Man (£1,500), belonging to the University of London, Superintendent, F. W. Twort, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., The Brown Institution, 149, Wandsworth Road, S.W.; Secretary, Edwin Deller, LL.B., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Browning Bethany Homes for Old Folks, Whyteleafe, Hon. Supt, Miss Burgis.

Builders' Benevolent Institution (£1,997), Thos. Costigan, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingsway, W.C.

Butchers' Charitable Institution (£4,601), T. W. Hall, Solicitor, 61, West Smithfield, E.C.

Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association (£3,159), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Sq.

Cabmen's Shelter Fund (£1,723), Capt. B. G. F. Garnett, Hon. Sec.; Assist. Sec., R. H. Austin, 48, Dover St., W.

Cancer, Society for the Prevention and Relief of, Hon. Sec., Douglas Macmillan, 15, Ranelagh Road, Belgravia, S.W.

Charity Organisation Society (£64,238), Sec., Rev. J. C. Pringle, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

Children's Aid Society (£6,521), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Children's Country Holidays Fund, Hon. Treasurer, The Earl of Arran. Sec., Geoffrey Marchand. Office, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The, estab. 1882. President, Walter Hazell, Esq., J.P.; Secretary, Mrs. Percival; **Office,** 75, Lamb's Conduit St., W.C.

China Inland Mission (£82,326), Sec., F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

Christian Evidence Society, Sec., Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A., 34, Craven Street, W.C.

Christian Knowledge, Society for Promoting (1698). Income, 1914-15, £36,716. Secs., Revs. G. L. Gosling, M.A., and W. K. Lowther Clarke, B.D. **Office,** Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

Christian Literature Society for India; founded 1858; Income £19,182; issues 1915, 1,726,290 volumes in twelve languages. Rev. G. Patterson, Sec., 35, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Church Army. A working man's Church mission to working men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the archbishops and bishops. There are upwards of 1,000 trained workers, men and women, constantly at work throughout the Metropolis and the provinces. **Headquarters,** 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.; **Hon. Chief Secretary,** Prebendary Carlile. (See advt.)

Church Association (£8,728), J. W. D. Barron, 13 and 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

Church Building Society (Incorporated) (£7,072), Rev. T. T. Norgate, 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. (See advt.)

Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays (otherwise known as **Waifs and Strays**) (£142,330), now maintains annually 115 Homes, including 5 for Crippled Children, and over 4,600 children. Since its formation over 20,000 children have been received, the majority free of all payment. Prebendary Rudolf, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, S.E. (See advt.)

Church of England Parochial Mission Society (£2,058), Rev. H. Muir, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association (£6,231), Rev. Albert C. Kestin, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (Incorporated) (general fund £1,323), Rev. H. Dawson, M.A., 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Church Extension Association (Incorporated), including Orphanages, and St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs, etc. (£39,773). Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. Sec., Sydney W. Flamank.

Churchmen's Union (1898). Pres., Prof. Gardner, D.Litt., F.B.A. Organising Sec., Rev. Cavendish Moxon, Marske Rectory, Richmond, Yorkshire.

Church Missionary Society (£369,539), Rev. Cyril C. B. Bardsley, M.A., Hon. Sec., 14-18, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. (See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, p. 437 and advt.)

Church Pastoral Aid Society (£60,775). **Secs.,** Rev. T. C. Chapman and (lay) A. Thomas. **Offices,** Falcon Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church Penitentiary Association (Incorporated) (£2,023), Hon. Sec., Rev. T. G. Cree; Sec., C. H. Baker, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Church Reform League, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. Hon Sec., W. S. de Winton. Organising Sec., H. E. S. Cooper.

Church Schoolmasters and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution (£4,729), John West, The National Society's House, 21, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

Church Training College for Lay Workers (£1,564). Warden, Rev. C. J. Beresford, M.A., 384-92, Commercial Rd., Stepney, E.

Clergy Friendly Society, Church House, S.W., Sec., Rev. R. R. Powell.

Clergy Orphan Corporation (£10,000 from voluntary sources), Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W.

Clergy Seaside Rest, Margate (£1,680 from voluntary sources). F. H. Jona (London Corresponding Secretary), Ye Anchorage, Wallington, Surrey.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (£39,328), Sec., Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A., D.D., 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Colonial Missionary Society (Incorporated) (£5,191), Revs. Burford Hooke, D.D., and Albert G. Sleep, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£17,000), Leonard Courtney, 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Schools (£16,914), H. A. Evans, F.C.I.S., 17, Cheapside, E.C.

Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association, Metropolitan, Sec., A. F. Dickin, Sardinia House, Sardinia St., Kingsway, W.C.

Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£4,686), Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£8,567); also Pastors' Widows' Fund. Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis, National Association for the Prevention of.—Hon. Sec., Dr. J. J. Perkins. **Office,** 20, Hanover Square, W.

Country Towns Mission (£3,370), G. H. Mawer, Sec., 12, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., E.C.

Crippled Boys, National Industrial Home for (£3,473), John T. Clarke, Woolsthorpe House, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls (£1,985), Miss J. M. Baylis, Sec., Halliwick Bush Hill, Winchmore Hill, N.

Cruelty to Children, National Society for the Prevention of (£68,711), Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen. Robt. J. Parr, Director, 40. Leicester Sq., W.C.

Curates' Augmentation Fund (£9,083), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Deaf and Dumb Children, Royal School for, Margate. Founded in 1792 in Old Kent Road, London. (£17,351.) Frederic H. Madden, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

Deaf and Dumb, Royal Association in Aid of the (£4,719), Graham W. Simes, Sec., 419, Oxford St., W.

Deaf, National Association for the Oral Instruction of the. 11, Fitzroy Square, London, W. Director, Geo. Sibley Haycock.

Deep Sea Fishermen, Royal National Mission to (£29,690), Francis H Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C. (See advt.)

Dissenting Deputies, The. Sec., A. J. Shepheard, 4, Broad Street Place, E.C.

Distress, Society for the Relief of (£2,565), W. S. Baillie Hamilton, 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Dogs' Home, or Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs. Sec., Guy H. Guillum Scott, Battersea Park Road, S.W., and Hackbridge, Surrey. (See advt.)

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution (General Fund £1,229, Trust Fund Account £231), W. Sly, 199, Piccadilly, W.

Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, Metropolitan, Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

East London Church Fund (£22,000), Rev. H. A. E. Standfast, M.A., 70, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

East London Fund for the Jews (£2,520), Sec., Rev. J. E. Langley Frost, 71, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

East London Industrial School (£5,187), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., 95, Widmore Rd., Bromley, Kent.

East London Nursing Society (£2,316), Miss B. E. Sibly, Camperdown House, Halfmoon Passage, Aldgate, E.

Education of the Poor, National Society for Promoting the (£20,998), Talbot Baines, 19, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

English Church Union, 31, Russell Square, W.C. Pres., Visct. Halifax; Sec., H. W. Hill.

Epileptics, National Society for (£10,578). Colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks. G. Penn Gaskell, 58-60, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

Ethical Societies, Union of, 19, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C. Sec., H. Snell.

Evangelical Continental Society (1845), 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. Hon. Secs., Revs. Dr. Burford Hooke and Albert G. Sleep.

Evangelical Preachers' Association, Sec., Geo. A. Angus, L.Th., 99, Balfour Road, Highbury, N.

Field Lane Institution (formerly Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools and Crèche, etc.) (£8,262 including Legacies). Chas. W. Holland, Sec. Office, 18, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

Foundling Hospital (£29,772), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St., W.C.

Free Church Federation, Metropolitan, 28A, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. Sec., Rev. Wm. Thomas.

Free Churches, National Council of the Evangelical, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. Pres., 1916-17, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.; Hon. Secs., Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., and Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.; Organising Sec., G. S. Hirst. 1916 Conference to be held at Bradford.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£4,936), Rev. A. R. Nunn-Rivers, 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind (interest on capital of £300,000), H. J. Wilson, Sec., 53, Victoria St., S.W.

George Yard Mission and School (£900), W. Goult, Treasurer, 87, High St., Whitechapel, E.

Girls' Friendly Society, Miss Ethel Smith, 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (estab. 1833) (£2,454), C. C. Brace, 21, Broad St., Golden Square, W.

"Gordon" Boys' Home, West End, Woking (The National Memorial), E. G. Markham, Sec., 5, York St., St. James's, S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (General Fund, £6,269; Annuity Fund, £12,632; Provident Fund, £5,729). Sec., A. Wesley Dennis; Head Office, Walter House, 418-422, Strand, W.C.

Grocers' Assistants' Benevolent Fund, National Association of (£2,750), John M. Allen, 24, Bedford St., W.C.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£3,498), S. W. Bowyer, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, E.C.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1,760), Hon. Sec., Rev. H. E. Nuttall, Great Windmill St., W.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£7,945), R. L. Franks, Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 26 and 27, Great Tower St., E.C.

Home Arts and Industries Association. Founded Nov. 1884. Sec., S. C. Hendrey; Office and Studios, Royal Albert Hall.

Homeless and Destitute Children, National Refuges for (Incorporated 1904) and *Arethusa* and *Chichester* Training-ships (£35,503). Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen. Joint Secs., H. Bristow Wallen and H. G. Copeland, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley, Kent (Incorporated) (£13,847), Sec., Percy Roberts, 56-57, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

Homes for Working Boys in London (£8,574), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Homes for Working Girls in London (£11,457, inclusive of inmates' payments), Founder and Director, John Shrimpton, 3, Victoria St., S.W.

Homes of Hope for the First Fallen and Friendless Young Women (£1,200). Rescue and Maternity work among those who have previously led virtuous lives. C. M. Hornibrook, 4, 5, and 6, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. (See advt.)

Horses, Home of Rest for (£5,353). Pres., Duke of Portland; Sec., J. Brabazon Morris, Westcroft Farm, Cricklewood, N.W.

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (Expenditure £1,207), Warden, Rev. H. E. Simpson, M.A.; Sec., John Rigby Murray, 1, Greek St., Soho Sq., W.

Incurables, British Home and Hospital for (Ordinary £13,078, Legacies £10,926), Edgar Penman, 72, Cheapside, E.C.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (General Fund £1,716, Samaritan Fund £1,238). Legacies £225. Patron, H.M. the King. W. F. Hamilton, 8, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Inebriates' Reformation and After-Care Association, Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., A. J. S. Maddison.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£10,609), Sec. and Supt., Commr. H. C. Martin, R.N., 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Invalid Children's Aid Association (London), Incorporated (£11,150), M. Munro, 69, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.

Irish Church Missions, Society for (£11,181), Rev. R. E. Waters, M.A., E. W. Allden (Financial), 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£1,536), Captain R. Barclay, Sec., 7A, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Italian Benevolent Society and Home for Aged Poor (£3,026), C. D. Marchesi, Sec., 2, Parton Street, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

Jews, London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the (£37,888), Secs., Rev. E. L. Langston, M.A., Rev. C. H. Gill, M.A., Deputation Sec., Rev. F. A. Watney, 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

John Groom's Crippleage and Flower Girls' Mission, Sekforde St., Clerkenwell, E.C. (See advt.)

Kyrle Society, The, Sec., Miss Marsh; Office, 92, Victoria St., S.W.

Labouring Classes, Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the (£4,425), Sec., A. Humphreys, F.C.I.S., 4, Bloomsbury Mansion, Hart St., W.C.

Liberator Relief Fund (£2,596), Sec., Rev. John Harrison, 41, Memorial Hall, 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C. (See advt.)

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (£6,003), Charles J. Weston, Asylum Rd., Old Kent Rd., S.E.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£4,260), M. A. Holmes, 127, Fleet St., E.C.

Lifeboat Institution, Royal National (£78,551), Pres., Duke of Northumberland, K.G. Total lives saved, 52,500: in 1914, 1,112. Fleet of 267 lifeboats maintained, including 18 motor boats. George F. Shee, M.A., 22, Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.

Literary Fund, Royal (£5,281), President, Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G.; Sec., A. Llewelyn Roberts, B.A., 40, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

London Aged Christian Society (£1,400), W. J. Pethybridge, Hon. Sec., Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, S.W.

London City Mission (£51,984), Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., Rev. Martin Anstey, M.A., B.D., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

London Diocesan Home Mission (£5,267), Rev. Canon C. V. Childe, LL.D., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

London Domestic Mission Society (£1,226), Hon. Sec., Rev. F. K. Freeston, Headland Cottage, Limpsfield, Surrey.

London Female Guardian Society (Incorporated), founded 1807 (£3,296), W. Edwin Page, 191, High Street, Stoke Newington, N.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution and Midnight Meeting Movement (£5,161), Sec., W. W. Thompson, 200, Euston Road.

London Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund (£6,307), W. J. Brownridge, Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£7,082), Thos. R. E. Ross, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£3,757), A. Kestin, "Isledon," Hampton Hill.

London Medical Mission, Medical Supt., Dr. C. McCullagh; Sec., J. Stansfeld, 45, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

London Mendicity Society (£934), Sec., F. A. Starling (acting), 9, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

London Orphan Asylum (Watford) (£15,477), H. C. Armiger, 3, Crosby Sq., E.C. (See advt.)

London Philanthropic Society (£4,000), Sec., A. C. Voules, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

Lord's Day, Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the (£1,760), Rev. John M. Tredennick, M.A., 28, Buckingham St., Strand.

Lucas-Tooth Boys' Training Fund, 116, Victoria St., Westminster. Sec., Oliver Williams.

Magdalen Hospital, Rev. W. Watkins, Warden and Secretary, Streatham, S.W.

Marine Society (1756) (*Warspite* training-ship), trains boys of good character only for a sea life. Sec., Commdr. H. T. A. Bosanquet, R.N., Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (£3,067), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.

Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, Royal (£35,176), P. Colville Smith, M.A., P.G.D., 4, Freemason's Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

Masonic Institution for Boys, Royal (£46,199), J. Morrison McLeod, F.C.I.S., Puerorum House, 26, Gt. Queen St., Kingsway, W.C.

Masonic Institution for Girls, Royal (£53,769), R. Percy Simpson, M.A., 21, Great Queen St., W.C.

Medical Benevolent Fund, Royal (Ordinary £6,043, Legacies £1,500), Sec, George Bethell. Offices, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Medical Men, Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of (£4,000), E. J. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Mental After-Care Association for assisting Poor Persons convalescent or recovered from Institutions for the Insane, H. Thornhill Roxby, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Mental Defectives, Royal Earlswood Institution for, H. Howard, Sec., 14-16, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Tel., City 5297. (See advt.)

Merchant Seamen's Orphanage, Royal (formerly Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum), Snaresbrook (£10,227), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, Mrs. Reid, 66, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., Victoria, S.W.

Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (£17,245), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

Midnight Meeting Movement (amalgamated with the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, *q.v.*).

Mildmay Institutions, etc., **Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions** (ordinary £20,377). Supt. and Warden, Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, Founder's Lodge, Mildmay Park, N.

National Benevolent Institution (£17,148), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C. (See advt.)

Naval Benevolent Society, Royal (£4,941), E. H. Shearme, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, Royal School for (£4,068), Miss K. E. Cope, St. Margaret's House, Twickenham.

Naval Scripture Readers' Society, Royal (£2,049), H. Kestell-Cornish, Sec., Trafalgar Institute, Portsmouth.

Newspaper Press Fund. President, Lord Burnham, K.C.V.O.; Treasurer, Sir Edward Russell; Sec., J. P. C. Coast. Office, 11, Garrick Street, W.C.

Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£2,214), W. Wilkie Jones, Room 9, 15 and 16, Farringdon St., E.C.

Nightingale Fund for the Training of Nurses (£1,500 from interest on Invested Fund). Apply to Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

Nonconformist Choir Union, Sec., Arthur Berridge, 24, Wallingford Av., N. Kensington, W.

Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor, Metropolitan (£1,362), E. H. Chapman, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

Open-Air Mission (£6,679), F. Cockrem, 19, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Ordination Candidates Exhibition Fund (£3,578), Canon Petit, 14, Great Smith St., Westminster.

Orphanages of Mercy (including **Orphanage of Mercy, Randolph Gardens, N.W., Victoria Orphanage, Paddington,** and **Lady Adelaide Home, St. Michael's House, Hallam Hall Orphanage, Clevedon**) (£5,235), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls, National, Ham Common, Surrey (£1,000). No votes required. Sec., Miss F. W. Read.

Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage, Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Founded in 1758. Sec., Alexander Grant; Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

Patriotic Fund Corporation, Royal (income, £39,466), Sec., Lt.-Col. A. Welby, 17, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders (Boys), (£8,511), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill.

Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, 38, Tavistock Place, W.C. (£16,153), Mandeville B. Phillips, Sec.; immediate assistance given in money and clothing to Clergymen or their widows, and orphan daughters in temporary distress. (See advt.)

Post Office Orphan Homes Institution (£5,909), W. R. Lovell, Sec., Eastern Central Office, General Post Office.

Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation (£12,200), Joseph Mortimer, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

Prisoners' Aid Society, Metropolitan, 44, Burton St., W.C. Sec., Capt. G. W. C. Kirwan.

Prisoners, Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged (£4,497), Col. J. G. Y. Wilson, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Protestant Reformation Society (1827), 57, Berners Street, W. Sec., Rev. Walter A. Limbrick.

Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home for Homeless Men, Women and Children, (£4,936), J. W. Gilbert, B.A., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund (£4,611), C. R. V. Coutts, Hon. Sec., 27 and 29, Moorgate St., E.C.

Provision Trade Benevolent Institution (formerly Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution) (£2,400). Sec., Frank Killick, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E.

Public Morals for Great and Greater Britain, National Council of. Pres, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Birmingham; Chairman, Rev. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D.; Director and Sec., Rev. James Marchant, F.R.S.E., 42, Great Russell Street, W.C.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£82,017), A. E. Mills, M.A., 12, Euston Sq., N.W.

Railway Guards Universal Friendly Society (£11,256), W. A. Woods, 167, Strand, W.C.

Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund, United Kingdom (£8,455), A. James, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Reedham Orphanage (£14,855), J. Rowland Edwards, 34, Walbrook, E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorporated) (£2,921), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Religious Tract Society (1799), 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 4, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Royal Albert Orphanage (Bagshot) for Boys (£1,426), Legacies £4,035, William C. Brooks, F.C.A., 57, Gracechurch St., E.C.

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (Ordinary £8,931), J. Bailey Walker, 58, Fenchurch St. (See advt.)

Royal British Orphan Schools, Slough (£10,004), Charles T. Hoskins, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.

Royal Caledonian Asylum, Bushey, Herts (£10,052, including £5,200 Legacy and Donation), P. D. Graham, Bushey, Herts.

Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£3,307), Bouverie Risk, 17, Buckingham St., Strand.

Royal Female Philanthropic Society (£731), H. S. Watkins, 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Manor Hall, Great Church Lane, Hammersmith.

Royal St. Anne's Schools, Redhill. Office, 58, Gracechurch St.; Sec., Major A. Kenney Herbert.

Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£69,071), Henry Percy Hussey, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

Sailors' Society, British and Foreign, Estab. 1818 (£36,402), Secs., Rev. E. W. Matthews and Mr. Sydney Lamb. Passmore Edwards' Sailors' Palace, 680, Commercial Rd., E. (See advt.)

St. Patrick, Benevolent Society of, for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Irish residing in and about London and of their Children (£1,548), Lieut. L. Menzies , R.N, 61, Stamford St., S.E.

Scripture Gift Mission (1888), incorporating the work of the Naval and Military Bible Society (1780) and the Crystal Palace Bible Stand (£29,100). Pres., Bishop of Durham. Sec., Francis C. Brading, 15, Strand, W.C. (See advt.)

Scripture Readers and Irish Society (£2,725), Rev. W. Wilson Mercer, M.A., Secretary, 28, Molesworth St., Dublin.

Sea Fishermen, Royal Provident Fund for (Incorp.), Fishmongers' Hall, E.C. Sec., E. Cunliffe-Owen.

Seamen, Missions to (incorporated with **Thames Church Mission**) (£53,636), Gen. Supt., Rev. G. F. Wilson, M.A.; Sec., Stuart C. Knox, M.A.; 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2,938), Rev. G. J. Hill, Secretary, 255, Burdett Rd., Limehouse, E.

Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union (£43,071), Sir John Kirk, J.P., 32, John St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£20,571), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Mrs. Smyly's Homes and Schools, Dublin, Hon. Sec., Miss A. D. Smyly, 21, Grattan St., Dublin. (See advt.)

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children, otherwise called the **Rescue Society**, was established in 1853, and incorporated in '86 for the reformation of openly immoral women and the guardianship and training of young girls exposed to danger. Maternity cases are also admitted. Five Homes are maintained, accommodating 150 inmates. The industrial earnings were £1,207 in 1914, or one-fourth of the total cost. **Sec.**, C. Stuart Thorpe. **Offices**, 45, Cartwright Gardens, W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, Chairman, Col. Sir James Gildea, K.C.V.O., C.B. Sec., Capt. Wickham Legg, M.V.O., 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society (Incorp.), 122, Brompton Road, S.W. Sec., Major A. Tudor Craig, F.S.A.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home, The Royal (£4,166), Sec., Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Soldiers' Widows, Royal Cambridge Asylum for (£3,120), Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer, 5, York St., St. James's Square, S.W.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£6,498), Thos. Gill, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, W.C. Annual sum distributed, about £27,000. Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bt.; Deputy, Guy E. P. Bowman.

South American Missionary Society (£19,293), Sec., Rev. A. Ewbank, M.A., 20, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Southwark Diocesan and South London Church Fund (£16,984), Clerical Sec., Rev. R. M. Faithfull Davies; Gen. Sec., Richard S. Rowe, 49, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£4,812), Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Spurgeon's Orphanage (£14,663), F. G. Ladds, Stockwell, S.W. (See advt.)

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc. (about £750), Rev. N. A. Lash, M.A., Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sunday Closing Association, Central, 1, Palace Chambers, S.W. Gen. Sec., J. W. Causer.

Sunday School Union (£12,389), Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Surgical Aid Society, Royal (£29,940), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C.

Surgical Appliance Society, Provident (£1,284), J. Slater Spencer, 24, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Theatrical Fund, Royal General (£3,634), Chas. Cruikshanks, Sec., 55 and 56, Goschen Bldgs.; 12 and 13, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

Three Denominations, The, Memorial Hall, E.C. Hon. Sec., Rev. D. Fotheringham.

Truss Society, City of London, for relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom. Instituted 1807. Patron, H.M. the King, Sec., W. K. Taunton, 35, Finsbury Sq., E.C.

Universal Beneficent Society (£7,605), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Square, W.

Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Russell Hill, Purley (£18,743), G. F. Ridley, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks, Provident Association of (annual income, £18,500; invested fund, £120,000), C. C. Greenwood, F.C.I.S., F.F.I., 17, Cheapside, E.C.

Widows' Friend Society (£1,284), President, Ald. Sir Geo. Wyatt Truscott, Bt.; Herbert A. Cox, F.C.A., Sec., 28, Basinghall St., E.C.

Women, Society for Promoting the Employment of, 23, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. Sec., Miss G. J. King.

World's Evangelical Alliance (founded 1846, incorp. 1912). Gen. Sec., H. Martyn Gooch, 19, Russell Square, W.C.

Young Girls, National Society for the Protection of, Princess Louise Home (*children under* 15) (no votes required) (£2,912), Sec., Major E. C. Thomas, 1, Victoria St., S.W.

Young Men's Christian Association, National Headquarters, "George Williams House," 12 and 13, Russell Sq., London, W.C. Gen. Sec., A. K. Yapp. London Central Association (1844), Tottenham Court Road; Sec., J. J. Virgo. Birmingham, Dale End, Sec., F. W. Coffey. Manchester, 56, Peter St., Sec., C. E. Derham. American Headquarters, 124, East 28th St., New York.

Young Women's Christian Association. Head Offices, 25 and 26, George St., Hanover Square, London, W.; Gen. Sec. for London Division, Miss Moon.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission (founded 1852) (£33,377), Lord Kinnaird, Treasurer; Rev. A. R. Cavalier, Rev. Dr. Carter, The Hon. G. Kinnaird (Hon.), and Miss Liesching, Secretaries, 33, Surrey St., Strand, W.C. (See advt.)

Zenana Missionary Society (Church of England) (£50,882); Secs., Rev. H. P. Napier-Clavering (Clerical), H. L. Hebbert (Lay), Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN LONDON.

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was founded in 1897, on the initiative of his late Majesty, who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. The total receipts for 1914 were £529,885, of which £315,093 were contributions to capital and £214,792 receipts on general account. Since the foundation of the Fund a total amount of £1,930,416 has been distributed, an average annual distribution of £107,245. **Governors**, H.H. the Duke of Teck, Viscount Iveagh, and the Speaker of the House of Commons; **Hon. Treas.**, Lord Revelstoke; **Hon. Secs.**, Right Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bt., Fredk. M. Fry, and John G. Griffiths, F.C.A.; **Sec.**, H. R. Maynard. **Offices**, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

The League of Mercy.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, '98, to secure support for King Edward's Hospital Fund. In connection with the League the "**Order of Mercy**" was instituted by his late Majesty as a reward for distinguished *personal service*. **Grand President and Lady Grand President**, H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., H.R.H. Princess Alexander of Teck. **Hon. Secretaries**, The Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, K.C.V.O., M.D., Sir J. Harrison, C.V.O. **Hon. Registrar of the Order**, E. W. Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G. **Secretary**, Arthur H. H. Franklyn. **Offices**, 29, Southampton St., Strand, London, W.C.

The Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund is a regular weekly collection controlled by delegates. The total collected in 1914 amounted to £29,628, and donations, etc., amounted to £502, the whole being divided amongst 223 hospitals, dispensaries, and other institutions. **Offices**, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. **Sec.**, A. W. Davis.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was founded in 1872. The total sum collected during 1914-15 was £75,646. **Secretary**, Arnold James; address, Mansion House, E.C.

Hospitals and Dispensaries in London.

The following list comprises the most important, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address. Those marked * have medical schools attached:—

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease (£5,871), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

Belgrave Hospital for Children (£4,483), Clapham Road, S.W. Sec., Thos. Clapham.

Bethlem Royal Hospital for Mental Diseases (£31,000), Lambeth, S.E., Physician Supt., J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D, M.R.C.P.

British Hospital for Mental Disorders and Nervous Diseases, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72, Camden Road, N.W. Sec., Miss FitzSimon.

Cancer Hospital (Free). Incorporated under Royal Charter. No letters of admission required. F. W. Howell, Fulham Rd., S.W. Telegrams, Cancer, Southkens, London; Telephone, 747 Western. (See advt.)

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital (£2,365), Harry R. S. Druce, Judd St., St. Pancras, W.C.

Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital (£4,118), Richard Kershaw, 330, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

* **Charing Cross Hospital** (£27,889, Ordinary £23,396, Extraordinary £4,493), Walter Alvey, Agar St., Strand, W.C.

Chelsea Hospital for Women (£4,739), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children (£3,500), H. Kemp Welch, Cheyne Hospital, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent.

Children's Hospital for Treatment of Hip Disease, Eardly Road, Sevenoaks. Lady Supt., Miss E. Jackson.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (Victoria Park Hospital), George Watts, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, established 1750, rebuilt 1907 (£6,763), H. Spencer Johnson, 102, City Rd., E.C.

East-End Mothers' Lying-in Home (£3,110), Arthur W. Lacey, 394-398, Commercial Road, E.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women (£8,838), W. M. Wilcox, East London Hospital, Shadwell, E.

Empire Hospital for Paying Patients, Vincent Square, S.W. Fees, £3-10 per week.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children (£7,000), H. C. Staniland Smith, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

German Hospital (£12,960). Secretary, W. F. Cochrane, Dalston Lane, N.E.

Catherine Gladstone Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1,359). Assistant Secretary, James Attfield. Office, 147, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Gordon Hospital, for rectal diseases, Vauxhall Bridge Road. Sec., Carl St. Amory, M.A.

Great Northern Central Hospital (£21,591), Gilbert G. Panter, Holloway Road, N.

Grosvenor Hospital for Women, Vincent Square, S.W. Sec, W. J. Davidson.

* **Guy's Hospital** (£70,181, and £29,447 Extraordinary). Treas., Viscount Goschen; Supt., Sir E. C. Perry, M.D.; Matron, Miss L. V. Haughton. Address, London Bridge, S.E.

Hampstead General and North-West London Hospital (amalgamated 1907). The general hospital for Hampstead and North-West London, In-patient Dept. and Motor Ambulance Station for Street Accidents, Haverstock Hill, N.W., Out-patient Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town, N.W. J. Byrne, Sec., Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (Brompton Hospital) (£42,395). Frederick Wood, Fulham Road, S.W.

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£2,282). Frederick Hayter, 71, Blackfriars Road, S.E.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear (£7,398), W. Holt, The Hospital, Golden Sq., Regent St., W.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (Incorporated), Patients seen daily (except Sat. and Sun.) at 2 p.m. (Ordinary £5,147), H. W. Burleigh, 4, Maida Vale, W.

Hospital for Sick Children (Ordinary income £19,040, Extraordinary income £8,093), Acting Sec., James McKay, Great Ormond St., W.C.

Hospital for Women (£7,681), Visiting days, Sundays and Wednesdays 2 to 4 p.m., Alfred Hayward, 30, Soho Sq., W.

Italian Hospital, Queen Square, W.C., Sec., F. Hornyik.

***King's College Hospital** (Ordinary £23,200, Extraordinary £21,722), Capt. H. S. Tunnard, Denmark Hill, S.E.

Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Gardens, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W., Sec., M. Greenwood, jun., M.R.C.S.

Lock Hospital and Rescue Home (Female Hospital £5,843, Rescue Home £1,938, Male Hospital £3,892). Secretary, Hy. J. Eason, F.C.I.S., 283, Harrow Road, Paddington, W.

London Fever Hospital, specially for infectious patients who are able to contribute a small fee. Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., Islington, N.

London Homœopathic Hospital (£11,663), Edwd. A. Attwood, F.C.I.S., Great Ormond St., and Queen Square, W.C.

***London Hospital** (Ordinary £106,253, Extraordinary income, £27,292), E. W. Morris, Sec., London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.

London Skin Hospital (£1,000), Sec., James E. Hole, 40, Fitzroy Sq., W.

London Temperance Hospital (Ordinary income £6,796, Expenditure £10,072). Sec., A. W. Bodger, Hampstead Road, N.W. (See advt.)

London Throat Hospital, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 204, Great Portland St., W. Soc., L. Hellis.

Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton, Hants. (*London Office*, 61, Moorgate St., E.C.) Chairman, Sir Wm. Treloar, Bt.

Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, 2, Fitzroy Square, W. Sec., J. Mackinna.

Metropolitan Hospital (£14,357), J. C. Buchanan, Sec. and House Governor, Kingsland Rd., N.E. (See advt.)

***Middlesex Hospital, The** (£27,099), F. Clare Melhado, Mortimer St., Berners St., W.

Middlesex Hospital Cancer Charity, The, (£4,227), F. Clare Melhado.

Miller General Hospital, for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. Sec., Harry A. Bone.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Northwood and Fitzroy Square, W. (£15,200). Sec., William J. Morton, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.

National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart (Ordinary £3,077, Legacies £432). In-patients 175, out-patient attendances 18,362. Sec., Robert G. E. Whitney, Westmoreland St., Marylebone.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (Ordinary £13,955, Extraordinary £6,425), with Convalescent Home, East Finchley. Treasurer, The Earl of Harrowby. Secretary, Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C.

New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road (£6,385). Sec., Imogen H. Murphy.

***North London or University College Hospital** (Ordinary Income £22,000), J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A., Secretary, Gower St., St. Pancras, W.C.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, W. (£4,202), Sec., W. H. Pearce.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents, East India Dock Road, E. (Ordinary Income £11,573, Ordinary Expenditure £9,454), Percy Rogers, B.A., Sec. and House Governor.

Prince of Wales's General Hospital, The Green, Tottenham, N. Director, F. W. Drewett.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (£6,349), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd., N.W. (See advt.)

Queens' Hospital for Children (£17,765), T. Glenton-Kerr, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E., and "Little Folks" Home, Bexhill-on-Sea. 164 beds.

Royal Dental Hospital of London (£8,564), Mrs. J. Francis Pink, 32, Leicester Sq., W.C.

Royal Ear Hospital, Dean Street, Soho. Sec., Arthur Barrenger.

Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (£3,470). Sec., Geo. F. Norman Taylor, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.

***Royal Free Hospital** (Ordinary Income £12,365, Expenditure £19,125), Reginald R. Garratt, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (£5,612). A. T. Mays, 231, City Rd., E.C. (See advt.)

Royal Hospital for Incurables (Putney) (£31,186, Legacies £10,314), Charles Cutting, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. (See advt.)

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital) (£13,252), R. J. Bland, City Rd. (See advt.)

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight (£17,562), Charles W. Cox, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Royal National Orthopædic Hospital for Crippled Children and for the Cure of all Deformities or Malformations (General Fund £17,605, Building Fund £70), Arthur Morley, M.A., 234, Great Portland St., W.

Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate, for Surgical Tuberculosis (£13,588), A. Nash, 13, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, Sec., A. H. H. Franklyn, Waterloo Rd., S.E.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (Ordinary £3,403, Legacies £950), John Hy. Johnson, King William St., West Strand, W.C.

***St. Bartholomew's Hospital** (£96,008), Thos. Hayes, West Smithfield, E.C.

***St. George's Hospital** (Ordinary Income £24,239, Ordinary Expenditure £39,950). Supt. and Res. Med. Officer, Dr. J. Nashbar. Sec., H. Wingrove, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (Incorporated) (£6,310). Geo. A. Arnaudin, 49, Leicester Sq., W.C. In-patient Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W.

St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases (£4,769), W. H. Baird, Old St. (See advt.)

St. Mark's Hospital for Cancer, Fistula, and other Diseases of the Rectum (£6,950), H. Coope, City Road, E.C.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home for Children of the Poor, Broadstairs (£4,524), Hon. Sec., Miss A. Brimble, St. Mary's Home, Stone Rd., Broadstairs.

*** St. Mary's Hospital** (£45,787), Thomas Ryan, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow, E., Sec., A. Ernest Wilkes.

St. Paul's Hospital for Skin and Urinary Diseases, Red Lion Square, W.C., Hon. Sec., J. J. Bodley.

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and other Urinary Diseases (£4,860), Irwin H. Beattie, 27, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

* **St. Thomas's Hospital** (Ordinary £83,098), G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Oxon., St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Rd., S.E. (See advt.)

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women (£6,323), D. S. Paterson, 161-171, Marylebone Road, N.W.

* **Seamen's Hospital Society**—Two Hospitals and Two Dispensaries, and London School of Tropical Medicine (£25,000), P. J. Michelli, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.

South London Hospital for Women, 103, South Side, Clapham Common, Sec., Miss M. E. Ridler.

Victoria Hospital for Children (£10,757), H. G. Evered, Tite Street, Chelsea.

West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis and Epilepsy, 73, Welbeck Street, W., Sec., D. D. Kirkaldy, B.A.

Western Ophthalmic Hospital, 155, Marylebone Road, Hon. Sec., H. W. Burleigh.

Western Skin Hospital, 41-46, Hampstead Road, N.W., Sec., Arthur W. Adeney.

West London Hospital, Hammersmith Rd., W. (£19,674). Secretary, A. Betteridge.

* **Westminster Hospital** (£18,683), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, Ryder St., St. James's, S.W. The Charity Commission was created by the **Charitable Trusts Act 1853** (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137) for the better administration of charitable trusts in England and Wales. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been largely extended by the **Charitable Trusts Act,** passed in '60, and other Acts. Endowments settled in 1914, £509,884. Amount given by will for charitable purposes in 1914 without any requirement for permanent investment, £1,609,279. Stocks and investments held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on December 31st, 1914, £33,622,526, divided into 33,343 separate accounts. Aggregate income, 1914, £961,569. **Chief Commissioner,** Sir Charles Cook, K.C.B. (£1,500). **Commissioners** (one vacancy) (£1,200), Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, M.P. (unpaid). **Secretary,** H. W. T. Bowyear (£1,000). **Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks,** H. P. Morris, J. F. Mills, G. C. Bower, H. Hodgkin, G. W. Wallace, A. C. Kay, A. K. Kennedy Purvis, C. F. Ritchie (£650-£900). **Accountant Official Trustees' Dept.,** E. Gilbert (£550-£700); **Assistant ditto,** C. T. Radcliffe (£300-£450). **First-class Clerks,** G. B. Bone, E. Macpherson, G. B. Rooke, H. D. S. Leake (£450-£600). **Second-class Clerks,** A. E. McLaren, R. E. Ford, C. Hope-Wallace, F. B. Jackson, W. F. Fox, H. F. Chettle (£250-£400). **Librarian and Clerk to Secretary,** J. J. B. Petherbridge. **Clerk, Accounts of Charities,** F. F. Davy. **Clerk of Registration and Muniments,** A. L. Guest. **Staff Clerks,** C. Cooper, F. H. Lewis, G. Thomas, S. E. Turner, S. Hart (£300-£400). **Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade),** A. Boutwood, C. N. Francis, A. S. Hanbury, H. P. Brown, A. E. Large, H. B. Denham (£250-£350).

THE CHURCHES.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. **The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts** was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The **Moravian Church** was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world.

Baptist Missionary Society (1792). 1913-14, £118,557. **Secretaries,** Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A., Rev. W. Y. Fullerton, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C.

The Church Missionary Society, which was founded in 1799, labours in West Africa, Eastern Equatorial Africa, Uganda, Palestine, India, Egypt, Turkish Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, North-west America, and British Columbia. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 583; missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 11,073; native adherents baptised, 419,370; catechumens, 60,928; native communicants, 127,168; schools, 3,556; scholars, 248,303. **Hon. Clerical Secretary,** the Rev. Cyril Bardsley, M.A. **Church Missionary House,** Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. (See advt.)

The London Missionary Society (1795). Income, £207,285. **Home Sec.,** Rev. Nelson Bitton. **Mission House,** 16, New Bridge St., E.C.

Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid of the. Established 1817. **Secretaries,** Revs. W. Wetton Cox and Edgar Swainson. **Office,** 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions. Founded 1847. Income, £35,000. **Secretary,** Rev. Dr. P. J. Maclagan, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. Income, 1915, £28,000. **Secretary,** Rev. S. Horton, 18, Ridge Road, Hornsey, N. **Treasurer,** Sir W. P. Hartley. **Office,** Holborn Hall, W.C.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts). Income, £249,156. **Office,** 15, Tufton St., Westminster. **Secretary,** Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Founded 1857. **Sec.,** Rev. D. Travers. **Office,** 9, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Income, £215,764. 24, Bishopsgate, and 7, Carlisle Avenue, E.C.

BISHOPS AND DEANS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

See.	Bishop.	Appointed.	Income.	Bishop Suffragan and Title.	Dean.
			£		
Canterbury	Davidson(Abp)	1903	15,000	Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover. Dr. H. H. Pereira, Bp. of Croydon.	Henry Wace, D.D.
York	Lang (Abp) ..	1908	10,000	Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Beverley. Dr. F. Gurdon, Bp. of Hull..	A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D.
London ..	Winnington-Ingram ..	1901	10,000	Dr. H. Luke Paget, Bp. of Stepney. Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington Dr. W. W. Perrin, Bp. of Willesden. Dr. J. P. Maud, Bp. of Kensington.	W. R. Inge, D.D.
Durham ..	Moule	1901	8,000	Dr. Quirk, Bp. of Jarrow ..	[D.D. H. Hensley Henson,
Winchester	Talbot	1911	6,500	Dr. J. H. G. Randolph, Bp. of Guildford. Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of Southampton.	W.M.Furneaux,M.A.
Bangor .	Williams ..	1899	4,200	.. .. [ton.	Griffith Roberts,M.A.
Bath & Wells	Kennion ..	1894	5,000	Dr. C. F. De Salis, Bp. of Taun-	J. Armitage Robin-
Birmingham.	Wakefield ..	1911	3,500	.. .. [Bp.	None. [son, D.D.
Bristol.. ..	Nickson ..	1914	2,800	Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.	Francis Pigou, D.D.
Carlisle ..	Diggle	1905	4,500	Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness	W. Barker, M.A.
Chelmsford	Watts-Ditchfield	1914	4,200	.. ..	
Chester ..	Jayne	1889	4,200	.. ..	J. L. Darby, D.D.
Chichester..	Ridgeway,C.J.	1908	4,200	Dr. Herbert E. Jones, Bp. of Lewes..	J. J. Hannah, D.D.
Ely	Chase	1905	5,500	Dr. E. N. Hodges, Asst. Bp...	A.F.Kirkpatrick,D.D.
Exeter	Robertson ..	1903	4,200	Dr. Trefusis, Bp. of Crediton.	Bishop Earle, D.D.
Gloucester ..	Gibson	1905	4,300	Dr. J. Mitchinson, Asst. Bp...	H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D.
Hereford ..	Percival ..	1895	4,200	Dr. H. Mather, Asst. Bp. [ford	Hon.J.W.Leigh,D.D.
Lichfield ..	Kempthorne	1913	4,200	Dr. L. P. Crawfurd, Bp. of Staf-	H. E. Savage, D.D.
Lincoln ..	Hicks	1910	4,500	Dr. W. MacCarthy, Bp. of	T. C. Fry, D.D.
Liverpool ..	Chavasse ..	1900	3,500	.. .. [Grantham	None.
Llandaff ..	Hughes	1905	4,200	.. ..	C. E. T. Griffith, M.A.
Manchester	Knox	1903	4,200	Dr. H. Henn, Bp. of Burnley Dr. A. G. Rawstorne, Bp. of Whalley.	Bishop J. E. C. Well- [don, D.D.
Newcastle ..	Wild	1915	3,500	Dr. G. A. Ormsby, Asst. Bp...	None.
Norwich ..	Pollock	1910	4,500	Dr. J. P. A. Bowers, Bp. of Thetford .. .. [ham	H. C. Beeching, D.Litt.
Oxford ..	Gore	1911	5,000	Dr. E. D. Shaw, Bp. of Bucking-	T. B. Strong, D.D.
Peterboro' ..	Carr-Glyn ..	1897	4,500	Dr. N. M. Lang, Bp. of Leicester	Arnold H. Page, M.A.
Ripon	Drury	1911	4,200	Dr. F. C. Kilner, Bp. of Richmond Dr. L. F. M. Bottomley Smith, Bp. of Knaresborough ..	C. M. Owen, D.D.
Rochester ..	Harmer	1905	3,100	Dr. Hodges, Asst. Bp.	J. Storrs, D.D.
St. Albans ..	Jacob	1903	4,500	Dr. R. H. Whitcombe, Bp. of Colchester.	G. W. Blenkin, D.D.
				Dr. Stevens, Bp. of Barking.	
St. Asaph ..	Edwards ..	1889	4,200	.. ..	Dr. Wynne-Jones.
St. David's.	Owen	1897	4,500	Dr. E. L. Bevan, Bp. of Swansea	J. A. Smith, M.A.
St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich ..	Hodgson ..	1914	4,200	.. ..	None.
Salisbury ..	Ridgeway, F. E...	1911	5,000	.. ..	W. Page Roberts,
Sheffield ..	Burrows,L.H.	1914	4,200	.. ..	None. [M.A.
Sodor & Man	Thompson ..	1911	2,000	.. ..	None.
Southwark..	Burge	1911	3,500	Dr. J. C. Lecke, Bp. of Woolwich. Dr. S. M. Taylor, Bp. of Kingston-on-Thames.	None.
Southwell ..	Hoskyns ..	1904	3,000	Dr.C T. Abraham, Bp. of Derby	None.
Truro	Burrows,W.O.	1912	3,000	Dr. J. R. Cornish, Bp. of St.	The Bishop.
Wakefield ..	Eden	1897	3,000	.. .. [Germans.	The Bishop.
Worcester ..	Yeatman-Biggs	1905	5,000	.. ..	W. Moore Ede, D.D.

Convocation.

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as **Convocation.** It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, **Letters of Business** are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business, Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation.

Province of Canterbury.—*Vicar-General:* Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.; *Registrar:* F. H. Lee, 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.; *Actuary:* K. J. Muir Mackenzie; *Apparitor-General:* (vacant); *Prolocutor:* The Ven. Archdeacon of Leicester.

Province of York.—*Vicar-General:* Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham; *Registrar and Notary:* H. A. Hudson, Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer:* Canon G. M. Argles, York; *Synodal Sec.:* Canon H. Robinson, The Rectory, Badsworth, Pontefract; *Prolocutor:* The Bishop of Beverley.

Houses of Laymen.

The first House of Laymen for the Province of **Canterbury** assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. The representation originally consisted of a certain number of members elected by the various diocesan conferences, a fixed number being allotted to each diocese irrespective of population. By the resolution of the Representative Church Council, which was confirmed by Convocation in Feb. 1906, the representation was altered, and the **elections are now made with reference to the population of each diocese,** and on the principle of giving one representative for the first 100,000 or under of the population, and one more for every further complete 100,000, and any additional fraction of 100,000.

There are now no ex-officio or nominated members, but the House may co-opt, on the proposal of the Chairman, not more than 3 members. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Province of Canterbury.—**Chairman,** Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.; **Vice-Chairman,** Chancellor P. V. Smith, LL.D.; **Secretary,** Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Province of York.—**Chairman,** Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; **Vice-Chairmen,** Viscount Halifax and J. A. Brooke; **Secretary,** E. P. Charlewood.

Representative Church Council.

The Representative Church Council consists of the two Houses of Convocation and the two Houses of Laymen meeting together as one body for consultative purposes. It is intended that all the members shall by-and-by be elected *ad hoc* by the clergy and laity. The Constitution adopted in Nov. 1905 places large powers in the hands of the laity, and practically puts them on an equal footing with the clergy. Care has been taken, however, that this shall not interfere with the inherent rights of the episcopate.

Statistics.

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 23,000, of whom 14,750 are beneficed, and 7,770 are assistant curates. A summary of the **voluntary offerings** of the Church of England for 1914 shows that £784,524 was contributed for home work, £1,097,845 for foreign work, £82,709 for educational work, £170,090 for the clergy (educational and charitable assistance), and £619,235 for philanthropic work, making a total of £2,754,402. In addition to this, the funds raised by church collections or parochial machinery, and administered for parochial purposes alone, amounted to £5,452,910.

Queen Anne's Bounty was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England. It also assists the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc. The fund is managed by governors appointed by Royal Charter. Applications for grants can be made at any time, but no applications received after Feb. 1st can be considered during the current year. In 1914 the grants amounted to £21,982, and the benefactions received to £20,142. The amount available for distribution in 1915 was £28,192. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £7,300,000. **Secretary and Treasurer,** W. R. Le Fanu; *Chief Clerk,* Wm. Lipscomb; *First Class Clerks* (*Senior Division*), G. Simpson; J. F. Sapsford; V. G. Bromhead; R. G. Rowland; E. Jump.

Do. (*Junior Division*), M. Rogers; W. Russell; D. Smeaton; W. Holford; W. J. P. Smith.

Junior Clerks (*Upper Division*), A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight.

Solicitor, F. G. Hughes; *Assist. do.,* W. G. Hannah.

Architect, W. A. Hughes.

Office, 3, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary

bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1st, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a **General Synod** composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House; and 216 of the clergy with 432 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. The three orders sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennally by the 21 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the **Representative Church Body**, composed of the archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31st, 1914, amounted to £9,243,243, and are appropriated to the following purposes. Commutation capital, £215,753; Parochial sustentation, £6,059,008; Episcopal sustentation, £563,674; Glebes capital, £404,310; Miscellaneous capital, £2,276,151 (this includes over £300,000 for superannuation of the clergy); total, £9,243,243. The annuitants now only amount to about 74, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 or 12 per cent. is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The voluntary contributions received by the Representative Body in 1914 amounted to £140,082. The **number of clergy** in the church is 13 bishops, about 1,300 incumbents, and 370 curates. The Church population is 576,000. The incumbents are elected by **Boards of Nomination**, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves. **Archbishops**: Most Rev. J. B. Crozier, *b.* '53 (Armagh) (Primate), 1911; Most Rev. J. H. Bernard, *b.* '60 (Dublin), 1915. **Bishops**: Most Rev. J. B. Keene, *b.* '49 (Meath), 1897; Right Rev. and Hon. B. J. Plunket, *b.* '70 (Tuam), 1913; Right Rev. C. B. Dowse, *b.* '62 (Cork), 1912; Right Rev. G. A. Chadwick, *b.* '40 (Derry), 1896; Right Rev. T. S. Berry, *b.* '54 (Killaloe), 1913; Right Rev. Wm. R. Moore (Kilmore), 1915; Right Rev. C. F. D'Arcy, *b.* '59 (Down), 1911; Right Rev. H. S. O'Hara, *b.* '43 (Cashel), 1900; vacant (Ossory); Right Rev. R. d'A. Orpen, *b.* '37 (Limerick), 1907; Right Rev. M. Day, *b.* '43 (Clogher), 1908. **Secretary of the Representative Church Body**: Anthony F. Maude, 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland has seven bishops—viz. the **Primus**, the Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D., *b.* '63, Bishop of Brechin, 1904; the Right Rev. A. Ean Campbell, D.D., *b.* '56, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, 1904; the Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D., *b.* '58, Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, 1904; the Right Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D., *b.* '63, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, 1907; the Right Rev. C. E. Plumb, D.D., *b.* '64, Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, 1908; the Right Rev. George H. S. Walpole, D.D., *b.* '54, Bishop of Edinburgh, 1910; and the Right Rev. Anthony Mitchell, D.D., *b.* '68, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, 1912. There are 419 churches and mission stations, 190 parsonages, 354 clergy, and 55,897 communicant members. **Registrar** and **Lay Clerk** to the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14, Young Street, Edinburgh.

The **Representative Church Council**, constituted in '76, is recognised as the organ of the Church in matters of finance, but cannot deal with questions of doctrine or worship, nor with matters of discipline, save to give effect to the canonical sentences of the Church. There are 721 members—355 clerical, 31 official and 338 laymen. **Secretary and Treasurer**, R. T. Norfor, C.A., 13, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS IN THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIES.

Province of Canada.

Ontario, W. L. Mills (1901); **Fredericton**, J. A. Richardson (1907); **Algoma** (vacant); **Huron**, D. Williams (1905); **Montreal**, J. C. Farthing (1909); **Niagara**, W. R. Clark (1911); **Nova Scotia**, C. L. Worrell, *Archbishop and Metropolitan* (1904); **Quebec**, L. Williams (1914); **Toronto**, J. F. Sweeney (1909); **Ottawa**, J. C. Roper (1915).

Province of Rupertsland.

Athabasca, E. F. Robins (1913); **Rupertsland** (*Archbishop and Primate of all Canada*, 1909), S. P. Matheson (1905); **Keewatin**, J. Lofthouse (1902); **Mackenzie River**, J. R. Lucas (1913); **Yukon**, I. Stringer (1905); **Moosonee**, J. G. Anderson (1909); **Qu'Appelle**, M. T. M. Harding (1911); **Saskatchewan**, J. A. Newnham (1903); **Calgary**, W. C. Pinkham (1887); **Edmonton**, H. A. Grey (1914).

(Included in General Synod of Canada.)

British Columbia (vacant); **New Westminster**, A. U. De Pencier (1910); ***Caledonia**, F. H. Duvernet (1904); **Kootenay**, A. J. Doull (1914).

Province of India and Ceylon.

Calcutta (*Primate*), G. A. Lefroy (1912); **Assam**, H. Pakenham Walsh (1915); **Madras**, H. Whitehead (1899); **Bombay**, E. J. Palmer (1908); **Chota Nagpur**, F. Westcott (1905); **Colombo**, E. A. Copleston (1903); **Darnakal**, V. S. Azariah (1913); **Lahore**, H. B. Durrant (1913); **Lucknow**, G. H. Westcott (1910); **Nagpur**, E. Chatterton (1903); **Rangoon**, R. S. Fyffe (1910); **Travancore and Cochin**, C. H. Gill (1905); **Tinnevelly**, E. H. M. Waller (1915).

Province of N.S. Wales.

Sydney (*Archbishop and Primate*), J. C. Wright (1909); **Bathurst**, M. Long (1911); **Goulburn**, L. B. Radford (1915); **Grafton and Armidale**, H. E. Cooper (1901); **Newcastle**, J. F. Stretch (1906); **Riverina**, E. A. Anderson (1895).

Province of Victoria.

Ballarat (vacant); **Bendigo**, J. D. Langley (1907); **Gippsland**, A. W. Pain (1902); **Melbourne**, H. L. Clarke (1902), *Archbishop and Metropolitan*; **Wangaratta**, T. H. Armstrong (1902).

Province of Queensland.

Brisbane, St. Clair Donaldson (1904), *Archbishop and Metropolitan*; *Assist. Bp.*, H. F. Le Fanu (1915); **North Queensland**, J. O. Feetham (1912); **Rockhampton**, G. D. Halford (1909); **Carpentaria**, Hy. Newton (1915); **New Guinea**, G. Sharp (1910).

Independent Dioceses of Australasia.

Tasmania, R. Stephen (1914); **Adelaide**, A. N. Thomas (1906); **Perth**, C. O. L. Riley (1894); **Bunbury**, F. Goldsmith (1904); **N.W. Australia**, G. Trower (1909); **Kalgoorlie**, C. H. Golding-Bird (1914); **Willochra**, Gilbert White (1915).

Province of New Zealand.

Auckland, A. W. Averill (1913); **Christchurch**, C. Julius (1890); **Dunedin** (*Primate*, 1904), S. T. Nevill (1871); **Melanesia**, C. J. Wood (1912); **Nelson**, W. Sadler (1912); **Waiapu**, W. W. Sedgwick (1914); **Wellington**, T. H. Sprott (1911).

Province of South Africa.

Cape Town (*Archbishop*), W. M. Carter (1909); **Bloemfontein**, A. Chandler (1901); **George**, H. B. Sidwell (1911); **Grahamstown**, C. E. Cornish (1899); **Kimberley**, G. Browne (1912); **Lebombo**, J. L. Fuller (1913); **Natal**, F. S. Baines (1901); **Mashonaland**, F. H. Beaven (1911); **Pretoria**, M. B. Furse (1909); **St Helena**, W. A. Holbeck (1905); **St. John's**, J. W. Williams (1901); **Zululand**, W. L. Vyvyan (1903).

Province of the West Indies.

Jamaica (*Primate*), E. Nuttall (1880); *Assist. Bishop*, G. F. C. de Carteret (1913); **Guiana**, E. Parry (1900); **Antigua**, E. Hutson (1911); **Barbados and Windward Islands**, W. P. Swaby (1900); **Nassau**, W. B. Hornby (1904); **Trinidad**, J. F. Welsh (1904); **Honduras** and **Central America** (vacant).

Dioceses under the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Accra, M. S. O'Rorke (1913); **Argentina**, E. F. Every (1910); ***Chekiang**, H. J. Moloney (1908); ***China** (**North**), F. L. Norris (1914); **China** (**Western**), W. W. Cassells (1895); ***Eq. Africa** (**West**), H. Tugwell (1894); *Assist. Bishops*, I. Oluwole (1893), J. Johnson (1900); **Falkland Islands**, vacant; **Fuh Kien**, H. M. E. Price (1906); **Gibraltar**, H. J. C. Knight (1911); ***Hokkaido** (**Japan**), W. Andrews (1909); **Honan**, W. C. White (1909); ***Jerusalem**, Rennie MacInnes (1914); **Khartoum**, L. H. Gwynne (1908); ***Korea**, M. N. Trollope (1911); **Mid-Kwangsi** and **Hunan**, W. Banister (1909); ***Kyu-Shyu** (**S. Japan**), A. Lea (1909); **Labuan**, W. R. Mounsey (1909); ***Madagascar**, G. L. King (1899); **Mauritius**, F. A. Gregory (1904); **Mombasa**, W. G. Peel (1899); **Newfoundland** and **Bermuda**, L. Jones (1878); ***Nyasaland**, T. C. Fisher (1910); ***Osaka** (**W. Japan**), H. J. Foss (1899); **Persia**, C. H. Stileman (1912); **Polynesia**, T. C. Twitchell (1908); ***Rhodesia** (**Northern**), A. J. W. May (1914); **Shantung** (**China**), G. D. Iliff (1903); **Sierra Leone**, J. Walmsley (1910); **Singapore**, C. J. Ferguson-Davie (1909); ***Tokyo, S.** (**Japan**), C. H. Boutflower (1908); **Uganda**, J. J. Willis (1912); **Victoria** (**Hong Kong**), G. H. Lander (1907); ***Zanzibar** and **East Africa**, F. Weston (1908).

* Missionary Bishops.

Deans of Collegiate Churches: Westminster, Bishop H. E. Ryle, D.D.; Windsor, Very Rev. Dr. Eliot.

TITHE COMMUTATION.

The value of £100 worth of tithe rent-charge:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1835 .	100 0 0	1912 .	72 14 2½
1909 .	69 18 5¼	1913 .	74 14 9¾
1910 .	70 7 8	1914 .	75 16 4
1911 .	71 4 1¾	1915 .	77 1 4¼

The average for the 79 years since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act, 1836, is £91 13s. 3½*d.* The total amount of tithe rent-charge payable in England and Wales in 1915 is £2,841,629.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised: bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—*i.e.* it recognises the equality of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or laymen elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the **Kirk Session**, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, but they are also temporal and disciplinary. Over the Session is the **Presbytery**, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the **Synod**, composed of the presbyteries of a

province; and over all is the **General Assembly**, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by its own warrant. The King's Commissioner is present at its sittings. When its business is concluded it is dissolved by its Moderator, who at the same time fixes the date when the next Assembly shall meet. The Royal Commissioner then also dissolves the Assembly in the name of the King, and appoints the next meeting to be held on the date fixed by the Moderator.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is to some extent prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and a few clergymen use the Euchologion, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics**: ministers, 1,825; missionaries (including wives), 262; elders, 12,636; communicants, 718,719; parishes, 1,460; churches, 1,747; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £543,604, exclusive of bequests, teinds or tithes, and Government grants. There are 13 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 6 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India, Africa, and China. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the United Free Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. His Majesty has decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland should take rank in Scotland after the Lord Chancellor. His Majesty has followed the example of Queen Victoria and King Edward in appointing Royal Chaplains from the Church of Scotland, and in attending worship at Crathie parish church while in Balmoral.

Moderator for 1915, The Right Rev. David Paul, D.D., LL.D., Edinburgh; **Lord High Commissioner**, The Right Hon. the Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair; **Principal Clerk**, The Rev. David Paul, LL.D., Edinburgh; **Depute Clerk**, Rev. J. A. McClymont, D.D.; **Procurator**, Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., LL.D., Sheriff of Perth; **Agent**, Alan L. Menzies, W.S., 54, Castle Street, Edinburgh. **Offices of the Church**, 22, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

This Church was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 557 in a house of 615 members.

The Free Church of Scotland originated in the claim made by a majority in the Established Church (commonly known as the Evangelical party) to be free of control by the State in determining her own affairs. The conflict with the civil courts related to the right to refuse to ordain a presentee to a parish when the majority of the congregation would not join in a "call" to him, and the right to admit other ministers than those of the civil parishes to sit in Church courts. On both points the courts of law decided against the Church, and the Government refused relief. The result was the **Disruption** on May 18th, 1843, when 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church surrendering all State support in order to possess "spiritual independence."

The **United Presbyterian Church** was constituted in '47 by the Union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The **Secession Church** owed its origin to the action of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, who in 1732, along with 3 other ministers, seceded from the Established Church in protest against its defection from Reformed principles and its suppression of their ministerial freedom.

Moderator, Rev. Prof. Alex. MacEwen, D.D., Edinburgh. **Principal Clerks**, Rev. A. Henderson, D.D., Crieff, Rev. C. Jerdan, D.D., Greenock; **Clerk Depute**, R. R. Simpson, W.S. 10, Albyn Place, Edinburgh.

Statistics.—Churches, 1,529; ministers (including 15 professors), 1,754; missionaries, 377; native agents, 5,093; elders, 17,101; deacons and managers, 19,260; communicants, 512,003; in foreign field, 61,043; Continental stations, 25; income, £1,119,592.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church were opposed to union with the United Presbyterian Church. It seemed to them to involve the surrender of the principle of National religion (the United Presbyterian Church being voluntary—*i.e.* opposed to the principle of Establishment) and of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two Declaratory Acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. Holding these opinions (which were identical with those professed by the Free Church in '43), they could not consistently enter into the union. They were therefore extruded by the majority who are now in the United Free Church from the use of the Free Church buildings and funds. The extruded parties went to law, and eventually in Aug. 1904 judgment was pronounced in favour of the Free Church. The effect of the decision was that the whole of the funds and heritable property of the Free Church vested in the non-uniting minority; and as they were clearly unable to occupy all the churches or administer the funds, a Royal Commission was appointed on Dec. 17th, 1904, to inquire into the matter. Following on the Commissioners' report an Act of Parliament was passed in 1905, under which an Executive Commission was set up which has allocated the property, etc., as between the two Churches.

The Church consists of 5 synods, 12 presbyteries, and 1 Mission presbytery, 97 ministers, and 178 congregations. **Moderator**, Rev. John Macdonald, Rosskeen; **Clerk**, Rev. Prof. J. K. Cameron. **Free Church Offices**, The Mound, Edinburgh; **telegraphic address**, Citadel.

UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH.

Popularly known as "**Auld Lichts.**" This Church was constituted in 1842, and represents the Seceders who, on doctrinal grounds, left the Established Church with Ebenezer Erskine in 1733.—**Statistics**: Presbyteries, 4; churches, 28; ministers, 21; elders, 176; communicants, 3,326; income, £5,468. **Moderator**, Rev. Prof. R. Morton, Glasgow; **Synod Clerk**, Rev. James Young, 28, Bellevue Crescent, Ayr; **Synod Treasurer**, John Kyle, Pollokshaws.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the last century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '47. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations, 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 284 have been established within the last 114 years.—**Statistics.** The Church consists of 356 fully organised congregations and 7 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 189,456 persons. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 370, with 28 ordained and 16 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 6 missionary teachers and 41 lady missionaries, 4 of whom are fully qualified doctors, 3 certificated nurses, and 56 ordained native ministers. There are also 21 licentiates, and about 20 theological students preparing for the ministry. The College was transferred from London to Cambridge in Oct. '99. **Moderator, 1915-16,** Rev. J. Munro Gibson, D.D., LL.D.; **General Secretary,** Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A.; **Financial Secretary,** John Leggat; **Foreign Missions Secretary,** Rev. P. J. Maclagan. **Offices of the Church,** 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C. **Publications Office,** 21, Warwick Lane, E.C., T. French Downie (Manager).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES.

While the Wesleys and Whitefield were forming the Methodist movement in England, Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and others were prosecuting a similar movement in Wales. The first Methodist Association meeting was held in 1743 at Watford, Glamorganshire, and from this time to the end of the century the word "Methodist" only was used to denote this Church. When, however, the Wesleyan Methodists began operations in Wales, a distinctive name became necessary, and therefore the term-prefix "Calvinistic" was adopted. It is, however, really Presbyterian, and is affiliated with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England. This society is principally confined to Wales, but branches exist in England, America, and Australia.

Secretaries, Rev. E. P. Jones, B.A., Cardiff, and Rev. John Owen, M.A., Carnarvon.

Statistics: Churches, 1,452; sitting accommodation, 582,897; members, 184,694; Sunday scholars, 192,746; ministers, 1,346.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists were at first received as members of the Established Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1,200, which was afterwards increased from time to time. By the Irish Church Act of '69 they lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.—**Statistics:** Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 563; ministers, 650; elders, 2,326; missionaries, 39; communicants, 104,077; income, £202,955. **Moderator,** Rt. Rev. T. M. Hamill, D.D., Dundonald, Belfast; **Assembly Clerk,** Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

1. Wesleyan Methodist.

John Wesley and his younger brother Charles, together with George Whitefield, when studying at Oxford University, formed a society which came to be called the Methodists. In 1739 Whitefield took to preaching in the open air, and at his instigation Wesley followed suit. That same year the first Methodist chapel was opened. Three years later the movement was extended to Newcastle and Lincolnshire, and under the energetic and persevering advocacy of the Wesleys it gained a large number of adherents. A year afterwards rules were drawn up for the members of this newly formed denomination, and the movement rapidly spread throughout England and gained a firm foothold in Ireland and Scotland. The Methodists were subjected to much persecution at this time, and John Wesley, who is said to have travelled about 5,000 miles a year, often went in peril of his life.

President of Conference, 1915-16, Rev. R. Waddy Moss, D.D. (**1916-17,** Rev. J. G. Tasker, D.D.); **Secretary,** Rev. Simpson Johnson. **Offices,** Wesleyan Methodist Connexional Buildings, Westminster.

Statistics: Great Britain, churches, 8,493; members, 502,809; ministers, 2,376; Sunday scholars, 922,773

2. United Methodists.

This denomination, which was constituted in 1907, is the outcome of the amalgamation of three Methodist Churches—the **Methodist New Connexion,** the **Bible Christian Church,** and the **United Methodist Free Church.** The first of these churches was the result of a movement headed by Alexander Kilham which sought to place the governing power of the people called Methodists in the hands of the members instead of in those of the ministers. Kilham was expelled from the Methodists, and he and the 5,000 men who followed him formed the New Connexion. The Bible Christians were originally the followers of one William O'Bryan, a local preacher whose energetic methods

were declared irregular. This Church was formed in 1816 and became very popular in the western counties. The United Methodist Free Church consisted of several Methodist Societies which combined in the year 1857.

President of Conference, (1915-16, Rev. J. B. Stedeford (**1916-17,** Rev. T. J. Cox); **Secretary,** J. A. Lorain. **Publishing House,** 12, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.

Statistics: Churches, 2,738; members, 158,644; ministers, 706; Sunday scholars, 294,039.

3. Primitive Methodist.

The Primitive Methodist Church is an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist. It was founded through the agency of two Wesleyan local preachers, Bourne and Clowes, and its first Conference was held at Hull in 1820. The separate Church, however, really came into existence some ten years before this date. The idea of Bourne and Clowes and their associates was that the Wesleyan Methodists had departed somewhat from the fundamental methods of their founders, and they endeavoured to compel the people to come in by means of camp and other open-air meetings. The whole movement was a "growth" rather than a "secession," and the underlying principles of the Primitive Methodists are still similar to those of the Wesleyans.

President of Conference, 1915-16, Rev. J. Day Thompson (**1916-17,** Rev. A. T. Guttery). **Gen. Sec.,** Rev. J. Day Thompson. **Offices,** Holborn Hall, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

Statistics: Churches, 4,903; members, 206,812; ministers, 1,149; Sunday scholars, 447,056.

4. Wesleyan Reform.

When various Methodist bodies decided to form themselves into the United Methodist Free Church, a goodly number of people refused to join, and the outcome of this was the Wesleyan Reform Union.

Statistics: Churches, 197; members, 8,317; ministers, 22; Sunday scholars, 22,883.

5. Independent Methodist.

The Independent Methodists are an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and membership is chiefly confined to the North of England. The constitution is democratic and the ministers are mostly unpaid.

Statistics: Churches, 145; members, 8,770; ministers, 404; Sunday scholars, 27,204.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Separatist or Independent Church began as far back as the reign of Queen Mary, but the first Separatist body known to history is that of which one Richard Fitz was the minister. It is recorded that the members were thrown into prison about the year 1567. Later the Independents, Barrow, Greenwood, and Penry, were thrown into prison for denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign. A few years afterwards an Independent Church was formed at Gainsborough, and another at Scrooby, and some of the members of this latter Church crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower* and founded Plymouth colony. By the Act of Uniformity, following the Restoration, the position of the Independents was made almost impossible, and members and ministers suffered persecution until the passing of the Toleration Act.

Chairman Congregational Union, 1915-16, Sir Arthur A. Haworth, Bt. (**1916-17,** Rev. D. Burford Hooke, D.D.); **Secretary,** Rev. R. J. Wells; **Chief Clerk,** C. Stancliff. **Offices,** Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 5,004; members, 492,898; ministers, 3,125; Sunday scholars, 664,432.

THE BAPTISTS.

It has been claimed that the Lollards were really Baptists, and there are expressions in the writings of some of the Reformers which appear to favour Baptist views. Most, if not all, the Baptists who suffered death for their faith during the Reformation period were immigrants from the Low Countries. Doubtless there were Englishmen as early as the reign of Henry VIII. who held that the immersion of believers only is taught in the New Testament. The strongest presumptive evidence of these early English Baptists is to be found in the Statute Book and in the Articles of the Established Church. It is an attested fact that a few years after the Elizabethan Settlement in 1578 there were a number of Baptist communities in London. For a long time there were two main bodies of Baptists—the Particular or Calvinistic, and the General or Arminian When some of the General Baptist Churches drifted into Arianism, those General Baptists who continued to hold evangelical views formed the New Connexion of General Baptists. The Particular Baptists formed the Baptist Union in 1813, but General Baptist Churches were admitted to membership in 1835. At the final meeting of the General Baptist Association of the New Connexion in 1891 a resolution to amalgamate completely with other Baptist Churches was passed, and the Churches connected therewith joined the various county associations.

President of the Baptist Union, 1915-16, Rev. J. T. Forbes; **Secretary,** Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. **Offices,** Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 3,135; members, 415,125; pastors, 2,113; Sunday scholars, 561,844. World figures: churches, 68,415; members, 7,069,463, of which the United States has 6,003,211. The British Isles come next, Russia, with 60,295, being third, and Sweden fourth.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is Methodist in its origin, its founder, William Booth (d. Aug. 20, 1912), having been for fifteen years a Methodist New Connexion minister. In 1865 he established the Christian Mission in the East End of London, and about 1878 the Mission became known as the Salvation Army, military methods and titles being adopted to a certain extent. The authority of the General for the time being is absolute, and he has the power, under the Army's constitution, to nominate his successor.

Commander-in-Chief, General Bramwell Booth. **Headquarters,** 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: Corps and outposts, 9,673; sitting accommodation, 548,592; officers, cadets, and paid workers, 23,220.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

As its name implies, the Unitarian body is one which holds the doctrine of the unity of God. It places emphasis on freedom and character in religion. There are orthodox doctrines which it rejects, such, for instance, as the Trinity, the deity of Christ and the infallibility of the Bible. The British and Foreign Unitarian Association was formed in 1825, and has for its object the diffusion of the principles of Unitarian Christianity. **Sec.**, W. Copeland Bowie; **Offices**, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends, whose members are sometimes called Quakers, was founded by George Fox in the Commonwealth period. Theologically the Quakers were in the main evangelical, but they held pronounced views on the unlawfulness of oaths, of military duty, and of a professional ministry. For a long time they preserved a distinctive simplicity of speech and dress, and it was required of members that they should not marry out of the Society. Although the Society of Friends can hardly be regarded as a propagandist body, it sustains active missions in some of the poorer districts of London, and it has been the pioneer of the Adult School Movement. **Headquarters**, 136, Bishopgate Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: Great Britain and Australasia: members, 19,962; Sunday scholars, 21,098; Ireland, 2,308 members.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

Selina Countess of Huntingdon appointed Whitefield as her chaplain in 1748, and afterwards erected a number of chapels in which the liturgy of the Church of England was used, though the preachers were not usually ordained clergymen. Not a few of these chapels have become distinctly Congregational, but a number still remain faithful to their original traditions. **Sec.**, E. Dolby Shelton; **Offices**, 41, Holborn Hall, London, W.C.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 13,310; members, 2,294; Sunday scholars, 3,439; ministers, 29.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

This Church is that branch of the visible body of Christ which took a separate form at Lititz in Bohemia in 1457. After many persecutions due to Roman influence it was thought to be exterminated as the result of the Thirty Years' War, but it was renewed in 1722 in Saxony. From thence it has spread as an international missionary body and now has congregations in all parts of the world. The Holy Scriptures are the only rule of faith and life, but on individual points and doctrine no detailed standard is imposed. It is governed by Synods, whose membership is made up both of ministers and lay representatives. Between Synods the administration is carried on by an Executive Board.

Statistics: British province, sitting accommodation, 12,433; members, 6,574; Sunday scholars, 5,437; ministers, 54.

Provincial Board for Great Britain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Hassé, D.D. (President); Rev. J. N. Libbey (Sec.); Rev. W. C. Batt (Treas.). **Offices**: Moravian Church House, 32, Fetter Lane, E.C.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST.

The Churches of Christ have 15,182 members and 17,978 Sunday scholars.

General Secretary, Mr. J. Flisher, 4, Heslington Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ originated in Western Pennsylvania, U.S.A., in 1809, under the leadership of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Presbyterian ministers. From America the movement spread to this country, where one Church was organised as early as 1821.

President of the Association, Rev. Geo. Walker Buckner, M.A. **Secretary**, Leslie Morgan, B.A., Priory Road, Hornsey, London, N.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 6,000; members, 1,716; ministers, 15; Sunday scholars, 1,854.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

This body, whose first convocation was held in 1864, is Episcopal and Protestant, "free to go into any parish and preach the Gospel, free to use a revised Prayer-Book, free to associate the laity with the clergy in the government of the Church, and free to hold communion with other Christians."

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 8,140; members, 1,352; ministers, 24; Sunday scholars, 4,196.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT.

One of the most remarkable religious movements of this generation is the Brotherhood. This essentially democratic concern has embraced a great concourse of men. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, but the great majority of the meetings are held in churches. The Pleasant Sunday Afternoon movement, out of which the modern Brotherhood movement sprang, was started by Mr. John Blackham, of West Bromwich, in 1875, and the Brotherhood now numbers some 2,500 societies with a membership of about half a million. The aim of the movement is "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhoods of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," etc.

Secretary of the National Brotherhood Council, W. M. Ward, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

President of the Annual Conference, Ald. W. G. Wilkins, J.P. **President-elect**, 1916-17, Dr. J. Clifford.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

Founded 1881 by Dr. F. E. Clark. Membership, over 4,000,000. The object of the Society is to increase mutual acquaintance amongst the youth of the Churches. Each society is attached to a particular Church, and its efforts are devoted to strengthening that Church.

Secretary, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin, Williston, Leytonstone, London.

The **total number** of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1,300 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 301,172,712. There are in **Great Britain and Ireland** about 5,862,600 (*i.e.* about 3,242,670 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 190,630,000. **Ireland** is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 28 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 24 bishops (*v. infra*). The **number of priests** in Ireland in **1915** was 3,737, serving 2,468 parochial and district churches, situated in 1,113 parishes. The 26 archbishops and bishops of **Great Britain** (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 3 archbishops with 13 suffragans and 3 auxiliaries; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans and 1 coadjutor archbishop. The **number of priests** in England and Wales in **1915** was 3,985, with 1,879 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland 583, with 428 churches, chapels, and stations. The **United States** have about 16,067,985 Roman Catholics, 14 archbishops, and 100 bishops, about 18,568 priests, about 14,651 churches and chapels, and 1,669,391 pupils in Catholic schools. In the **British** possessions of **North America** there are about 3,291,117 Roman Catholics, 46 archbishops and bishops, about 4,500 priests, and 3,400 churches, chapels, and stations.

England and Wales.

Archbishops.

Westminster, Cardinal Francis Bourne (1903); Bps. Aux., Patrick Fenton (1904); J. Butt (1911). **Birmingham**, E. Ilsley (1911). **Liverpool**, T. Whiteside (1911).

Bishops.

Clifton, G. A. Burton (1902). **Hexham and Newcastle**, R. Collins (1905). **Leeds**, J. R. Cowgill (1905). **Menevia in Wales**, F. Mostyn (1895). **Middlesbrough**, R. Lacy (1879). **Newport** (vacant). **Northampton**, F. W. Keating (1908). **Nottingham** (vacant). **Plymouth**, J. Keily (1911). **Portsmouth**, W. T. Cotter (1910). **Salford**, L. C. Casartelli (1903); Aux., J. S. Vaughan (1909). **Shrewsbury**, H. Singleton (1908). **Southwark**, P. E. Amigo (1904).

Scotland.

St. Andrews and Edinburgh, *Archbishop*, J. A. Smith (1900). **Glasgow**, *Archbishop*, J. A. Maguire (1902); D. A. Mackintosh (1912) (Archbp. Coadj.). **Aberdeen**, A. Chisholm (1899). **Argyll and Isles**, G. J. Smith (1893). **Dunkeld**, J. Toner (1914). **Galloway**, J. W. McCarthy (1914).

Ireland.

Archbishops.

Armagh, Michael, Cardinal Logue (1887). **Dublin**, W. J. Walsh (1885); Bp. Aux., N. Donnelly (1883). **Cashel**, John Harty (1913). **Tuam**, J. Healy (1903); Bp. Aux., M. Higgins (1912).

Bishops.

Achonry, P. Morrisroe (1911). **Ardagh**, J. Hoare (1895). **Clogher**, P. McKenna (1909). **Clonfert**, T. P. Gilmartin (1910). **Cloyne**, R. Browne (1894). **Cork**, T. O'Callaghan (1884); Bp. Aux., Daniel Cohalan (1914). **Derry**, C. MacHugh (1907). **Down and Connor**, Joseph MacRory (1915). **Dromore** (vacant). **Elphin**, B. Coyne (1913). **Ferns**, J. Browne (1884). **Galway and Kilmacduagh**, T. O'Dea (1903). **Kerry**, J. Mangan (1904). **Kildare and Leighlin**, P. Foley (1896). **Killala**, J. Naughton (1912). **Killaloe**, M. Fogarty (1904). **Kilmore**, P. Finegan (1910). **Limerick**, E. T. O'Dwyer (1886). **Meath**, L. Gaughran (1906). **Ossory**, A. Brownrigg (1884). **Raphoe**, P. O'Donnell (1888). **Ross**, D. Kelly (1897). **Waterford and Lismore** (vacant).

British Dominions and Colonies.

EUROPE.

Malta, Maurus Caruana, *Abp. of Rhodes* (1915); Bp. Aux., A. Portelli (1911). **Gozo**, J. Camilleri (1889). **Gibraltar**, H. G. Thompson (1910).

AMERICA.

Delegate Apostolic to Canada and Newfoundland, Abp. Stagni.

Archbishops.

Edmonton, E. J. Légal (1897). **Halifax**, E. MacCarthy (1906). **Kingston**, M. J. Spratt (1911). **Montreal**, P. N. Bruchesi (1897); Bp. Aux., G. Gauthier (1912). **Ottawa**, C. Gauthier (1898). **Port of Spain**, J. P. Dowling (1909). **Quebec**, L. N. Cardinal Bégin (1886); Abp. Aux., P. E. Roy (1908). **St. Boniface** (vacant); Bp. Aux., A. Béliveau (1913). **St. John's, Newfoundland**, E. P. Roche (1915); **Toronto**, N. MacNeil (1895). **Vancouver, B.C.**, T. Casey (1900).

Bishops.

Alexandria, W. A. MacDonnell (1906). **Antigonish**, J. Morrison (1912). **Athabasca**, E. Grouard, Vic. Ap. (1891); Coadj., C. Joussard (1909). **Calgary**, J. McNally (1913). **Charlottetown**, H. O'Leary (1913). **Chatham, N.B.**, T. F. Barry (1900); Bp. Aux., Louis James O'Leary. **Chicoutimi**, M. Labrecque (1892). **Demerara**, C. T. Galton, Vic. Ap. (1902). **Gulf of St. Lawrence**, G. Blanche, Vic. Ap. (1905). **Hamilton**, T. J. Dowling (1887). **Harbour-Grace**, J. March (1906). **Honduras**, F. Hopkins, Vic. Ap. (1899). **Jamaica**, J. J. Collins, Vic. Ap. (1907). **Joliette**, J. W. Forbes (1913). **Keewatin**, O. Charlebois (1910). **London**, F. Fallon (1910). **Mackenzie**, G. Breynat, Vic. Ap. (1902). **Mont Laurier**, F. X. Brunet (1913). **Nicolet**, J. S. Brunault (1899). **Pembroke**, N. Z. Lorrain (1882); Bp. Aux., P. Ryan (1912). **Peterboro'**, M. O'Brien (1913). **Prince Albert**, A. Pascal (1891). **Regina**, O. Mathieu (1911). **Rimouski**, A. Blais (1890). **Roseau**, P. Schelfhaut (1902). **St. George's, N.F.**, M. P. Power (1911). **St. Hyacinth**, A. Bernard (1906). **St. John, N.B.**, E. Le Blanc (1912). **Sault Ste. Marie**, D. J. Scollard (1904). **Sherbrooke**, Paul La Rocque (1893); Bp. Aux., H. Chalifoux (1915). **Temiskaming**, É. A. Latulipe, Vic. Ap. (1908). **Three Rivers**, F. X. Cloutier (1899). **Valleyfield**, J. Emard (1892). **Victoria, B.C.**, A. Macdonald (1908). **Ruthenian Bishop, Winnipeg**, N. Budka (1912).

AFRICA.

Bishops.

Bangweolo, S. Larue, Vic. Ap. (1913). **Basutoland**, J. J. Cénez, Vic. Ap. (1909). **Cape Colony, East**, H. MacSherry, Vic. Ap. (1890); **West**, J. Rooney, Vic. Ap. (1886). **Gold Coast**, I. Hum-

mel, Vic. Ap. (1906). **Kenia**, P. Perlo, Vic. Ap. (1909). **Khartum**, F. Geyer, Vic. Ap. (1903). **Lagos**, F. Terrien, Vic. Ap. (1904). **Natal**, H. Delalle, Vic. Ap. (1904). **Orange River Colony**, Chas. Cox, Adm. Ap. (1914). **Orange River**, J. Simon, Vic. Ap. (1898). **Port Louis**, J. R. Bilsborrow (1911). **Port Victoria, Seychelles**, (vacant). **Shiré**, L. Anneau, Vic. Ap. (1910). **Sierra Leone**, J. O'Gorman, Vic. Ap. (1903). **Togo**, Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap. (1914). **Transvaal**, Chas. Cox, Vic. Ap. (1914). **Upper Nile**, J. Biermans, Vic. Ap. (1912). **Uganda**, H. Streicher, Vic. Ap. (1897). **Zanzibar**, J. G. Neville, Vic. Ap. (1913).

ASIA.

Delegate Apostolic to India, Abp. Zaleski.

Archbishops.

Agra, C. Gentili (1897). **Bombay**, H. Jurgens (1907). **Calcutta**, B. Meuleman (1902). **Colombo**, A. Coudert (1898). **Cyprus**, P. Aouad (1911). **Madras**, J. Aelen (1902). **Simla**, A. J. Kenealy (1911). **Verapoly**, B. Arguinzonis (1896).

Bishops.

Ajmere, H. Caumont (1913). **Allahabad**, P. Gramigna (1904). **Arabia (Aden)**, P. R. Presutti, Vic. Ap. (1910). **Burma, East**, V. E. Segrada, Vic. Ap. (1908). **Burma, North**, E. C. Foulquier, Vic. Ap. (1906). **Burma, South**, A. Cardot, Vic. Ap. (1893). **Changanacherry**, M. Makil, Vic. Ap. (1896). **Cochin**, J. Ribeiro (1909). **Coimbatore**, A. Roy (1904). **Dacca**, (vacant). **Ernakulam**, A. Pareparambil, Vic. Ap. (1896). **Galle**, J. van Reeth (1895). **Hong Kong**, D. Pozzoni, Vic. Ap. (1905). **Hyderabad**, D. Vismara (1909). **Jaffna**, H. Joulain (1893). **Kandy**, B. Beekmeyer (1912). **Kottayam**, Alex. Chulaparambil (1914). **Krishnagur**, S. Taveggia (1906). **Kumbaconam**, M. A. Chapuis (1911). **Lahore**, F. A. Eestermans (1905). **Malacca**, E. Barillon (1904). **Mangalore**, P. Perini (1910). **Mysore**, E. L. Kleiner (1890). **Nagpur**, F. S. Coppel (1907). **Poona**, H. Doering (1907). **Quilon**, A. M. Benziger (1900). **Trichinopoly**, A. Faisandier (1909). **Trichur**, J. Menachery, Vic. Ap. (1896). **Trincomalee**, (vacant). **Vizagapatam**, J. M. Clerc (1891).

AUSTRALASIA.

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cerretti.

Archbishops.

Adelaide, Robert W. Spence (1914). **Brisbane**, R. Dunne (1882); Abp. Coadj., J. Duhig (1905). **Hobart**, P. Delany (1893). **Melbourne**, T. Carr (1883); Abp. Coadj., D. Mannix (1912). **Perth**, P. J. Clune (1911). **Sydney**, M. Kelly (1901). **Wellington**, F. Redwood (1874); Abp. Coadj., T. O'Shea (1913).

Bishops.

Armidale, P. J. O'Connor (1903). **Auckland**, H. W. Cleary (1910). **Ballarat** (vacant). **Bathurst**, J. Dunne (1901). **Caroline Islands**, Peter Walleser, Vic. Ap. (1912). **Central Oceania**, J. Blanc, Vic. Ap. (1912). **Christchurch** (vacant). **Cooktown**, John Heavey, Vic. Ap. (1914). **Dunedin**, M. Verdon (1896). **Fiji**, J. Vidal, Vic. Ap. (1887). **Geraldton**, W. Kelly (1898). **Gilbert Islands**, J. Leray, Vic. Ap. (1889). **Goulburn**, J. Gallagher (1895). **Kimberley**, (vacant). **Lismore**, J. Carroll (1910). **Maitland**, P. Dwyer (1897). **Navigators' Islands**, Peter Broyer, Vic. Ap. (1896). **New Guinea**, A. G. de Boismenu (1899). **New Pomerania**, Louis Couppé, Vic. Ap. (1889). **Port Augusta**, J. Norton (1906). **Rockhampton**, J. Shiel (1912). **Sale**, P. Phelan (1913). **Sandhurst**, S. Reville (1885). **South Solomon Islands**, J. E. Bertreux, Vic. Ap. (1912). **Wilcannia**, J. Dunne (1887).

THE JEWS.

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year-Book," are as follows: Russia, 5,215,805; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,378; Germany, 607,862; Rumania, 215,909; Turkey, 106,977; Holland, 103,988; France, 100,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 244,697; Italy, 44,037; Switzerland, 12,264; Serbia, 5,729; Greece, 8,350; Denmark, 3,476; Sweden and Norway, 4,554; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8,213; Belgium, 15,000; Bulgaria, 37,653. **Total in Europe, 8,814,921.** Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but Asia is estimated to contain 459,746; Africa, 351,750; the Americas, 2,212,568; and Australia, 17,403. There are probably about 11,876,985 Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 150,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 94,697.

In **England**, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special **Jewish Board of Guardians** (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews. There are seven large Jewish **elementary schools** in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields. Ministers are trained for the various congregations at the **Jews' College**, Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C. **Principal**, Prof. A. Büchler, Ph.D.; **Secretary**, A. M. Hyamson, F.R.Hist.S.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the **Chief Rabbi**, Dr. Joseph H. Hertz (elected 1913). **Office**, Mulberry St., Commercial Rd., E.

Societies.

Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C. **Sec.**, M. Duparc.

Jewish Board of Deputies, 23, Finsbury Square. **Solicitor and Sec.**, Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.

Jewish Colonisation Society, 2, Rue Pasquier, Paris. A trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world; its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina.

East London Zionist Congress. President, Rev. J. K. Goldbloom. Zion Hall, Fulbourne Street, E.

The **Zionist Movement**, founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews; (2) the opening of the door to Palestine; (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there; (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established; and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77, which provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the Sovereign, with five others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. The function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—*e.g.*, the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since 1840, when the Common Fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed over 7,800 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,343,000 per annum. The gross income from Estates for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1914, amounted to £1,795,055, and the outgoings to £290,239. The net rental of £1,504,815, together with the income of £549,492 from invested funds, made the total net revenue carried to the Common Fund £2,054,308.

The amount appropriated to fresh augmentations to be made in the year 1915 was £400,000. A scheme for the administration of a **Pension Fund** for facilitating the retirement of aged or infirm clergy holding poor benefices was framed in 1907 and enlarged in 1914. In 1908-10 the Commissioners carried out a special scheme of raising to £200 per annum the income from all sources of benefices which at the Census of 1901 had populations of 500 or more. Besides those named above the **Commissioners** are: Earls Brownlow, Portsmouth, Beauchamp, and St. Aldwyn, Viscount Halifax, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., H. Hobhouse, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., Sir C. N. Nicholson, Bart., M.P., and Sir Stafford Howard, K.C.B. **Sec.**, S. E. Downing. *Financial Adviser and Actuary*, J. A. Archer; *Assist. Sec.*, C. Hogg; *Accountant*, S. S. Brister; *Principal Clerks*, G. H. Wheeler, H. A. Gregg; *Assist. Acct.*, G. A. Andrews; *1st Class Clerks, Sen. Div.*, J. H. Wisdom, J. Kershaw, R. W. Powell, A. E. Palmer, W. Telfer, E. J. Davies, A. N. Allan; *Head of Registry and Estab. Clerk*, W. H. Webb; *1st Class Clerks, Jun. Div.*, S. Mills, W. H. Mouncey, J. W. Lintott, E. H. B. Phillips, S. J. Gunningham, F. C. Marillier, W. Green. **Office**, No. 1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

The following are the principal payments and appropriations out of the Common Fund:—

	£
Annual payments to about 7,800 benefices	949,090
Payments to the Bishops in respect of incomes from Bishops' estates	101,563
Payments to chapters, vicars choral, etc.	155,015
Amount appropriated to the augmentation and endowment of benefices and expended for the improvement of parsonage houses, etc.	505,221
	£1,710,889

MEDICAL TRAINING OF WOMEN.

Women are admitted to the **medical degrees** or diplomas **of the following bodies**: (1) all the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, with the exception of Oxford and Cambridge; (2) the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England; (3) the Societies of Apothecaries of London; (4) the conjoint Colleges of Scotland and Ireland. There are medical schools for women only in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Belfast. Most of the provincial medical schools admit women. The oldest and largest medical school for women is the **London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women** (see p. 417).

Central Bureau for the Employment of Women and Students' Careers Association. Sec., Miss Spencer, 5, Prince's Street, Cavendish Square, London.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES' BOARD,

Caxton House, S.W.

Chairman, Sir F. Champneys, Bt., M.D.
Secretary, G. W. Duncan.

On July 1, 1915, there were 38,801 names on the Midwives' Roll. Of the total, 19,048 have passed the Board's examination, and 9,612 have been admitted to the Roll in virtue of prior qualification. There are 130 institutions at which midwives may be trained.

Greenwich Hospital, originally a Royal Palace, was appropriated as "a memorial of the virtues of good Queen Mary, of the love and sorrow of King William, and the great victory of La Hogue," to receive disabled seamen and relieve the widows and orphans of seamen. The funds are derived from the investment of over £4,000,000 of capital, landed estates, house property at Greenwich, freehold ground and other rents of property in London, etc. In '65 it was resolved to close the Hospital as an asylum for disabled seamen, and to devote the Hospital funds to pensions for officers and men, the education and maintenance of their children, gratuities to relatives dependent on men who died in the naval service, etc. The buildings are now used as a Royal Naval College. Est. income, 1915-16, £203,813; expenditure, £203,560. **Director**, C. H. R. Stansfield.

London Parochial Charities. The parochial charities of the City of London are now administered by a number of trustees, nominated by various bodies. Large sums out of the funds of the trust have been devoted to the securing of open spaces, and about £40,500 a year is given in support of the various Polytechnics in the Metropolis. The foundation is the largest for charitable purposes in the kingdom. The annual income now is £104,300. **Offices**, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C; **Clerk**, Ernald R. Warre.

YIELD FROM INVESTMENTS.

To ascertain the yield of War Loan Stock at a price of £95 15*s*., look in the column headed 4½% for 95¾, and it will be seen under "Return %" that the yield is £4 14*s*. Similarly, debentures paying a dividend of 5%, if bought at £107 10*s*., will yield £4 13*s*. per cent.

Return % £ s. d.	6 %	5 %	4½ %	4 %	3¾ %	3½ %	3¼ %	3 %	2¾ %	2½ %	2¼ %	2 %
2 10 0	240	200	180	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80
2 11 0	235¼	196	176½	156⅞	147	137¼	127½	117⅝	107⅞	98	88¼	78⅜
2 12 0	230¾	192¼	173	153¾	144¼	134¾	124⅞	115⅜	105¾	96⅛	86½	76⅞
2 13 0	226½	188¾	169¾	151	141½	132	122⅝	113¾	103¾	94⅜	84⅞	75½
2 14 0	222¼	185¼	166¾	148	138⅞	129¾	120⅜	111⅛	101¾	92⅝	83⅜	74⅛
2 15 0	218⅛	181⅞	163⅝	145½	136¼	127¼	118⅛	109⅛	100	91	81⅞	72¾
2 16 0	214¼	178½	160⅜	142⅞	134	125	116	107⅛	98¼	89¼	80⅜	71⅜
2 17 0	210½	175½	157⅞	140⅜	131½	122⅞	114	105¼	96½	87¾	79	70⅛
2 18 0	207	172⅜	155⅛	138	129¼	120⅝	112	103½	94¾	86¼	77⅝	69
2 19 0	203⅜	169½	152½	135⅝	127⅛	118¾	110⅛	101¾	93¼	84¾	76¼	67⅞
3 0 0	200	166¾	150	133¼	125	116¾	108¼	100	91¾	83⅜	75	66⅝
3 1 0	196¾	164	147½	131⅛	123	114¾	106½	98⅜	90¼	82	73¾	65⅝
3 2 0	193½	161¼	145⅛	129	121	112⅞	104⅞	96¾	88¾	80⅝	72⅝	64½
3 3 0	190½	158¾	142⅞	127	119	111⅛	103⅛	95¼	87¼	79⅜	71⅜	63½
3 4 0	187½	156¼	140⅝	125	117¼	109⅜	101½	93¾	86	78⅛	70⅜	62½
3 5 0	184⅝	153⅞	138½	123⅛	115⅜	107⅝	100	92¼	84⅝	77	69¼	61½
3 6 0	181⅞	151½	136⅜	121¼	113⅝	106	98½	90⅞	83¼	75¾	68⅛	60⅝
3 7 0	179	149¼	134⅜	119⅜	112	104½	97	89½	82	74⅝	67⅛	59⅝
3 8 0	176½	147	132⅜	117⅝	110¼	103	95⅝	88¼	80⅞	73½	66⅛	58⅞
3 9 0	174	145¼	130⅜	116	108⅝	101½	94⅛	87	79¾	72⅝	65¼	58
3 10 0	171½	142¾	128½	114¼	107⅛	100	92⅞	85¾	78½	71⅜	64¼	57⅛
3 11 0	169	140¾	126¾	112⅝	105⅝	98⅝	91½	84½	77⅜	70⅜	63⅜	56⅜
3 12 0	166¾	139	125	111⅛	104⅛	97¼	90¼	83⅜	76½	69½	62½	55⅝
3 13 0	164¼	137	123¼	109½	102¾	95⅞	89	82	75¼	68½	61⅝	54⅞
3 14 0	162	135	121½	108	100⅜	94⅝	87⅞	81⅛	74¼	67½	60⅞	54⅛
3 15 0	160	133¼	120	106⅝	100	93⅜	86¾	80	73⅜	66⅝	60	53⅜
3 16 0	157¾	131½	118¾	105¼	98⅝	92⅛	85½	78⅞	72⅜	65¾	59⅛	52⅝
3 17 0	155¾	129⅞	116⅞	103⅞	97⅜	90⅞	84½	77⅞	71⅜	65	58⅜	51⅞
3 18 0	153¾	128⅛	115⅜	102½	96⅛	89¾	83¼	76⅞	70½	64	57⅝	51⅜
3 19 0	151¾	126½	113⅜	101¼	94⅞	88⅝	82¼	75⅞	69½	63¼	56⅞	50⅝
4 0 0	150	125	112½	100	93¾	87½	81¼	75	68¾	62½	56¼	50
4 1 0	148⅛	123½	111⅛	98¾	92⅝	86⅜	80¼	74⅛	67⅞	61¾	55⅝	49⅜
4 2 0	146⅜	122	109¾	97½	91½	85⅜	79¼	73⅛	67	61	54⅞	48⅞
4 3 0	144½	120½	108⅜	96⅜	90⅜	84⅜	78¼	72¼	66¼	60¼	54⅛	48⅛
4 4 0	142⅜	119	107⅛	95¼	89¼	83⅜	77⅜	71⅜	65½	59½	53⅝	47⅝
4 5 0	141½	117⅝	105⅞	94⅛	88¼	82⅜	76½	70⅝	64¾	58¾	52⅞	47⅛
4 6 0	139½	116¼	104⅝	93	87⅛	81⅜	75⅝	69¾	64	58⅛	52⅜	46½
4 7 0	137⅞	115	103½	92	86⅛	80⅜	74¾	69	63¼	57½	51⅝	46
4 8 0	136⅜	113⅝	102¼	90⅞	85¼	79½	73⅞	68¼	62½	56¾	51⅛	45⅜
4 9 0	134¾	112⅜	101⅛	89⅞	84¼	78⅝	73	67½	61¾	56⅛	50⅝	44⅞
4 10 0	133⅜	111⅛	100	88⅞	83⅜	77¾	72¼	66¾	61⅛	55½	50	44⅜
4 11 0	131⅞	109⅞	98⅞	88	82⅜	76⅞	71½	65⅞	60½	55	49⅜	43⅞
4 12 0	130⅜	108⅝	97¾	87	81½	76	70⅝	65¼	59¾	54⅜	48⅞	43⅜
4 13 0	129	107½	96¾	86	80⅝	75¼	69⅞	64½	59⅛	53¾	48⅜	43
4 14 0	127⅝	106⅜	95¾	85⅛	79¾	74½	69⅛	63⅞	58½	53¼	47⅞	42⅝
4 15 0	126¼	105¼	94¾	84¼	79	73⅝	68½	63⅛	57⅞	52⅝	47⅜	42⅛
4 16 0	125	104⅛	93¾	83⅜	78⅛	72⅞	67¾	62½	57¼	52⅛	46⅞	41⅝
4 17 0	123¾	103⅛	92¾	82½	77¼	72⅛	67	61⅞	56¾	51½	46⅜	41¼
4 18 0	122½	102	91¾	81⅝	76½	71⅜	66¼	61¼	56⅛	51	45⅞	40⅞
4 19 0	121¼	101	90⅞	80¾	75¾	70⅝	65⅝	60⅝	55½	50½	45⅜	40⅜
5 0 0	120	100	90	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40
5 1 0	118⅞	99	89⅛	79⅛	74¼	69¼	64⅜	59⅜	54½	49½	44½	39⅝
5 2 0	117⅝	98	88¼	78⅜	73½	68⅝	63¾	58⅞	53⅞	49	44⅛	39¼
5 3 0	116½	97⅛	87⅜	77¾	72⅞	68	63⅛	58¼	53⅜	48½	43⅝	38⅞
5 4 0	115⅜	96⅛	86½	77	72⅛	67¼	62½	57¾	52⅞	48⅛	43¼	38½
5 5 0	114¼	95¼	85⅝	76¼	71⅜	66⅝	61⅞	57⅛	52⅜	47⅝	42⅞	38⅛
5 6 0	113⅜	94⅜	84⅞	75½	70¾	66	61¼	56⅝	51⅞	47¼	42½	37¾
5 7 0	112⅛	93½	84⅛	74¾	70⅛	65⅜	60¾	56⅛	51⅜	46¾	42⅛	37⅜
5 8 0	111⅛	92⅝	83¼	74⅛	69½	64¾	60¼	55½	50⅞	46¼	41⅝	37
5 9 0	110⅛	91¾	82⅝	73⅜	68¾	64¼	59⅝	55	50½	45⅞	41¼	36¾
5 10 0	109⅛	90⅞	81⅞	72¾	68¼	63⅝	59⅛	54½	50	45½	40⅞	36⅜

INCOME TABLE.

Year.		Month.			Week.			Day.	
£	s.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	0	1	8	0	0	4½	0	0¾
1	10	0	2	6	0	0	7	0	1
2	0	0	3	4	0	0	9¼	0	1¼
2	2	0	3	6	0	0	9¾	0	1½
2	10	0	4	2	0	0	11½	0	1¾
3	0	0	5	0	0	1	1¾	0	2
3	3	0	5	3	0	1	2½	0	2
3	10	0	5	10	0	1	4¼	0	2¼
4	0	0	6	8	0	1	6½	0	2¾
4	4	0	7	0	0	1	7½	0	2¾
4	10	0	7	6	0	1	8¾	0	3
5	0	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	3¼
5	5	0	8	9	0	2	0¼	0	3½
5	10	0	9	2	0	2	1½	0	3½
6	0	0	10	0	0	2	3¾	0	4
6	6	0	10	6	0	2	5	0	4¼
6	10	0	10	10	0	2	6	0	4¼
7	0	0	11	8	0	2	8¼	0	4½
7	7	0	12	3	0	2	10	0	4¾
7	10	0	12	6	0	2	10½	0	5
8	0	0	13	4	0	3	1	0	5¼
8	8	0	14	0	0	3	2¾	0	5½
8	10	0	14	2	0	3	3¼	0	5½
9	0	0	15	0	0	3	5½	0	6
9	9	0	15	9	0	3	7½	0	6¼
10	0	0	16	8	0	3	10¼	0	6½
10	10	0	17	6	0	4	0½	0	7
11	0	0	18	4	0	4	2¾	0	7¼
11	11	0	19	3	0	4	5¼	0	7½
12	0	1	0	0	0	4	7½	0	8
12	12	1	1	0	0	4	10¼	0	8¼
13	0	1	1	8	0	5	0	0	8½
13	13	1	2	9	0	5	3	0	9
14	0	1	3	4	0	5	4½	0	9¼
14	14	1	4	6	0	5	7¾	0	9¾
15	0	1	5	0	0	5	9¼	0	9¾
15	15	1	6	3	0	6	0¾	0	10¼
16	0	1	6	8	0	6	1¾	0	10½
16	16	1	8	0	0	6	5½	0	11
17	0	1	8	4	0	6	6½	0	11¼
17	17	1	9	9	0	6	10½	0	11¾
18	0	1	10	0	0	6	11	0	11¾
18	18	1	11	6	0	7	3¼	1	0½
19	0	1	11	8	0	7	3¾	1	0½
20	0	1	13	4	0	7	8¼	1	1¼
30	0	2	10	0	0	11	6½	1	7¾
40	0	3	6	8	0	15	4½	2	2¼
50	0	4	3	4	0	19	2¾	2	9
60	0	5	0	0	1	3	1	3	3½
70	0	5	16	8	1	6	11	3	10
80	0	6	13	4	1	10	9¼	4	4½
90	0	7	10	0	1	14	7½	4	11¼
100	0	8	6	8	1	18	5½	5	5¾
200	0	16	13	4	3	16	11	10	11½
300	0	25	0	0	5	15	4½	16	5¼
400	0	33	6	8	7	13	10¼	21	11
500	0	41	13	4	9	12	3¾	27	4¾
600	0	50	0	0	11	10	9¼	32	10½
700	0	58	6	8	13	9	2¾	38	4¼
800	0	66	13	4	15	7	8¼	43	10
900	0	75	0	0	17	6	1¾	49	3¾
1000	0	83	6	8	19	4	7¼	54	9½

WAGES TABLE.

Per week of 6 days.	is for											
	5 days.		4 days.		3 days.		2 days.		1 day.		Per hour.*	
s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	0¼
2	1	8	1	4	1	0	0	8	0	4	0	0½
3	2	6	2	0	1	6	1	0	0	6	0	0¾
4	3	4	2	8	2	0	1	4	0	8	0	0¾
5	4	2	3	4	2	6	1	8	0	10	0	1
6	5	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	1¼
7	5	10	4	8	3	6	2	4	1	2	0	1½
8	6	8	5	4	4	0	2	8	1	4	0	1¾
9	7	6	6	0	4	6	3	0	1	6	0	2
10	8	4	6	8	5	0	3	4	1	8	0	2
11	9	2	7	4	5	6	3	8	1	10	0	2¼
12	10	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	2½
13	10	10	8	8	6	6	4	4	2	2	0	2¾
14	11	8	9	4	7	0	4	8	2	4	0	3
15	12	6	10	0	7	6	5	0	2	6	0	3¼
16	13	4	10	8	8	0	5	4	2	8	0	3½
17	14	2	11	4	8	6	5	8	2	10	0	3¾
18	15	0	12	0	9	0	6	0	3	0	0	4
19	15	10	12	8	9	6	6	4	3	2	0	4¼
20	16	8	13	4	10	0	6	8	3	4	0	4½
30	25	0	20	0	15	0	10	0	5	0	0	6½
40	33	4	26	8	20	0	13	4	6	8	0	8¾
50	41	8	33	4	25	0	16	8	8	4	0	11
60	50	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	10	0	1	1¼
70	58	4	46	8	35	0	23	4	11	8	1	3½
80	66	8	53	4	40	0	26	8	13	4	1	5¾
90	75	0	60	0	45	0	30	0	15	0	1	8
100	83	4	66	8	50	0	33	4	16	8	1	10

* This is based upon a working week of 54 hours. Fractions being omitted, the figures are only approximate.

DISCOUNT TABLE.

Showing the amount of discount at various rates on various sums up to £1.

Amt.		5%		6%		7½%		9%		25%	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
0	5	0	0¼	0	0¼	0	0½	0	0½	0	1¼
0	10	0	0½	0	0½	0	0¾	0	1	0	2½
1	3	0	0¾	0	0¾	0	1¼	0	1¼	0	3¾
1	8	0	1	0	1	0	1½	0	1¾	0	5
2	1	0	1¼	0	1½	0	2	0	2¼	0	6¼
2	6	0	1½	0	1¾	0	2¼	0	2¾	0	7½
2	11	0	1¾	0	2¼	0	2¾	0	3¼	0	8¾
3	9	0	2¼	0	2¾	0	3½	0	4½	0	11¼
4	2	0	2½	0	3	0	3¾	0	4½	1	0½
4	7	0	2¾	0	3¼	0	4	0	5	1	1¾
5	0	0	3	0	3½	0	4½	0	5½	1	3
5	10	0	3½	0	4¼	0	5¼	0	6½	1	5½
6	8	0	4	0	4¾	0	6	0	7½	1	8
7	6	0	4½	0	5½	0	6¾	0	8	1	10½
8	4	0	5	0	6	0	7½	6	9	2	1
9	2	0	5½	0	6½	0	8¼	0	9¾	2	3½
10	0	0	6	0	7¼	0	9	0	10¾	2	6
12	6	0	7½	0	9	0	11¼	1	1½	3	1½
15	0	0	9	0	10¾	1	1½	1	4¼	3	9
17	6	0	10½	1	0½	1	3¾	1	6¾	4	4½
20	0	1	0	1	2½	1	6	1	9½	5	0

LEGAL TENDER.

Of the Royal Mint.
- Gold coins . . up to any amount.
- Silver coins . . ,, £2.
- *1d.* and *½d.* coins ,, 1s.
- *¼d.* coins (farthings) ,, *6d.*

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. Treasury notes, values £1 and 10s., are legal tender to any amount.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE OR ANNUITY.

The following table shows the present value of a lease or annuity of £1, reckoned at various rates per cent:

Years.	2½ %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	Years.	2½ %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %
1	0·98	0·97	0·96	0·95	0·94	42	25 82	23·70	20·19	17·42	15·22
2	1·93	1·91	1·89	1·86	1·83	43	26·16	23·98	20·37	17·55	15·31
3	2·86	2·83	2·78	2·72	2·67	44	26·50	24·25	20·55	17·66	15·38
4	3·76	3·72	3·63	3·55	3·47	45	26·83	24·52	20·72	17·77	15·46
5	4·65	4·58	4·45	4·33	4·21	46	27·15	24·78	20·88	17·88	15·52
6	5·51	5·42	5·24	5·08	4·92	47	27·47	25·02	21·04	17·98	15·59
7	6·35	6·23	6·00	5·79	5·58	48	27·77	25·27	21·20	18·08	15·65
8	7·16	7·02	6·73	6·46	6·21	49	28·07	25·50	21·34	18·17	15·71
9	7·97	7·79	7·44	7·11	6·80	50	28·36	25·73	21·48	18·26	15·76
10	8·75	8·53	8·11	7·72	7·36	51	28·64	25·95	21·62	18·34	15·81
11	9·51	9·25	8·76	8·31	7·89	52	28·92	26·16	21·75	18·42	15·86
12	10·26	9·95	8·76	8·31	7·89	53	29·20	26·37	21·87	18·49	15·90
13	10·98	10·63	9·99	9·39	8·85	54	29·45	26 58	21·99	18·56	15·95
14	11·70	11·29	10·56	9·90	9·29	55	29·72	26·77	22·11	18·63	15·99
15	12·38	11·94	11·12	10·38	9·71	56	29·96	26·96	22·22	18·70	16·03
16	13·06	12·56	11·65	10·84	10·11	57	30·20	27·15	22·32	18·76	16·06
17	13·70	13·17	12·17	11·27	10·48	58	30·45	27·33	22·43	18·82	16·10
18	14·35	13·75	12·66	11·69	10·83	59	30·68	27·50	22·53	18·87	16·13
19	15·00	14·32	13·13	12·09	11·16	60	30·91	27·67	22·62	18·93	16·16
20	15·59	14·88	13·59	12·46	11·47	61	31·14	27·84	22·71	18·98	16·19
21	16·18	15·41	14·03	12·82	11·76	62	31·35	28·00	22·80	19·03	16·22
22	16·77	15·94	14·45	13·16	12·04	63	31·56	28·15	22·89	19·07	16·24
23	17·34	16·44	14·86	13·49	12·30	64	31·77	28·30	22·97	19·12	16·26
24	17·89	16·93	15·25	13·80	12·55	65	31·96	28·45	23·04	19·16	16·29
25	18·42	17·41	15·62	14·09	12·78	66	32·17	28·59	23·12	19·20	16·31
26	18·95	17·88	15·98	14·38	13·00	67	32·35	28·73	23·19	19·24	16·33
27	19·46	18·33	16·33	14·64	13·21	68	32·50	28·87	23·26	19·27	16·35
28	19·97	18·76	16·66	14·90	13·41	69	32·71	29·00	23·33	19·31	16·37
29	20·45	19·19	16·98	15·14	13·59	70	32·89	29·12	23·39	19·34	16·38
30	20·93	19·60	17·29	15·37	13·76	71	33·07	29·24	23·45	19·37	16·40
31	21·39	20·00	17·59	15·59	13·93	72	33·24	29·36	23·51	19·40	16·41
32	21·85	20·39	17·87	15·80	14·08	73	33·41	29·48	23·57	19·43	16·43
33	22·29	20·77	18·15	16·00	14·23	74	33·56	29·59	23·63	19·46	16·44
34	22·72	21·13	18·41	16·19	14·37	75	33·72	29·70	23·68	19·48	16·45
35	23·15	21·49	18·66	16·37	14·50	80	34·45	30·20	23·91	19·59	16·51
36	23·56	21·83	18·91	16·55	14·62	85	35·10	30·63	24·11	19·68	16·55
37	23·96	22·17	19·14	16·71	14·74	90	35·66	31·00	24·27	19·75	16·58
38	24·35	22·49	19·37	16·87	14·85	95	36·17	31·32	24·40	19·80	16·60
39	24·73	22·81	19·58	17·02	14·95	100	36·61	31·60	24·50	19·85	16·62
40	25·11	23·11	19·79	17·16	15·05			In perpetuity—			
41	25·47	23·41	19·99	17·29	15·14		40·00	33·33	25·00	20·00	16·66

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
	Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.
1	48·05	50·14	19	40·17	42·43	37	27·29	29·52	54	16·53	17·98
2	50·14	52·22	20	39·40	41·66	38	26·62	28·83	55	15·95	17·38
3	50·86	52·99	21	38·64	40·92	39	25·96	28·15	56	15·37	16·69
4	51·01	53·20	22	37·89	40·18	40	25·30	27·46	57	14·80	16·06
5	50·87	53·08	23	37·15	39·44	41	24·65	26·78	58	14·24	15·45
6	50·38	52·56	24	36·41	38·71	42	24·00	26·10	59	13·68	14·34
7	49·77	51·94	25	35·68	37·98	43	23·35	25·42	60	13·14	14·24
8	49·10	51·26	26	34·96	37·26	44	22·71	24·74	61	12·60	13·65
9	48·37	50·53	27	34·24	36·54	45	22·07	24·06	62	12·07	13·08
10	47·60	49·76	28	33·52	35·83	46	21·44	23·38	63	11·56	12·51
11	46·79	48·96	29	32·81	35·11	47	20·80	22·71	64	11·05	11·96
12	45·96	48·13	30	32·10	34·41	48	20·18	22·03	65	10·55	11·42
13	45·11	47·30	31	31·40	33·70	49	19·55	21·36	66	10·07	10·90
14	44·26	46·47	32	30·71	33·00	50	18·93	20·68	67	9·60	10·39
15	43·41	45·63	33	30·01	32·30	51	18·31	26·01	68	9·14	9·89
16	42·58	44·81	34	29·33	31·60	52	17·71	19·34	69	8·70	9·41
17	41·76	44·00	35	28·64	30·90	53	17·12	18·66	70	8·27	8·95
18	40·96	43·21	36	27·96	30·21						

ENGLISH VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEYS.

(Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.)

In consequence of the financial situation created by the war, the rates shown are in many cases nominal only, but represent the nearest values at Nov. 1st, 1915.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
		s. d.
Argentine	Peso (gold)	4 0
,,	,, (paper)	1 9¼
Austria-Hungary	New currency Krone (100 hellers)	0 8
Belgium	Franc (100 centimes)	0 8½
Bolivia	Boliviano (100 centavos)	1 7½
Brazil	Milreis (paper)	1 0
Bulgaria	Leva (100 stotinkis)	0 8
Canada	Dollar (gold)	4 1½
Ceylon	Rupee	1 4
Chile	Peso (gold), new	1 6
	Paper	0 8¾
China	100 Candareens = 10 mace = tael of silver (a weight)	2 4
,,	1 Dollar, silver (Local currency)	1 10
Colombia	Peso (gold) and Condor = 10 gold piastres	3 11½
Costa Rica	Colon (gold)	1 10
Cuba	Dollar (gold)	4 1½
Denmark	Kroner (100 ore)	1 1½
Ecuador	Sucré (silver)	2 0
Egypt	Piastre	0 2½
,,	50 Piastre (gold piece)	10 3
,,	Egyptian £ (100 piastres)	20 6
Finland	Markka (100 penni)	0 8
France	Franc (100 centimes)	0 8¾
Germany	Mark (100 pfennig)	0 10½
,,	20 Mark (gold)	19 6
Greece	Drachmè (100 leptá)	0 9½
*Guatemala	Peso (gold)	4 0
Holland and Java	1 Gulden of 100 cents	1 9
Hong Kong	British Dollar (silver)	1 10
India	Rupee (silver)	1 4
Italy	Lire (100 centesimi)	0 9½
Japan	100 Sen = 1 Yen	2 1¼
Mexico	Dollar (gold)	2 0
Monaco	As for France	—
Morocco	Piastre (silver)	3 0
Nicaragua	Peso (silver)	1 8
Norway	Kroner (100 ore)	1 1¼
Panama	Balboa (gold)	4 2
*Paraguay	Peso (silver)	2 0
Persia	Toman (gold)	7 1
,,	Kran (silver)	0 4
Peru	Libra (gold)	20 0
Peru	Sol (silver)	2 0
Portugal	Escudo (paper) nominal only	2 11
Rumania	Ley (100 banis)	0 7½
Russia	Rouble (100 kopeks)	1 5
Salvador	Peso (gold)	3 11½
Serbia	Dinar (100 paras)	0 7½
Siam	Tical	1 6
Spain	Peseta (100 centesimas)	0 9¾
Straits Settlements	Dollar (silver)	2 4
Sweden	Kroner (100 ore)	1 1½
Switzerland	Franc (100 cents)	0 9½
Turkey	Piastre	0 2
,,	Turkish £ (108 piastres)	18 0
United States	Dollar (gold)	4 1½
Uruguay	Peso (gold)	4 4
Venezuela	Bolivar	0 9½

* Exchange fluctuates considerably in countries where gold is at a premium and silver and paper form the currency in general circulation. In Guatemala the paper currency is enormously depreciated, thus $gold = Pesos 17 paper. In Paraguay the monetary unit is the gold dollar nominally worth 4s., but the actual currency is paper, gold being at a high premium. Argentine money has been declared legal tender in Paraguay.

Approximate Equivalents for Conversion.

£1 Sterling =	
10 Talaris	Abyssinia.
5 Dollars	Argentina.
24 Crowns	Austria-Hungary.
9 Milreis	Brazil.
25 Leva	Bulgaria.
10 Dollars, Pesos, etc.	Central American States.
13·3 Dollars	Chile.
10 Dollars	China.
5 Pesos	Colombia.
18 Crowns	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
97·5 Piastres	Egypt.
25 Francs, Lire, etc.	France, Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland.
20 Marks	Germany.
12 Florins	Holland.
15 Rupees	India, etc.
4·6 Piastres	Indo-China.
9·75 Yen	Japan.
9·75 Dollars	Mexico.
5 Piastres	Morocco.
60 Krans	Persia.
9·6 Pesos	Philippine Islands.
4·5 Escudos	Portugal.
10 Dollars	Sarawak.
25 Dinars	Serbia.
13 Ticals	Siam.
25 Pesetas	Spain.
111 Piastres	Turkey.
4·8 Dollars	United States.
25 Bolivar	Venezuela.

WORLD'S COINAGE, 1913.

For gold and silver coinage, see p. 271. Copper and bronze coinage of the world, 1,220,531,731 pieces, valued at £1,811,699; nickel coinage, 530,024,884 pieces, valued at £2,730,248. Total value of coinage of all metals in the world in 1913, £102,598,033.

UNIVERSAL TIME.

Generally speaking, Greenwich time — or Greenwich time plus or minus a number of hours—is now in use all over the world. The times in the table are legal times; they differ from the local times, but only by sufficient minutes to make mean noon some complete hour or half-hour of Greenwich mean time.

Thus Tokio local time is 9 h. 19 m. earlier than Greenwich mean time, because the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Tokio is 9 h. 19 m. The 19 minutes being dropped gives the even 9 hours shown as legal time in the table. When it is mean noon at Greenwich it is 9 p.m. legal time at Tokio.

Similarly, the local time of Montego Bay, Jamaica, is 5 h. 12 m. later than Greenwich mean time. The nearest hour being 5 h., this is the adopted legal time. When it is local mean noon at Jamaica, it is 5 h. 12 m. p.m. at Greenwich, but legal noon at Jamaica is 5 h. p.m. at Greenwich.

Greenwich time .	Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, France, Portugal, St. Thomé and Principe Islands, Whydah, Algeria, Faröe Islands, Gibraltar.
1 h. fast on G.T.	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portuguese West Africa, British South-West Africa, Bosnia, Serbia, Malta.
2 h. ,, ,, ,,	Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Portuguese East Africa, Natal, Bulgaria, Rumania, Egypt, Eastern Turkey.
2½ h. ,, ,, ,,	German East Africa.
4 h. ,, ,, ,,	Mauritius and Dependencies (except Chagos), Seychelles.
5 h. ,, ,, ,,	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
5½ h. ,, ,, ,,	India.
6½ h. ,, ,, ,,	Burma.
7 h. ,, ,, ,,	Straits Settlements.
8 h. ,, ,, ,,	West Australia, Coast of China from Newchang to Swatow, up Yangtse to Hankow, Hong Kong, Labuan, British North Borneo, Macao, Portuguese Timor, Formosa, Philippines.
9 h. ,, ,, ,,	Japan, Korea.
9½ h. ,, ,, ,,	South Australia.
10 h. ,, ,, ,,	Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania.
11½ h. ,, ,, ,,	New Zealand.
1 h. slow ,, ,,	Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone.
2 h. ,, ,, ,,	Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Fernando Noronha and Trinidad Islands.
3 h. ,, ,, ,,	East coast of Brazil.
4 h. ,, ,, ,,	Atlantic America, British Guiana, most of the West Indies, and Amazonas territories of Brazil.
4½ h. slow on G.T.	Venezuela.
5 h. ,, ,, ,,	Eastern America, Jamaica, Bahamas, Quebec, Ontario, Panama, Peru, Chile.
6 h. ,, ,, ,,	Central America, British Honduras.
7 h. ,, ,, ,,	Mountain America.
8 h. ,, ,, ,,	Pacific America.
9 h. ,, ,, ,,	Yukon.
10½ h. ,, ,, ,,	Sandwich Islands.
11½ h. ,, ,, ,,	Samoa.

Holland adopted Greenwich time in 1894, but in 1908 adopted Amsterdam time—19 mins. 40 secs. slow on Greenwich. Russia and Ireland also keep their own time. A Bill for extending the application of Greenwich time to Ireland was introduced into the House of Lords in 1912, and passed its third reading on July 29th. Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, on behalf of the Government, said that they offered no opposition to the Bill, but in view of the fact that there was not complete unanimity on the subject, they could not undertake to give special facilities to it, or to make the Bill their own. That in use is Dublin time (25 m. 21 s. slow). **Russian time** is 2 h. 1 m. fast.

Time Signals.—There are various methods adopted to disseminate the correct time. Shipping all over the world get time by observing the dropping of a ball on a mast erected in a conspicuous position in the port. These balls are usually dropped by electricity from some Observatory. For example, the time balls at Greenwich, Deal, Portsmouth, Portland, and Devonport are dropped from Greenwich Observatory at 1.0 p.m. every day.

The Observatory sends a time signal every hour to the G.P.O., and from thence it is sent automatically to all the large towns, where, in turn, it is distributed to local towns and subscribers. (For terms see Post Office Guide.)

Time Signals are sometimes sent by telephone.

Wireless Time Signals. — Time signals were sent from the Eiffel Tower in 1910, and have been continued up to the present time, uninterrupted by the war. At present, signals are sent from Eiffel at 10.45 a.m. and 11.45 p.m., and from Norddeich, at the mouth of the River Ems, at noon and at midnight. Suppose we are on the look-out for the morning signals—at 10.44 will commence a series of Morse T's or dashes—, which continue for about 55 seconds, and after a short blank comes a single sharp dot. This is the time signal. This is repeated 10.46 to 10.47 and 10.48 to 10.49, the dashes being replaced in the first case by a series of D's — · · , and in the second by the figure 6 — · · · · · There are, therefore, three chances, viz.—45 m., 47 m., and 49 m., the minute being recognised by T, D, or 6.

The noon signals from Norddeich are sent differently. They commence at 11 h. 58 m. 46 s. Five sharp dots denote the seconds 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50. Another set of five commences at 11 h. 58 m. 56 s., and so on for six sets, the last set being 11 h. 59 m. 56 s., 57, 58, 59, and 12 h. 0 m. 0 s.

The signals sent from the Eiffel Tower at 10 a.m. are known as the "Onogo" system. Commencing at 9 h. 57 m. 0 s., are a series of warning letters x (— · · —), which continue to 57 m. 50 s., then three o's (— — —), the first commences at 57 m. 55 s., the last ends at 58 m. 0 s. At 58 m. 8 s. begin a series of n's (— ·), the

dot falling on the 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 second, followed by the three o's. At 59 m. 6 s. begin a series of g's (— — .), the dot again falling as before, finishing up at from 59 m. 55 s. to 10 h. 0 m. 0 s. with the three o's as before.

The dash is one second duration, the dot a quarter second. The time can be derived from any signal. This 10 signal is more or less experimental at present.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES, 1915.

The sun-spot which crossed the sun's disc Aug. 13th to 25th, 1914, is known as the Eclipse (Aug. 21st) group. This group was visible to the naked eye. It made a second appearance on Sept. 10th, and was seen for two or three days on its third return in October. At the time of the transit of Mercury this group should have been on the visible disc, and the region formerly occupied by the group was actually in a disturbed state. On Dec. 4th there were two large groups, one in the northern hemisphere and one in the southern. These may be considered as belonging to the new cycle, and as no equatorial spots belonging to the old cycle have been observed, it is evident that we are well in the new cycle. The next important spot was on the disc from March 29th to to April 12th, 1915, and there was considerable magnetic disturbance. The whole area covered about 1,800 million sq. miles. This group appeared again April 26th to May 8th, and a third time May 21st to June 3rd, when it had actually increased in size and formed a procession of spots. Another group appeared June 15th to 28th, and a second time July 12th to 24th. At this time, July 5th to 17th, there was another group similar in size (1,500 million sq. miles), which, appearing a second time, July 29th to Aug. 9th, had increased to 2,400 million sq. miles, and was a very fine irregular stream. On June 17th there was considerable magnetic disturbance. There were seven or eight groups visible, all practically east of the central meridian.

A particularly fine prominence was visible on April 10th; it covered 30° of the sun's limb and reached a height of 100,000 miles.

Some results of the solar eclipse, Aug. 21st, 1914, are now known. The Greenwich party at Minsk took seven photos of the corona and some colour-screen photos; these latter show no evidence of the green coronium line. M. Bosler, from spectra obtained with a 3-prism spectrograph, found the green coronal line at λ5303 so faint that he used a newly discovered line at λ6374·5 in the red to determine the rotation of the solar corona. This he finds to have an equatorial velocity of 3·9 km. per second. A very good cinematograph film of 700 pictures of the eclipse was secured by Dr. Nordenmark, of Stockholm.

The typical sun-spot group consists of two sets with opposite polarity; the preceding group is generally a single large spot, while the following group may be made up of several small spots or even flocculi.

Prof. Hale finds that the direction of rotation in these solar vortices depends on the phase of the spot cycle; thus at the end of a cycle, when the spots are in low latitudes, the rotation in the vortex of the preceding spot is the same as in a terrestrial tornado, *i.e.* anti-clockwise in the northern hemisphere, while in the beginning of the cycle the rotation is reverse direction.

The transit of Mercury, Nov. 6th to 7th, 1914, was well observed, and a large number of determinations of the diameter in various position angles were made. The Greenwich series gave a mean diameter of 9·52″, while the diameter 90° to 270° measured the smallest, and that at 45° to 225° the largest.

From a discussion of the Franklin Adams photographs Mr. Melotte finds that star clusters as a whole are distributed over a zone within ± 30° of the Galactic Plane, and those falling outside this zone are practically all globular clusters. He also finds a marked tendency for globular clusters to crowd together towards a point about longitude 325°, while opposite this region the clusters appear spread out.

A ninth satellite to Jupiter was discovered by Nicholson at the Lick Observatory when comparing two photographs taken on July 21st and 22nd. It is about 18th magnitude, and its period of revolution approximately three years.

By giving an exposure of 6¾hrs. with the Bruce portrait lens at Yerkes, Prof. Barnard found the region around o Persei to be filled with nebulosity 3° by 8°, and as very few faint stars are visible in this region, he conjectures that the nebula lies between the stars and our system, and so cuts off the light.

Mr. C. Perrine, using Campbell's list of stars having radial velocity, and dividing them into two groups according to magnitude, finds that the group made up of stars fainter than 3rd magnitude has a decidedly larger mean radial velocity than the group of brighter stars. The highest known radial velocities are found near the Milky Way, and the maximum mean velocity is found amongst faint stars of the types F and G.

The comet discovered by **Delavan** on Dec. 17th, 1913, which was plainly visible to the naked eye in Sept. 1914, below the Great Bear, became so conspicuous in October that it was mistaken by some people for the searchlight of a Zeppelin. It was photographed on several occasions at Greenwich and found to have two tails, one 6° long and straight, the other much shorter and curved. This comet will probably be within range of large telescopes for several years.

Mr. Mellish, of Madison, discovered a comet on Feb. 10th, which became visible to the naked eye in April. On March 20th it had a large halo with a 10th magnitude stellar nucleus, and on May 8th this halo measured 15′ in diameter, and the tail was 30′ long. Prof. Barnard on May 12th examined it with the 40 in. Yerkes refractor, and found that it had two secondary comets preceding the main comet, but within the halo. In June it was visible to the naked eye in the southern hemisphere.

Tempel's second comet was detected on this return by Delavan, of La Plata, on May 16th. It was close to its predicted place. This comet was discovered in 1873, and has a period of 4·76 years.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun Feb. 3rd, **1916**. The central line crosses the French island of Guadaloupe. The two British islands of Montserrat and Dominica will probably lie in the zone of totality. It may be just seen as partial about half-past four in the afternoon at London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Dublin, Glasgow, Oxford, and Cambridge.

There will be an annular eclipse of the sun July 29th, **1916**. Visible at Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide.

A partial eclipse of the moon, visible at Greenwich, Jan. 20th, **1916**, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Another partial eclipse visible at Greenwich about 20 minutes past 3 on the morning of July 15th.

Saturn will be occulted by the moon, Aug. 25th, at 9 h. 42 m. in the morning.

POSTAL GUIDE.

Inland Correspondence is that within the United Kingdom, and comprises (*a*) letters; (*b*) postcards; (*c*) halfpenny packets; (*d*) newspapers; (*e*) book post; (*f*) samples post; (*g*) parcels.

Letters. The prepaid rate of postage is: not exceeding 1 oz., 1*d.*; not exceeding 2 oz., 2*d.*; for every additional 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz., ½*d.* Letters must not exceed 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width, or 1 ft. depth. Letters, postcards, and newspapers posted unpaid are charged **double postage** on delivery; if posted insufficiently paid, they are charged **double the deficiency.**

Postcards. Postage, ½*d.*; reply postcard, 1*d.* They must not be thicker or thinner than the thickest or thinnest official postcard, and must not exceed 5½ in. by 3½ in., or be less than 4 in. by 2⅜ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence; if for abroad, the word "postcard" must be printed or written thereon.

Halfpenny Packets. Limit of weight, 2 oz.; if over, charged at letter rate. Comprises printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and printed or written on paper or some substance ordinarily used for printing or writing. By way of exception, the following are admissible: commercial or business papers of a formal character, lists and tabular statements, deeds and agreements, printed circulars, Christmas and other cards, MS., proofs, examination papers with corrections, sketches, photographs, maps, plans, blotting-books, pads and coloured papers attached to price lists and trade circulars. Circulars produced by typewriting or any mechanical process are admissible if handed in at a head or branch post office as such, and at least twenty copies posted at the same time. Size of halfpenny packets must not exceed that allowed for letters. Packets must be posted either without covers, or in unfastened envelopes, or in covers open at ends.

Newspapers. The newspaper post is available for any publication registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper. Limit of size, as for letters; limit of weight, 2 lb. Newspapers must be done up in a similar manner to halfpenny packets. No writing is permissible other than the name, address, and description of sender, the words "with compliments," a reference to a page, and a request for return if undelivered. The rate for newspapers is ½*d.* for 6 oz., and ½*d.* for every additional 6 oz. or fraction thereof.

Book Post. This was merged with the letter post in 1897, but was revived in 1915. The rate is ½*d.* up to 2 oz., and ½*d.* for every additional 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz. The other conditions of letter post apply to book post.

Samples. The postal rate for samples is: not exceeding 4 oz., 1*d.*; between 4 oz. and 6 oz., 1½*d.*; between 6 oz. and the limit of 8 oz., 1*d.*

Parcels. Greatest length, 3 ft. 6 in.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft. Every parcel should be marked "Parcel post," and handed in at a post office. A certificate of posting for an unregistered parcel may be obtained free. The address should be on the parcel itself, not merely on the label. Parcels for the Channel Islands are liable to Customs examination at the port of arrival, and the sender must make a declaration of contents at the office where the parcel is posted.

Parcel Post rates: not exceeding 1 lb., 4*d.*; 2 lb., 5*d.*; 3 lb., 6*d.*; 7 lb., 8*d.*; 8 lb., 9*d.*; 9 lb., 10*d.*; 10 lb., 11*d.*; 11 lb., 1*s.*

Redirection. Letters, halfpenny packets, postcards, and newspapers may be redirected to the same addressee at another address either (1) by an agent of the addressee after delivery, or (2) by an officer of the Post Office. In the case of (1), the correspondence to be retransmitted without additional charge must be reposted not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. Parcels, when redirected, are subject to additional postage at the prepaid rate, unless the original address and the substituted address are served from the same delivery office, or one within the same town delivery area (the whole of the London Postal District is one town delivery area); parcels must be redirected also not later than the day after delivery. In the case of (2), notices of removal and applications for redirection of correspondence must be signed by each person to whom the letters are to be addressed on printed forms to be obtained from a postmaster or from the postman of the walk. Separate notices are required for parcels and telegrams. Notice of redirection holds good and is free for one year; for the second and third year the fee is 1*s.* a year, and 5*s.* a year thereafter. The redirection of correspondence will not be undertaken for a person temporarily leaving home, unless the house be left uninhabited, nor of correspondence addressed to clubs, hotels, boarding-houses, or lodgings.

Express Delivery. Correspondence is received at all post offices where there is a delivery of telegrams for forwarding by express messenger. The express fee is, for every mile, or part of a mile, inclusive of all charges, 3*d.*, with an additional weight fee of 3*d.* on each packet weighing more than 1 lb. Loose money or jewellery may be conveyed by express at owner's risk. Living animals are accepted for express delivery, and arrangements can be made for the conduct of a person to an address. Every packet to be transmitted by express delivery must be handed in at a post office, and must have the word "Express" written above the address in the left-hand corner of the cover. On Sundays, in London, express correspondence of all kinds (except parcels) will be delivered from the General Post Office, if posted on the Saturday, provided it is marked with a thick, perpendicular line from top to bottom, and is prepaid, and has the words "Express Delivery on Sunday." The messenger may wait 10 minutes free of charge for reply, after that 2*d.* for every 15 minutes.

Certificates of Posting. Certificates of posting of an unregistered letter, letter-card, postcard, halfpenny packet, or newspaper may be obtained on request when handing in the letter or article at a post office; the fee is ½*d.* The certificate of the posting of a parcel is free.

Registration. Correspondence of any kind (including parcels) can be registered. The fee

is 2*d.* in addition to the postage. Everything intended for registration must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a certificate of posting obtained. For an extra fee of 2*d.* the sender may obtain advice of delivery. Compensation for loss is granted up to £400. Fee: 2*d.* for £5; 3*d.* for £20; and at the rate of 1*d.* for each additional £20 up to £400. If it be desired to obtain compensation for damage to a packet (other than a parcel), the packet must bear the words "Fragile, with care." Packets which contain coin or jewellery, if posted unregistered, are subject to compulsory registration, and are charged on delivery with a fee of 4*d.*, less any amount prepaid in excess of the postage.

Stamps. Postage stamps of the following values are issued by the Post Office: ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.*, £1. Books of eighteen 1*d.* and twelve ½*d.* stamps, price 2*s.* Rolls of 1,000 and 500 1*d.* and ½*d.* stamps are sold. In a rural district postmen are authorised to sell 1*d.* and ½*d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Postcards. Stamped postcards, stout (4½ in. × 3½ in.), ¾*d.* each; 7 for 4*d.*; 11 for 6*d.*; 110 for 5*s.* Thin (5½ in. × 3½ in.), ½*d.* each; 12 for 6*d.*; 240 for 10*s.* Cards bearing penny stamp, 1*d.* each. Reply postcards, stout, 1¼*d.* each; 6, 6¾*d.*; 11, 1*s.*; 55, 5*s.* Thin, 1*d.* each; 12, 1*s.*; 120, 10*s.*

Letter-cards. 1*d.* each; 12, 1*s.*; 120, 10*s.*

Embossed Envelopes, bearing ½*d.* stamp, are in two sizes: N (commercial), 5$\frac{5}{16}$ × 3⅛, each ¾*d.*; 12, 6¾*d.*; packet of 22, 1*s.*; and I (8½ × 5⅜), ¾*d.* each; 12, 7*d.*; packet of 21, 1*s.* Embossed envelopes bearing 1*d.* stamp, A size (4¾ × 3$\frac{11}{16}$), 1¼*d.* each; 11, 1*s.*; 220, £1. Commercial (5$\frac{5}{16}$ × 3⅛), 1¼*d.* each; 12, 1*s.* 0¾*d.*; 23, 2*s.*; 230, £1.

Newspaper Wrappers, bearing ½*d.* stamp, ¾*d.* each; 7, 4*d.*; 12, 6¾*d.*; 22, 1*s.*; 440, £1. Bearing 1*d.* stamp, 1¼*d.* each; 6, 6½*d.*; 23, 2*s.*; 115, 10*s.*

Insurance Stamps are of the following denominations: health, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 3½*d.*, 4*d.*, 4½*d.*, 5*d.*, 5½*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 2*d.* Also for 13 weekly contributions at values of 7*s.* 7*d.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 5*d.*, 4*s.* 10½*d.* Unemployment, 2*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*

Cut-out Postage Stamps. Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, postcards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

Repurchase of Postage Stamps. No smaller amount than £1 worth repurchased from one person at one time. Commission charged at the rate of 5 per cent. on face value of stamps. Application must be made on an official form. Payment is made by means of an order from the Chief Office of Account, London, Dublin, Edinburgh.

Licences. The following can only be obtained from the post office: Dog, gun, male servant, carriage, motor-bicycle or tricycle, hackney carriage or hackney motor-car.

Poste Restante is intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and for three months only. Correspondence is taken in at all post offices except town sub-offices. The words "to be called for" or "Poste Restante" should appear in the address. Correspondence addressed to initials, fictitious names, or a Christian name without a surname is at once sent to the Returned Letter Office. All persons applying for poste restante correspondence must supply sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the person to whom it properly belongs. Poste restante parcels are kept for three weeks before being returned, letters from abroad two months.

Foreign and Colonial Correspondence.

Foreign and Colonial correspondence is divided into the following classes: (*a*) letters; (*b*) postcards; (*c*) printed papers; (*d*) commercial papers; (*e*) samples; (*f*) parcels.

Letters. Prepaid rate of postage to all foreign countries (except United States, and places in China and Morocco where there are British post office agencies) is 2½*d.* first oz. and 1½*d.* each succeeding oz. or fraction thereof; from the United Kingdom to British possessions generally and to United States, to the places in China and Morocco where there are British post office agencies, and to H.M. ships-of-war and H.M. troops serving abroad, the letter rate is 1*d.* per oz.

Postcards. Rate of postage, 1*d.*; reply postcards, 2*d.*

Printed Papers and Commercial Papers. The rate of postage on printed papers for all places abroad (except registered newspapers, magazines, and trade journals for Canada and Newfoundland) is ½*d.* per 2 oz., and on commercial papers is 2½*d.* for the first 10 oz. and ½*d.* per 2 oz. thereafter. The limit of size of printed or commercial papers is 2 ft. by 1 ft. for British Colonies or possessions, but for foreign countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in.

(Magazine post to Canada or Newfoundland: 6 oz., 1*d.*; up to 1½ lb., 1½*d.*; ½*d.* each ½ lb. afterwards up to 5 lb. Limits: 5 lb.; 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft.)

Samples. The rate of postage on sample packets for all places abroad is 1*d.* for the first 4 oz. and ½*d.* per 2 oz. thereafter. The use of the Sample Post is restricted to (*a*) bona-fide trade samples or patterns of merchandise without saleable value, and (*b*) natural history specimens. Limits of size and weight: 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft. for British Colonies or possessions; for foreign countries, 12 in. × 8 in. × 4 in.; the weight varies between 4 lb. and 5 lb. (see *Post Office Guide* for countries).

Parcel Post. The sender of a parcel for any place abroad must fill up a Customs declaration. There are two forms in use, one an adhesive form for all British possessions and a few foreign countries, the other a non-adhesive form for all other places abroad. With the latter a despatch note must also be filled up. The triple rate of 3 lb. 1*s.*, 7 lb. 2*s.*, 11 lb. 3*s.* is in force to Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. E. Africa and Uganda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. Somaliland, Brunei, Canada, Ceylon, China (British Agencies), Cyprus, Falkland Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Leeward Is. (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola), Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco (Brit. P.O. agencies), Newfoundland, New Zealand, North Borneo, Persia (Indian P.O. agencies), St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Togoland, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Is., Uganda, and Zanzibar. To Nigeria the rate is 3 lb., 1*s.* 6*d.*; 7 lb., 2*s.* 6*d.*; 11 lb., 3*s.* 6*d.*; to Nyasaland, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*

To other countries the rates are: Abyssinia, 3, 7, or 11 lb., 4s. 6d.; Algeria, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; Argentine, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Australia, not over 1 lb. 1s., 6d. each additional lb.; Austria-Hungary, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; Azores, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; Belgian Congo, 1s. 2d., 2s. 4d., 3s. 6d.; Belgium, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d.; Bolivia, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.; Brazil, 3s. 6d., 4s. (limit of weight 6½ lb.); Bulgaria, 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d.; 2s. 7d.; Chile, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Colombia, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Cuba, 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d.; Denmark, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 7d.; Dominican Republic, 3s., 4s., 5s.; Dutch East Indies, 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 4s.; Dutch West Indies, 1s. 8d., 2s. 4d., 3s.; Ecuador, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Egypt, 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d.; France, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 7d.; French West Indies, 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d.; Germany, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 7d.; Greece, 2s. 4d., 2s. 8d., 3s.; Guatemala, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Holland, 10d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 6d.; Honduras, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Iceland, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 7d.; Italy, 1s. 6d., 1s. 10d., 2s. 2d.; Japan, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Madeira, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; Mexico, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.; Montenegro, 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d.; Nicaragua, 3s., 4s. 6d., 6s.; Norway, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 7d.; Panama, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Paraguay, 2s. 8d., 4s. (limit 7 lb.); Persia, (North) 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 5s., (South) 2s., 3s., 4s.; Peru, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Portugal, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; Port. E. Africa, 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 7d.; Port. W. Af., 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d.; Réunion, 2s. 2d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 3d.; Rumania, 2s. 7d., 2s. 11d., 3s.; Russia, 1s. 9d., 2s. 1d., 2s. 5d.; Serbia, 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d.; Siam, 2s., 3s. 3d., 4s. 6d.; South Africa, Union of, for each lb. up to 11 lb., 9d. (Rhodesia, 1s. 4d. per lb. up to 11 lb.); Spain, 1s. 6d., 1s. 10d., 2s. 2d.; Sweden, 1s. 2d., 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d.; Switzerland, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; United States, 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d.; Uruguay, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Venezuela, 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 4s.

Cash on Delivery service exists between the U.K. and Bahamas (Nassau), Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. Honduras, Cayman Is., Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malta, Morocco (British Agencies), Nyasaland (certain towns), Rhodesia (Southern), St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland (British), Straits Settlements, Trinidad. Limit of collection, £20. Delivery fees charged in U.K., £5, 4d.; £10, 6d.; £15, 9d.; £20, 1s.

Money Orders.

Money and Postal Orders, Inland. Money Orders: Rate of poundage for sums not exceeding £1, 2d., £3, 3d., £10, 4d., £25, 6d., £30, 8d., £40, 10d. £40 is the limit of amount issued. Money may be transmitted by telegraph money order from any money order office in the U.K. which is also a despatching office for telegrams, and may be made payable at any money order office which is also an office for the delivery of telegrams. Charge, money office poundage at ordinary rate for money orders, plus a supplementary fee of 2d., plus charge for official telegram of advice at ordinary rate of inland telegrams.

Foreign and Colonial Money Orders are issued at a poundage of 3d. for £1, 6d. for £2, 9d. for £4, and 3d. for each additional £2 up to £40. Some countries have £10, £20, and £30 limits. **Telegraph Money Orders Abroad** are issued at ordinary rate for foreign money orders, plus a supplementary fee of 6d. for each order, plus charge for telegram of advice at ordinary rate for telegrams addressed to the country of payment.

Postal Orders, Inland, are issued for amounts of 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., etc., up to 15s. at 1d. poundage; from 15s. 6d. to 21s. at 1½d. poundage. Stamps not exceeding 3 in number may be affixed up to a value of 5d., but odd halfpence will not be paid. If an order is not paid within 3 months from last day of month of issue, a commission equal to original poundage will be charged; if not paid within 6 months, the order must be sent to the Controller of the Money Order Department, London, with a request for payment at some specified office. Postal orders are issued and paid to most British possessions.

Telegrams. Inland telegrams are charged 9d. for the first 12 words, and ½d. for every additional word. This charge includes delivery within 3 miles of the office nearest the address; beyond that limit the charge is 3d. a mile. The cost of a reply, not exceeding 48 words, may be prepaid. The reply form may be used at any time within 12 months, or its value refunded. An abbreviated address may be registered for a fee of £1 1s. a year. Telegrams, of which the accuracy is doubted, can be repeated for a fee of half the amount paid for transmission. Forms with embossed stamps are sold singly, or in books of 20, interleaved with a sheet of carbonic paper.

Foreign and **Colonial** telegrams must be written on special forms. Receipts for same can be obtained for 1d., or a certified copy from the secretary, General Post Office, for 5d. Telegrams in plain language for places abroad must be written in self explanatory English or French. Telegrams written in one of the authorised codes may be forwarded to places in British or Allied territory outside Europe, and with certain exceptions to places in the territory of neutral states outside Europe. A reply of any length can be prepaid, with a minimum of 10d. "Deferred" telegrams (plain language only) may be sent at half rates to the British Oversea Dominions and other extra-European places, on condition that they may be deferred during transmission for not more than 24 hours in favour of full rate traffic. Night and week-end letter telegrams can be sent to and from places in North America, and also to various other places. The rates for foreign telegrams (minimum 10d.) are per word, **European:** Albania, 6d.; Algeria, 2½d.; Austria-Hungary, 2½d.; Azores, 9d.; Belgium, 2d.; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 3½d.; Bulgaria, 5½d.; Canary Is., 5d.; Denmark, 2½d.; Faroe Is., 4d.; France, 2d.; Germany, 2d.; Gibraltar, 3d.; Greece, 5½d.; Greek Is., 6d. (Crete, 5½d.); Holland, 2d.; Iceland, 5½d.; Italy, 2½d.; Luxemberg, 2½d.; Malta, 4d.; Montenegro, 7d.; Morocco, 4d.; Norway, 2½d.; Portugal, 3d.; Rumania, 5d.; Russia, 4½d.; Serbia, 5½d.; Spain, 3d.; Sweden, 2½d.; Switzerland, 2½d. **Extra-European:** Abyssinia, 1s. 7d.; Aden, 2s.; Argentine, 2s. 9d.; Ascension, 2s. 6d.; Australia, 3s.; Bahamas, 2s. 5d.; Bermuda, 2s. 6d.; Bolivia, 2s. 9d.; Brazil, 2s. 7d.; Brit. Cent. Af. (Nyasaland), 2s. 11d.; Brit. N. Borneo, 3s. 2d.; Burma, 1s. 8d.; Canada (see below); Cape Verde Is., 2s. 2d.; Ceylon, 1s. 8d.; Chile, 2s. 9d.; China, 3s. 6d.; Cochin-China, 3s.; Colombia, 3s. 2d.; Costa Rica, 3s. 4d.; Cyprus, 1s.; Dutch E. Indies, 3s. 2d.; Brit. E. Af., 2s. 9d.; Ecuador, 2s. 9d.; Egypt (Alexandria, 1s., Suakim, 1s. 4d., other places, 1st region, 1s., 2nd, 1s. 1d., 3rd, 1s. 4d.); Fiji Is., 2s. 8d.; French Somali, 2s. 3d.; Guatemala,

3s. 1d.; Guiana (British), 2s. 6d., (Dutch), 6s. 9d., (French), 6s. 3d.; Honduras (Brit.), 2s. 6d., (Repub.), 3s. 4d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 6d.; India, 1s. 8d.; Japan, 3s. 11d.; Madagascar, 2s. 8d.; Madeira, 1s.; Malay Penin., 2s. 10d.; Mauritius, 2s. 6d.; Mexico, 2s. 1d.; Newfoundland, 1s.; New Zealand, 2s. 8d.; Nicaragua, 3s. 4d.; Panama, 3s. 2d.; Paraguay, 2s. 9d.; Perim, 2s.; Persia (Bushire, 1s. 9d., other places, 1s. 6d.); Peru, 2s. 9d. (except Iquitos, Masisea, Orellana, Requena, 4s. 9d.); Philippine Is. (Manilla), 3s. 6d.; Port. E. Af., 2s. 8d.; Réunion, 2s. 8d.; St. Helena, 2s. 6d.; Sandwich Is., 2s. 7d.; Seychelles Is., 2s. 6d.; Siam, 2s. 10d.; Somaliland, 2s. 6d.; South Africa, British, 2s. 6d. (Rhodesia, N., 2s. 11d., S. 2s. 8d.); United States (New York, 1s.; other States, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.); Uruguay, 2s. 9d.; Venezuela, 5s.; West Africa (Bathurst, 3s. 2d.; Gold Coast, 4s.; Nigeria, 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d.; Sierra Leone, 3s. 2d.); West Indies (Antigua, Barbados, Dominico, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, 2s. 6d.; Cuba, 1s. 8d.-1s. 10d.; Haiti, 4s. 4d.-6s. 5d.; Martinique, 4s. 9d.; St. Thomas, 3s. 1d.).

Canada (Alberta, 1s. 6d.; New Brunswick, 1s.; Manitoba, 1s. 5d.; Ontario, 1s.; Quebec, 1s.; Saskatchewan, 1s. 6d.; British Columbia, 1s. 6d.-3s. 2d.).

Wireless telegrams (radio-telegrams). Special regulations are in force during the war. No private radio-telegrams can be accepted for transmission to or from ships through coast stations in the United Kingdom. They can, however, be accepted for transmission through coast stations abroad, so far as these are available. The usual charge to an ocean liner is 10½d. a word, but there are lower rates to vessels making short voyages. **Long-distance communication** (up to about 1,500 miles) can be established with certain ships by the Marconi station at Poldhu. The charge is 2s. 6d. a word, plus the ship charge, usually 4d. a word. Such radio-telegrams must bear the name of the station "Poldhu" in the address. The Poldhu station only communicates with ships at night. The number of outward radio-telegrams for 1913-14 was 8,348; inward, 48,904.

TELEPHONES.

In accordance with an agreement entered into by the Government in 1905, the State took over from Jan. 1st, 1912, the whole business of the National Telephone Company. Previously to the year 1912 the **National Telephone Company**, which was an amalgamation (completed in 1889) of various companies formed to develop the telephone industry of the country, conducted the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas under licence from the Postmaster-General, but the trunk lines connecting the various areas together were, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and were the property of the Postmaster-General.

In 1914 Portsmouth, which was the only municipality working telephones, transferred its undertaking to the Post Office. Hull, on the other hand, determined to work its own system.

Telephonic communication can be obtained between London and the principal provincial towns in England and Scotland, as far north as Aberdeen on the one hand and Paris on the other. London and certain provincial towns in England can also communicate with certain provincial towns in France, as well as with Brussels and certain provincial towns in Belgium. Communication can also be obtained between Post Office call offices and subscribers' stations in Inner London and Bâle, Geneva and Lausanne in Switzerland. Fees: 3-minute calls in United Kingdom and France, 4s., 6s., 8s., 10s., or 12s., according to distance; 3-minute calls United Kingdom and Belgium, 8s.; 3-minute calls London and Switzerland, 7s. 6d. A new four-wire telephone cable, fitted with inductance or loading coils, which are designed to minimise the attenuation and distortion of speech transmitted through the cable, is now in operation. This improvement has considerably extended the area over which submarine telephonic communication is practicable; the longest submarine cable laid is that between Nevin, in Carnarvonshire, and Howth, near Dublin, completed in Dec. 1913. It has a length of 64 nautical miles (nearly 74 miles). It will, however, be surpassed by the new Anglo-Dutch cable between Aldeburgh and Walcheren, which will have a length of 79 nautical miles.

Research is being carried on in connection with **wireless telephony**. The U.S. Navy Department successfully talked to the Eiffel Tower on the wireless telephone in Oct. 1915, and during the year it was reported that transmitted voice waves had been received over a distance of 4,900 miles from Arlington to Honolulu.

The telephone trunk lines of the Post Office connect the various telephone exchange areas throughout the United Kingdom. The fees for the use of trunk lines are: for 25 miles or under, 3d.; 50 miles, 6d.; 75 miles, 9d.; 100 miles, 1s., and 6d. for every additional 40 miles. Continuous conversation is limited to six minutes.

London Telephone System. (The Controller, London Telephone System, 144A, Queen Victoria St., E.C.) The rates of subscription are: Ordinary message rate service, annual subs., £5; 1d. for each call on a London exchange, 3d. for each call on exchange outside County of London. The minimum yearly amount payable for message fees is 30s. An unlimited service can be had for an annual subscription of £20; each additional line connecting the premises of a subscriber with an exchange is £17 per annum.

The telephone may be used by subscribers for sending express and ordinary letters. The approximate number of telephones in the London area during 1913-14 was 258,895, with 630,355 miles of working wire.

General Telephone Statistics. The total mileage of Post Office wires on March 31st, 1914, was: Telegraphs, 267,252; telephones, 1,846,565; spare wires, 772,208. Of this total of 2,886,025 1,926,743 was underground, 947,392 aerial, and 11,890 submarine. The number of calls on the trunk service was 38,220,086. The number of telephone calls to France from the U.K. was 81,546; to the U.K., 102,731. The calls to Belgium from the U.K. numbered 31,765; to the U.K., 30,755.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1914, was estimated as follows:—

	Number.	Increase per cent. over 1912-13	Average Number for each Person.
Letters	3,477,800,000	5·4	75·4
Postcards . . .	926,500,000	3·1	20·1
Halfpenny packets . . .	1,172,300,000	8·6	25·4
Newspapers . .	207,100,000	2·4	4·5
Parcels* . . .	132,700,000	5·2	2·9
Total . . .	5,916,100,000	5·6	128·3

* This figure includes parcels sent from this country abroad.

The numbers of **undelivered postal packets** were: Letters, 15,698,000, and postcards, 3,533,000; halfpenny packets, 15,205,000; newspapers, 607,000; and parcels, 303,000. The number of packets of all descriptions posted without any address and of articles found loose in the post during the year is estimated at 444,000, as compared with 408,000 in the preceding year.

Inland money orders by post and telegraph numbered 11,372,000, representing an amount of £47,353,000; and foreign and colonial orders numbered 4,795,000, representing a value of £14,121,000. **Postal orders** numbered 159,242,000, representing a value of £57,206,000. The number of **telegrams** sent was 87,089,000. There were 24,447 **post offices** open on March 31st, 1914, with a staff of 249,606, of whom 60,659 were women. The number of **parcels sent to and received from places abroad** was: Despatched, 4,467,400; received, 2,340,800. The value of the **goods exported and imported by Parcel Post** was: Exported, £9,232,905; imported, £2,289,654.

In the **Post Office Savings Bank** during 1913, £51,165,624 was deposited and £50,397,407 withdrawn. The interest-bearing accounts were as follows:—

	Active Accounts.	Amount Deposited.	Average Deposit.
		£	£ s. d.
England and Wales . .	8,255,494	165,619,997	20 1 3
Scotland . .	445,583	8,070,977	18 2 3
Ireland . .	479,873	13,143,664	27 7 10
U.K.	9,180,950	186,834,638	20 7 0

POST OFFICE STAFF.

Administrative charges, 1915-16, £26,836,380.

Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, M.P.

Private Secs., L. W. A. Atkin-Berry (£100), V. Macan (£200), Sir John Barran, Bart., M.P. (*unp.*).

Assist. Postmaster-General, Herbert Pike Pease, M.P. (£1,200).

Private Sec., H. F. Sambrook (£150).

Secretary to the Post Office, G. E. P. Murray (£1,750).

Private Sec., T. R. Gardiner (£150).

Joint Second Secs., H. S. Carey, C.B., and A. M. J. Ogilvie, C.B. (£1,250-£1,400); **Assist. Secs.**, E. W. Farnall, C.B.; W. G. Gates; A. B. Walkley; L. T. Horne; A. G. Ferard; E. Raven (£1,000-£1,200.)

Secretary's Office.

Principal Clerks, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall,* R. J. Mackay, I. Richards, E. Hare, A. G. Leonard, F. J. Brown, F. H. Williamson, J. Y. Bell, A. R. Kidner, W. T. Leech, W. Price, C.B., C.M.G. (£700-£900).

Clerks (1st Class), G. S. Edwards, P. G. Burrell, V. H. Stephens, P. Z. Round, H. F. McClintock, F. C. Hawker, E. A. Francis, F. G. Milne, J. I. de Wardt; W. E. Parsons, L. Simon, H. D. Wakely, F. H. S. Grant, C. W. Hurcomb, C. L. K. Peel, G. O. Wood, F. H. Nichols, H. G. Hanrott (£550-£650).

Clerks (2nd Class), W. E. Weston, F. W. Phillips, A. C. Belgrave, H. F. Sambrook, G. G. Barnes, F. C. G. Twinn, L. W. A. Atkin-Berry, T. R. Gardiner, W. H. Weightman, L. A. Jones, F. R. Radice, G. E. G. Forbes, W. R. Birchall, A. Stark, D. J. Lidbury, J. Scholes, G. H. G. Smith, W. B. Vince, E. H. Shears, W. D. Waterfall, H. G. G. Welch, E. St. J. Bamford T. M. Banks, F. Hardwick (£200-£500).

Supplementary Establishment.

Staff Officers, W. T. White, H. F. Smart, B. Masters, W. Hainworth, H. W. Charlton, F. E. James (£500-£600).

Deputy Ditto, W. H. Sharland (£450).

Clerks (1st Class), T. Beer, W. J. F. Apted, J. Duff, C. J. Prout, M. L. Gardiner, F. E. Waters, F.S.I., J. Hall, H. Darby, G. S. Stow, S. Granville, J. D. Mackay, J. B. S. Engall, R. E. Thornley, J. W. Wissenden, H. J. Howard, D. A. Hogg, J. E. Pettiford, C. R. Leak, F. J. Barker, A. Overbury, J. Curran, E. P. Hewkin, De G. Gavey, R. W. Hatswell, A. T. Taylor, S. J. M. Smith, W. H. Houston, W. Henderson, T. P. Sayer, J. A. Simes, E. L. Westell, E. A. Codd, H. E. Gibbings, C. W. S. Braun, H. E. Higginbottom, W. B. Harris, A. E. Marillier (£350-£450 and £310-£400).

Investigation Branch.

Director, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall (£700-£900).

Staff Officers, F. W. Mann, J. Settle (£500-£600).

Clerks (1st Class), F. O. Wood, W. T. Edwards, T. E. Tutton, J. P. Leckenby, J. H. Shinner, J. A. B. Drummond, C. W. Whitehurst (£400-£500).

Clerks (2nd Class), P. F. Pyle, F. J. W. A. Wint, A. J. Watts, J. Duncan, C. F. Wavish, F. M. Hill, H. E. Austen, W. H. Smith, W. E. Stratford, E. J. Stratford, E. H. Bourne, F. G. Kelsey, F. B. Booth, M. Brodie, J. B. Fetherston, J. E. Drennan, W. H. Coutts, E. E. Harper, A. J. Lord (£150-£380).

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assist. to the Secretary, F. C. R. Palmer, F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E. (£550-£750).

2nd ditto, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. (£200-£450).

Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner (£290).

Nautical Adviser, Commander E. L. Ashley-Foakes, R.N. (£450-£550).

Provincial Superintendents, R. A. Dalzell, W. A. Valentine (£650-£900).

Assist. ditto, A. E. Cotterell, T. A. Prout, A. Martin (£500-£700, personal to present holders).

Traffic Managers (Postal), C. H. Cooke, W. Pugh (£500-£600).

Traffic Managers (Telegraph and Telephone), J. Lee (£500-£600, personal scale), W. H. U. Napier, J. S. Jones (£450-£550).

* See Investigation Branch.

1st Class Assist. ditto, H. G. Trayfoot, P. Orr, W. D. Stewart, H. F. E. Deane (£300-£400).

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. (£650-£850).

Deputy Inspector, Major C. G. G. Crawley, R.M.A. (£500-£600).

Asst. Inspectors, F. Addey, O. F. Brown (£200-£450).

Inspectors of Contract Departments, W. Walker, H. J. Maclure (£300-£400).

Registry Branch.

Registrar, F. H. D. Bushnell (£400-£500).

Deputy ditto, H. W. Hardcastle (£340-£400).

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Charles A. King, C.B. (£1,000-£1,300, personal to present holder).

Deputy Accountant-General, A. G. Bowie (£900-£1,000).

Assist. Accountants-General, F. J. Pearson, E. J. Harrington (£800-£900).

Chief Examiner, G. Slater (£700-£800).

Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds, B. M. Wylie (£700-£800).

Cashier, E. W. A. Clauson-Thue (£650-£750).

Accountants, E. H. J. Frost, C. T. M. Martin, J. Bunce, J. W. Campion, H. D. Lewis, E. Williams, T. Barratt, A. E. Westell, H. H. Batten, A. W. Cross, H. Kemp, and A. L. Wilson (£550-£650, allowance of £50 to 5).

Assist. Accountants, R. M. Rogers, J. Ennis, F. Rendell, W. F. Mitchell, A. G. Gapes, R. Hill, F. C. Cook, W. Barnett, F. G. A. Kiff, T. E. Horton, G. W. Nye, T. H. Cochrane, A. L. Tyler, C. D. Upham, J. P. Cackett, C. G. Burn, W. A. Barton, W. A. Mattinson, A. Matthews, A. C. Bryant, H. Townshend, and A. J. Waldegrave (£440-£540).

Examiners, J. Matthews, J. O. Bradfield, F. Cook, J. Potbury, H. Lane, G. T. Plowman, W. F. Lawrence, F. R. Hudson, H. Kerby, C. S. Manning, J. Treharne, W. Soothill, J. Best, D. Renton, C. H. Summers, F. E. Sims, H. M. Darville, A. Dearle, W. H. Swindell, W. C. Cox, W. J. Jeffery, D. Freeman, W. A. Anthony, F. N. Smith, C. K. Thompson, H. Barnett, G. E. Pitcairn, E. A. May, F. W. Sankey, C. H. Sims, J. Reaston-Brown, R. J. Barry, A. E. Umlauff, F. W. S. Gordon, J. E. Bone, W. W. Andrews, J. Brown, H. E. Sentance, J. R. Phillips, J. O'Connor, A. Hartwell, G. Kay, J. F. Hawton, A. Woodman, T. R. Pates, R. Tinniswood, H. H. Baker, A. Nixon, J. Russell, G. H. Paxon, E. E. Were, and J. A. Miles (£360-£430).

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler (£350-£450).

Deputy Superintendents, Miss K. E. Barrett and Miss L. M. W. Webster (£270-£330).

Asst. Superintendents, Miss J. N. Nind, Miss A. B. Boorman, Miss M. C. Underwood, and Miss A. E. Randall (£210-£260).

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Newlands, C.I.E. (£800-£1,000).

Deputy ditto, V. M. Dunford (£700-£800).

Assist. Controllers, J. Bailey, A. W. Edwards, A. Tapley (£520-£600, one to £650).

Principal Clerks, T. G. Donno and F. T. Wadley (£400-£500).

Clerks (1st Class), L. E. B. Halcrow, D. M. Ford, and C. Harvey (£310-£400).

Superintendents, W. Webb, T. Mackenzie (£460-£520), A. C. McEwan, R. Young (£415-£450), T. R. Brandon, G. Adams, W. A. Dering, H. T. Phillips, J. B. Murray, A. A. Frew, W. J. Bond, and W. G. Mantell (£350-£415).

Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), H. F. Van der Meulen, H. J. Broughton (£415-£450).

Superintendent (Intelligence Duty), J. H. Couldrey (£310-£450).

Chief Supervisor (Female Staff), S. E. Briault (£260-£300).

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Sir William Slingo (£1,000-£1,200).

Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, A. J. Stubbs, W. Noble (£800-£900).

Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton (£550-£750).

Consulting Engineer for Wireless Telegraphy (*temp.*), W. Duddell (£750).

Superintending Engineer (London), A. Moir (£700-£800).

Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) **and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)**, D. M. Stewart, I.S.O., J. McL. Robb, R. McIlroy, J. F. Lamb, A. L. De Lattre, A. W. Martin, T. F. Purves, A. Watts, J. R. B. Gall, W. M. France, E. J. Eldridge, T. Plummer, F. Tandy, J. Sinnott, S. A. Pollock, J. M. G. Trezise, T. E. P. Stretche, T. B. Johnson, J. R. M. Elliott, W. J. Medlyn, J. D. Taylor, A. C. Booth, E. H. Shaughnessy, M. Ramsay, E. Gomersall (£520-£700).

Accountant (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), E. Williams (£550-£650).

Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. G. Dalladay, W. S. Mountain, W. H. Kerr (£420-£500).

Clerks (1st Class), Engineer-in-Chief's Office, H. G. Fisher, H. J. Hoggarth, M. F. G. Boddington, A. H. Shepperd, E. J. Whibley, H. A. Miles, A. S. Renshaw (£310-£400).

Submarine Superintendent (Woolwich), F. Pollard (£500-£700); (Dover), J. Bourdeaux (£400-£500); **Assist ditto** (Woolwich), G. Lever (£310-£450); (Dover), H. F. Bourdeaux (£310-£400).

Assist. Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) **and Assist. Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)**, J. E. Taylor, J. H. Fossett, W. H. Powell, F. L. Henley, R. Waring, J. Martin, E. Turner, C. Crompton, E. J. Ivison, D. H. Kennedy, W. M. Evans, G. F. Greenham, A. T. Kinsey, H. Wilson, J. M. Shackleton, B. S. Cohen, R. Aitken, E. Lack, W. J. Bailey, W. M. Batchelor, R. A. Weaver, R. G. Masaroon, J. W. Sullivan, J. M. Stanhope, P. Mulligan, H. V. Cornish, J. P. Price, T. Lewis, W. H. Winny, J. R. Matthews, A. B. Hart, J. G. Hill, W. E. Twells, L. B. Turner, O. T. O'K. Webber, F. W. Shorrocks, F. W. Francis, D. Stuart, J. W. Atkinson, H. P. Brown, A. G. Lee, H. Brown, E. H. Walters, J. Hardie, F. S. Parkinson, G. Stannage, G. H. Comport, C. J. Youngs, A. E. Chapman, J. W. Barber, J. S. Terras, A. B. Gilbert, C. S. Wolstenholme, F. G. C. Baldwin, F. E. Gibbins, J. H. Thow, W. Allan (£420-£500).

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, Sir Robert Bruce, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

Controller's Office.

Vice-Controller, A. E. Adeney (£800-£900).

Assist. Controllers, W. Howson, A. H. Reddrop, H. F. Foster, and H. Naylor (£700-£800).

Chief Supts., W. T. Wheeler, A. L. Couratin, C. A. Wheeler, J. A. Hyde, C. J. Bumby, W. C. Waller, A. R. Broad, D. E. Ayling, and F. L. Nicholson (£500-£650).

Principal Clerks, W. V. Inman, J. Elder, E. F. Bolton, H. L. Jones, D. Scott, J. Thomas, E. A. B. Browne, H. A. Cockshott, H. G. Carter, and H. Mould (£400-£500).

Clerks, 1st Class, J. R. Edsall, T. A. Varley, M. W. Beattie, F. James, F. A. E. Williams, J. H. Greenwood, A. Davey, F. Sykes, W. A. Soyer, J. Smith, J. W. Kimmins, J. D. Biggs, W. A. Adams, W. J. Pounds, F. G. Gould, J. Uprichard, W. E. Lock, and C. E. G. Daly (£310-£400).

Superintendent (Telegraphs), W. F. West (£350-£415).

Assist. Supt., 1st Class, J. S. Brown (£300-£405).

Returned Letter Section.

Principal Clerk, S. R. Hart (£440-£540).

Clerks, 1st Class, W. G. Green, A. K. Chalk, N. L. Hubert, W. P. Baines, and F. C. Tansley (£310-£400).

Circulation Office.

Superintendents, E. Cane, C. Still, J. G. Turner, H. W. Pym, G. Hine, J. G. Elford, C. S. Rogers, R. G. Dickinson, and R. Griffin (£450-£550).

Assist. Supts., 1st Class, W. E. Gould,* S.W. Lloyd,* W. T. Kemp,* J. W. Blackwell,* W. D. Smith, W. Kay, S. H. Sweetman, W. Brewer, C. J. Tearnan, H. W. Marchant, C. B. Brooks, P. Warren, T. Mortimer, E. A. Osborne, C. J. Plume, W. J. Renshaw, W. D. P. Atkins, W. H. J. Perry, W. G. Dixon, G. Walden, C. F. Rose, W. T. Brain, and G. R. Carruthers (£300-£405).

Metropolitan District Offices,

West Central, New Oxford Street.

District Postmaster, A. H. Mann (£500-£650); **Assist. ditto**, A. G. Atterbury (£400-£500).

Assist. Supts. 1st Class, H. Johnson, C. H. Turner, and A. E. Osler (£300-£405).

Western, Wimpole Street.

District Postmaster, W. T. B. Young (£500-£650); **Assist. ditto**, F. W. D'Evelyn (£400-£500).

Assist. Supts., 1st Class, W. S. Barham, J. R. Page, and A. May (£300-£405).

Paddington, 19, London Street.

District Postmaster, W. D. Wheldon (£500-£650); **Assist. ditto**, C. Exley (£400-£500).

Assist. Supts. (1st Class), C. Dashfield (£300-£450); W. Camp and W. T. Reynolds (£300-£405).

Eastern, 206, Whitechapel Road.

District Postmaster, C. A. Comber (£500-£650); **Assist. ditto**, H. Turrell (£400-£500).

1st Class Clerk, E. A. Rowe (£310-£400).

Assist. Supts. (1st Class), I. T. Mitchell and G. J. Saltrick (£300-£405).

South-Western, 9, Howick Place, Victoria Street.

District Postmaster, E. F. Page † (£500-£650); **Assist. ditto**, F. Hudson (£400-£500)

1st Class Clerk, E. A. Martin (£310-£400); **Assist. Supts. (1st Class)**, J. J. Foster, W. B. D. Poulton, E. J. Morton, G. Finter, T. E. Woollard (£300-£405).

P.M. House of Commons, W. J. Webb (£300-£405).

Battersea, 202, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Assist. District Postmaster, H. T. Woods (£550).

Assist. Supt. (1st Class), J. R. Wilby (£300-£405).

* On old scale, £300-£450.
† Allowance of £50 in addition.

South-Eastern, 239, Borough High Street.

District Postmaster, H. Filmer* (£500-£650); **Assist. ditto**, C. E. Hamer (£400-£500).

Assist. Supts. (1st Class), S. J. Sandy, P. Chamberlain, and T. Kidsley (£300-£405).

Norwood, 35, Westow Street.

Assist. District Postmaster, J. W. Aston (£400-£500); **1st Class Clerk**, L. T. Churley (£310-£400).

Northern, 116, Upper Street.

District Postmaster, J. A. Walker (£500-£650); **Assist ditto**, J. W. F. Relph (£400-£500).

1st Class Clerk, J. Pryer (£310 £400); **Assist. Supt. (1st Class)**, H. A. Tann (£300-£405).

North-Western, Eversholt Street.

District Postmaster, H. Norris (£500-£650); **Assist. ditto**, P. Hale (£400-£500).

1st Class Clerk, F. A. Gill (£310-£400); **Assist. Supt. (1st Class)**, J. Bauly (£300-£405).

London Telephone Service.

Controller, G F. Preston (£900-£1,100); **Deputy Controller**, L. Harvey Lowe (£650-£800); **Assist. Controllers**, A. L. E. Berlyn and J. F. Stirling (£520-£600); **Superintendents**, W. R. Bold, P.W. Coleman, J. F. Edmonds, and W. F. Taylor (£400-£500).

1st Class Clerks, E. H. Barnes, W. B. Benham, R. Bryson, H. G. Corner, H. Dive, A. Gray, A. W. Kellond, M. Larkins, J. Leslie, P. W. H. Maycock, J. McMillan, C. W. Muirhead, G. E. Nicholls, M. C. Pink, E. A. Pounds, L. A. Prossor, and J. G. S. Rutter (£310-£400).

Supt. (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddiard (£280-£400).

Assist. Supt. (Clerical Staff), Miss A. I. Taffs (£210-£260).

Female Supt. (Operating Staff), Miss A. A. Heap (£200-£300).

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, J. Sinclair, M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (£1,000-£1,200).

Second ditto, H. E. Hewitt, M.D., B.S., D.Ph., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (£450-£650).

Assists. to Medical Officers, G. C. W. Wright, M.D.; H. H. Bashford, M.D.; B. G. H. Connolly, M.B. (£200-£400). **Resident Medical Officer**, R. A. Rowlands, M.B., B.S., B.Sc., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (£100).

Female Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. (£350-£500); **Assist. ditto**, Miss E. S. Cooke, M.B. (£180-£300).

Money Order Department.

Controller, F. Wickham (£800-£1,000); **Assist. ditto**, J. A. Griffin (£600-£700).

Principal Clerks, W. J. Parker and F. R. Frost (£500-£550); **Assist. ditto**, C. H. Browne (£410-£490).

1st Class Clerks, A. W. Cheffins, E. J. McCormick, E. R. King, A. Bond, and W. H. Codd (£310-£400).

Supt. (Female Staff), Miss R. Loch (£350-£450)†; **Deputy ditto**, Miss S. A. M. Hawkins (£270-£330); **Assist. Supts.** (*Old Money Order Branch Estab.*), Miss M. H. Renwick; (*Old Postal Order Branch Estab.*), Miss A. Lacey; (*Combined Estab.*), Miss B. M. Golden, Miss J. A. Duncan, and Miss C. M. Marwood (£210-£260).

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, Hy. Davies, C.B., I.S.O. (£1,000-£1,200); **Assist ditto**, H. E. Charlton, T. S. Hutchings, A. Hemstock (£700-£800, allowance of £100 to one for acting as Deputy Controller).

* Allowance of £50 in addition.
† Personal allowance of £50.

Principal Clerks, W. Johnson, E. H. J. Walliker, G. L. Brooks, H. T. J. A. Rickcord, A. G. Duffield, F. Remington, A. G. Gurr, W. J. Undrell, A. L. Fieldson, H. S. Compton, C. R. Undrell, W. S. Bond, H. Rand, E. Bennett, H. Joy, L. A. Raimbach, A. W. Stoneham, C. F. Constant, W. F. Shannon, J. M. Linsdell, D. H. McCabe (£450-600, allowance of £50 to seven).

Superintendents, F. J. Venables, W. A. Millington, A. H. Bowie, T. Lyon, and W. L. Moran (£440-£490); H. Whittingham, A. Emmett, T. W. Williams, C. H. Drake, W. T. Newman, J. R. Smith, L. L. N. C. Rumsey, J. Johnson, W. J. Orams, H. K. Bennett, C. E. Bate, A. Horn, C. E. Banks, W. S. Barrett, C. R. Boyle, H. L. Drew, W. Flinn, J. W. Askew, F. Middleton, F. W. Nunneley, F. J. Brett, F. V. Turpin, E. Moore, A. H. Taylor, T. M. Plucknett, C. W. M. Paterson, H. F. Cornwell, J. Adderley, F. Attwell, R. J. Entwisle, J. W. Tasker, T. E. Olver, C. James, G. J. Huard, J. Oakesmith, C. H. Foster, G. A. Willis, A. C. Edwards, F. K. Hirst, S. P. Mitchell, A. W. Blessley, G. H. West, J. Booth, J. N. Finch, F. W. Elliott, W. A. Tubb, J. Raynolds, J. Boggon, C. J. Capponi, F. W. Lacey, E. Smith, F. J. Hiorns, A. D. Bell, S. W. Hodge, A. Neave, F. E. Green, H. Pentreath, William Kelly, and B. Leggett (£315-£450).

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan (£350-£500); **Deputy Supts.**, Misses F. Jaques, A. E. Sharrock, M. E. Haynes, and K. Eyre (£270-£330, with allowance to one of £30).

Assist. ditto, Misses H. G. Young, E. E. Wyndham, K. A. Bumpus, L. A. Sweet, F. S. MacRae, M. Phelan, A. R. Paterson, E. A. Crowther, J. B. Lang, E. Mathews, E. E. Bowen, and A. E. Hooke (£210-£260).

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, C. Llewelyn Davies (£1,800); **Assist. ditto**, R. Noyes (£800-£1,000); **Additional Assist. Solicitor**, V. Alsop (£600-£900).

Professional Assists., H. Opie Smith, J. Okell, D. A. Stroud, H. E. Gallaher, S. Johnson, J. Forbes Smith, W. N. Raywood, J. P. E. Falconer, E. R. Hanby-Holmes, C. T. Hallam, and J. D. Bateman.

Other Assists. to Sol., W. McIntyre, E. J. Armstrong, E. Edwards, H. Beagley, J. Burch, L. Beagley, H. C. Pratt, H. L. Steele, and G. W. Allan.

Stores Department.

Controller, G. Morgan, I.S.O. (£900-£1,100); **Vice-Controller**, W. H. Allen (£800-£900); **Assist. ditto**, H. Sparkes and G. F. Mansbridge (£700-£800).

Staff Officers, C. W. Salmon, J. F. Aldridge, A. Garner, F. W. Fugeman, A. A. Parsons, C. E. Fenton, H. A. Cheel, W. S. Austin, and C. Ward (London, £500-£600; Provincial, £450-£550).

Deputy Staff Officers, C. G. Wright, A. C. Day, T. E. Rowland, C. W. Wheeler, M. Dalton, C. J. Gates, W. M. Cook, F. H. Horner, H. E. Hawker, and L. W. Wright (London, £400-£475; Provincial, £365-£440).

1st Class Clerks, F. Chester, H. Phillips, J. H. G. Taylor, R. J. Fewings, E. Banwell, A. Dell, C. Wheeler, H. J. Langton, J. H. Reeves, G. M. Hewson, T. Wevell, F. Smith, R. V. Headland, T. B. Barker, W. G. Potter, H. A. Mann, E. E. Ironside, F. G. Beak, C. H. Crisp, A. G. Tydeman, H. J. S. Bennett, J. M. Rusk, R. Fanshawe, A. Ray, G. T. Hensel, and T. D. Beckwith (London, £310-£400; Provincial, £280-£370).

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, A. Mellersh, G. A. Whiteman, F. E. Adams, J. L. MacDonald, M. J. Gardiner, W. Castell, H. S. Wooster, W. Dickinson, H. W. Austin, W. Brown, T. Kelly, T. R. Ling, G. L. Harding, and W. M. Simpson (£650-£900, with allowances of £100 to four).

Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, G. E. M. Forrest, A. S. Ayton, F. C. Luke, G. N. Merrefield, J. G. Mellersh, G. Wallace, J. G. Maddan, F. Makepeace, R. F. Bradford, E. J. Gayes, D. Dunlop, W. S. Harrison, R. Bell, W. W. Grierson, J. G. Laithwaite, and G. P. Cooper (£500-£600).

Assist. ditto, 2nd Class, D. J. Moore, C. White, R. M. Longland, H. V. Orr, T. J. Hubbard, H. E. J. Fay, H. H. Mears, C. H. C. Baillie, A. J. Wallace, W. E. Ord, T. P. Hobbins, N. S. Harvey, J. T. Foxell, F. N. Westbury, A. O. Spafford, V. C. Hall, H. C. A. White, R. J. R. Measham, C. A. Jackson, T. W. McConnell, D. K. Hopkyns, D. J. Deans, E. F. Nunns, F. H. Kempe, J. W. Jay, A. H. Barry, S. H. G. Dainton, W. R. Storr, E. T. Crutchley, L. Hide, R. T. Whitaker, C. J. G. Dugdale, S. E. Sifton, V. R. Kenny, T. B. Braund, H. F. Weiss, J. C. Johnston, A. S. Langlands, A. W. Bain, J. G. Henderson, F. N. Gossling, R. H. A. Newsome, T. Kearney, S. H. Hunt, C. J. Miles, W. Schmid, T. H. Boyd, R. H. James, A. B. Bond, G. Muir, A. J. McCarraher, W. R. Roberts, W. Ferguson, H. Townshend, L. E. J. Maude, E. B. Davies, D. Spottiswoode, P. W. McIntyre, G. P. Hall, and A. E. Stocker (£150-£450).

PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE.

Patents for the United Kingdom are issued by the **Comptroller-General of Patents** at the **Patent Office**, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

The law relating to patents is embodied in the **Patents Acts of 1907 and 1908**, subject to temporary rules made by the Board of Trade during the continuance of hostilities. The procedure to be observed in applying for a patent is regulated by the Patents Rules. The Acts, Rules, and other official publications are on sale at the Patent Office, and can be obtained through the post. A circular containing a large amount of useful information can also be obtained free on application at the Patent Office. The **Library of the Patent Office**, which is free to all comers, contains all the official publications, the specifications of all patents granted in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, France, Germany, and other foreign states, and an extensive collection of technological journals and textbooks, both British and foreign.

Patents are usually, though not necessarily, taken out through **professional patent agents**. A list of **Registered Patent Agents** may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, or through any bookseller.

The **official fees** to be paid, before a patent is sealed (which must be as soon as possible, and not after 15 months from the date of application), amount to £5, of which £1 is paid on application and £3 on the filing of a complete specification (or £4 on filing complete specification with first application), and £1 on sealing. **A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years** from the date of application, subject to the

payment of the prescribed fees. Further fees of £50, on certificate of renewal before end of 4 years from date of patent, and £100 before end of 8 years, are payable; or, in lieu of these further fees, annual payments of £10 may be made from the fourth to the seventh year, £15 eighth and ninth years, and £20 tenth to thirteenth years. Under exceptional circumstances the patent may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding fourteen years.

The total number of **specifications received during 1914** was 33,033, as compared with 38,982 in 1913—a decrease of 5,949. The number of **patents granted in 1914** was 15,036, as compared with 16,599 in 1913. The applications received from women inventors numbered 347, as compared with 497 in 1913. The following table gives the figures for the chief countries from which **applications for patents** were received:

	1912.	1913.	1914.
United Kingdom . .	20,174	20,426	17,172
British Dominions and Possessions . . .	868	745	633
United States . . .	2,986	2,646	2,511
Germany	3,169	3,167	2,183
France	1,097	1,143	843

The **receipts from patent fees in 1914** amounted to £287,118, as compared with £307,054 in 1913—a decrease of £19,936. Renewal fees amounted to £185,074, and sealing fees to £14,681. Temporary Rules were passed by the Board of Trade in August 1914 for dealing with patents in which alien enemies had any interest. During 1914 the subject of locomotion in general maintained its pre-eminence in the field of invention. The great activity noted during the last few years in the motor-vehicle industry appeared to have passed its zenith, but considerable attention was given to the cycle type of vehicle, including motor-attachments of the "auto-wheel" type to cycles. Tractors for agricultural and military purposes, and signals for indicating to a following vehicle an intention to turn or stop, were noteworthy features. The outbreak of war naturally provided a stimulus to inventions connected with military and naval subjects, particularly aerial warfare and snbmarine mining. Bombs and their projection from aircraft, means for detecting submarines and torpedoes, and for protecting ships therefrom, claimed considerable attention; applications for darts, mechanical means for throwing bombs and other projectiles, and body-armour provided an interesting sidelight on the revival of ancient methods of warfare. The issue of Treasury notes of small denominations was the occasion of a considerable number of applications for purses for holding paper currency. Toys and games particularly of a warlike nature, were responsible for a large number of applications, as were dolls' heads and eyes, previously largely made abroad. In the field of aeronautics, in which invention had been very active during the past few years, there was a marked falling-off. The electrical industry as a whole was very prominent, although there were few outstanding features, but there was continued progress in automatic and semi-automatic telephone systems.

For Staff of Patent Office, see under BOARD OF TRADE, p. 24.

BOYS' BRIGADES.

Boy Scouts. A movement, now incorporated by Royal Charter, initiated and organised by **Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell**, Chief Scout. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship amongst boys by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene. During the war the utility of the movement has been demonstrated by the employment of 50,000 of the Boy Scouts on war work, 15,000 of whom have joined the colours, and 1,900 of whom have been continuously employed on coastguard work under the Admiralty. The movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, whilst all the Allies, together with Spain, Holland, and the U.S., have adopted it. **Headquarters**, 116, Victoria Street, S.W.

The Boys' Brigade. Founded 1883. Companies are formed in connection with the Church or other Christian organisation, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 70,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 6,500, and 2,500 staff-sergeants. The strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 120,000. **Sec.**, Roger S. Peacock, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.

The Boys' Life Brigade. Founded 1898. 1,045 companies. Military drill, first aid, swimming and life-saving are the main subjects of instruction. **Sec.**, H. E. Norton, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Church of England Incorporated Society for providing Homes for Waifs and Strays, otherwise known as "Waifs and Strays" (Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen). Incorporated in 1893. This Society was founded in the year 1881 by the Rev. Prebendary Rudolf, with the express sanction of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, for the reclamation and care of outcast, orphan, neglected, crippled, and cruelly treated children. There are now over 4,600 children for whose maintenance the Committee is responsible, either in the Society's 115 Homes (which are distributed throughout England and Wales, two being in Canada) or boarded out in the country under responsible supervision. Over 20,000 children have been provided for since the commencement of operations. Printing, farming, shoemaking, carpentry, tailoring, dressmaking, needlework, knitting, gardening, basketmaking, laundrywork, and other industries are taught in the Homes. The girls are chiefly trained for domestic service. There are five special Homes for Cripples which are largely supported by an organisation of many thousand children called the Children's Union (Patron, H.M. Queen Alexandra). Any one may recommend children for admission to the Homes; there is no voting—the most destitute and friendless case being considered the most deserving. 800 of the Society's old boys are serving in the Army or Navy. **Head Offices:** Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E. **Secretary:** The Rev. Prebendary Rudolf. (See advt.)

The Church Lads' Brigade. Founded 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. **Sec.**, W. M. Gee, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

IMPERIAL.

Measures of Length.

36 inches = 3 feet = 1 yard.
5,280 feet = 1,760 yds. = 1 mile.
1 pole, perch, or rod = $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
100 links = 1 surveyor's chain = 22 yards.
10 chains = 1 furlong = 220 yards.
1 fathom = 6 feet.
1 cable = 608 feet.
10 cables = 6,080 feet = 1 nautical or sea mile.
38 statute miles = 33 nautical miles.
1 league = 3 miles.

Measures of Area (Square Measure).

144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
$30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards = 1 rod, pole, or perch.
1 square chain = 16 rods; 40 rods = 1 rood.
4 roods = 10 chains = 4,840 yards = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

Measures of Volume (Cubic Measure).

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

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4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart.
8 pints = 4 quarts = 1 gallon.
2 gallons = 1 peck; 8 gallons = 4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.
36 bushels = 1 chaldron.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 drams (437·5 grains) = 1 ounce (oz.).
16 oz. (7,000 grains) = 1 pound (lb.).
28 lb. = 2 stones = 1 quarter.
112 pounds = 1 hundredweight (cwt.).
2,240 lb. = 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple.
3 scruples (60 grains) = 1 drachm.
8 drachms (480 grains) = 1 (Apothecaries') ounce.
12 ounces = 1 pound.

The Apothecaries' ounce and pound are obsolete. The scruple and drachm are almost exclusively limited to old-fashioned prescriptions.

Apothecaries' Liquid Measure.

60 minims = 1 drachm (or "teaspoonful").
8 drachms = 1 ounce; 20 ounces = 1 pint.
4 teaspoonfuls = 2 dessert-sp. = 1 table-sp.

Troy (Jewellers') Weight.

The Troy ounce (= 480 grains), used for weighing gold and silver, is becoming obsolete. Precious stones are weighed in carats.

London, Paris, Amsterdam carat = 3·163 grains.
South African carat = 3·174 grains.

Miscellaneous.

1 pint of water weighs 20 ounces.
1 gallon of water weighs 10 lb.
1 gall. = 277 cu. in.; 1 cu. ft. = 6·23 galls.
An inch of rain = 101 tons to the acre.
3 new pennies
5 new halfpennies } weigh 1 ounce.
10 new farthings

There are 48 pennies, 80 halfpennies, or 160 farthings to the pound avoirdupois.

Five shillings' worth of Imperial silver coinage, as it comes from the mint, weighs 1·2 grains less than an ounce. A sovereign's worth of silver, of any or every denomination, constitutes therefore a safe balance for the penny post.

The halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

METRIC SYSTEM.

Sub-multiples and multiples of the fundamental units are expressed by the prefixes:

deci = $\frac{1}{10}$th; deka = 10 times,
centi = $\frac{1}{100}$th; hecto = 100 ,,
milli = $\frac{1}{1000}$th; kilo = 1,000 ,,

Length.

Unit: metre = about one ten-millionth part of the earth's quadrant.
= 39·37 in. = 1·0936 yd.
100 millimetres = 10 centimetres = 4 in. (nearly).
1 in. = 2·54 cm.; 1 yd. = ·9144 metre.
1 kilometre = 1,000 metres = ·621 miles.
1 mile = 1·61 kilometres.
5 miles = 8 kilometres (nearly).

Area.

Unit: Are = square of side 10 metres.
= 100 sq. metres = 119·6 sq. yd.
Hectare = 100 ares = 10,000 sq. metres
= 2·47 acres.
1 sq. metre = 10·7643 sq. ft.
1 sq. foot = 0·0929 sq. metre.
1 sq. cm. = ·155 sq. in.; 1 sq. in. = 6·45 sq. cm.

Volume.

Unit: Litre = cube of side one decimetre = capacity of 1 kilog. of distilled water at 40°C,
= ·2201 gallon.
1 gallon = 4·4535 litres.
1 cubic centimetre = $\frac{1}{1000}$ litre = ·0610 cubic in.
1 cubic metre = 35·3166 cubic ft.
1 cubic foot = 0·0283 cubic metre.

Weight.

Unit: Gramme = weight of 1 cu. cm. of water at 4° C.
1 kilogramme = 1,000 grammes = 2·205 lb.
1 lb. = ·4536 kilog.; 1 oz. = 28·4 gr.
1,000 kilog. = 1 metre tonne = ·984 ton.
1 ton = 1·016 tonne.

The Metric System. The compulsory adoption throughout the British Empire of the Metric Weights and Measures is advocated by the **Decimal Association**. At present the use of the metric system is legalised for all purposes. A Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill was passed by the House of Lords May 17th, 1904, and a similar Bill was rejected by the House of Commons in March 1907 by the narrow majority of 32 votes. **Secretary** of the **Decimal Association**, G. E. M. Johnson. **Offices**, Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.—The **British Weights and Measures Association** was established in 1904 for the purpose of opposing the introduction of the metre or any of its derivatives into the British Empire, and for so adjusting and simplifying British Imperial Weights and Measures as to obtain all the advantages the metric system gives and some others not given by it. **Secretary**, Geo. Moores, F.S.S. **Offices**: (International) 98, Cannon Street, London, E.C.; (for United Kingdom) 14, Cross Street, Manchester.

INCOME TAX.

Previous to the **Budget** of 1914 the rate of **Income Tax** was as follows:

Schedule A. In respect of the profits arising from the ownership of lands, tenements, etc., 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £. (Deductions of one-eighth in respect of lands and one-sixth in respect of houses allowed for repairs. *Vide* Finance

Act, 1894.) Further relief for maintenance, repairs, insurance, and management not exceeding one-eighth in the case of land and one-twelfth in the case of houses not exceeding £8 annual value. *Vide* Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

Schedule B. In respect of the profits derived from the occupation of lands, etc., 1s. 2d.* in the £.

Schedule C. In respect of the profits derived from interest, annuities, and dividends payable out of any public revenue, etc., 1s. 2d. in the £.

Schedule D. In respect of the profits derived from professions, trades, employments, etc., 1s. 2d. in the £.

Schedule E. In respect of salaries, etc., of public officials and officers of corporate bodies, 1s. 2d. in the £.

Super-tax. On the income of any individual whose total income exceeds £5,000 an additional income tax of 6d. for every £1 by which the total income exceeds £3,000.

The Budget of 1914 made the following changes:—General rate increased from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. in the £. Rate on earned income where total earned and unearned income: Exceeded £1,000 and did not exceed £1,500, increased from 9d. to 10½d. in the £; exceeded £1,500 and did not exceed £2,000, increased from 9d. to 1s. in the £; exceeded £2,000 and did not exceed £2,500, increased from 1s. to 1s. 2d. in the £; exceeded £2,500 and did not exceed £3,000, increased from 1s. to 1s. 3d. in the £. Rate on unearned income where total earned and unearned income: Exceeded £160 and did not exceed £300, reduced from 1s. 2d. to 1s. in the £; exceeded £300 and did not exceed £500, rate remained at 1s. 2d. in the £. Subject to certain exceptions, deductions, and allowances, tax in respect of income from securities, stocks, shares or rents from abroad was to be paid on the full amount of the income, whether received in the United Kingdom or not. The relief to individuals whose income did not exceed £500 in respect of every child under 16 years of age was raised from £10 to £20. The limitation to the relief in respect of the expenditure on maintenance, repairs, insurance, and management of land or small houses was abolished, and the annual value of the houses in respect of which it could be claimed was raised from £8 to £12.

* The profits are deemed to be one-third of the annual value of the lands, but the profits of nurseries and market gardens are estimated according to the rules of Schedule D. Abatements allowed:

£	£	£
160 on incomes exceeding 160 and not exceeding		400
150 ,, ,, ,,	400 ,, ,, ,,	500
120 ,, ,, ,,	500 ,, ,, ,,	600
70 ,, ,, ,,	600 ,, ,, ,,	700

Any individual whose total income did not exceed £2,000 was entitled to such relief as would reduce the rate on his earned income to 9d. in the £, and any individual whose total income exceeded £2,000, but did not exceed £3,000, to such relief as would reduce the rate on his earned income to 1s. in the £.

Any individual whose total income exceeded £160 but did not exceed £500 was entitled to relief from the tax on £10 for each of his children living and under sixteen years of age.

Allowance authorised for premiums not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income paid by the taxpayer on insurance policies on his life or on his wife's life.

Super-Tax.—On the income of any individual the total of which from all sources exceeded £3,000, super tax was at the following rates:—

In respect of first £2,500 of income			Nil
In respect of the excess over £2,500:			s. d.
For every pound of first £500 of excess			0 5
,, ,, ,, next £1,000		,,	0 7
,, ,, ,, ,, £1,000		,,	0 9
,, ,, ,, ,, £1,000		,,	0 11
,, ,, ,, ,, £1,000		,,	1 1
,, ,, ,, ,, £1,000		,,	1 3
,, ,, ,, remainder		,,	1 4

To cover the vast expenditure rendered necessary by the war, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced **fresh proposals** on Nov. 17th, 1914. Briefly, the income tax was doubled, although the new amount was to be collected in 1914 only in respect of one-third of the income—that is, in 1914 the income tax would be levied at the rate of 1s. 8d., viz., 1s. in respect of earned income on the ninepenny class, and 1s. 8d. for the rest; in 1915 at the rate of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., and the same applies to the super-tax.

On **Sept 21st, 1915**, the second Budget of that year made further considerable changes in the Income Tax. The existing income tax rates, as set out above, were increased by 40 per cent. for the full year, or 20 per cent. for the coming six months. Special relief was given by the repayment of any additional tax in cases where incomes had fallen by more than 10 per cent. The **abatement** allowed to persons whose incomes do not exceed £600 was reduced so as to be:—(1) in the case of incomes not exceeding £400, an abatement of £120; (2) in the case of incomes between £400 and £500, an abatement of £100, and (3) a similar abatement of £100 in the case of incomes between £500 and £600. As to assessments under Schedule B the profits are to be deemed the annual value instead of one-third of the annual value. The relief from income tax in respect of **children** was increased from £20 to £25 for every child under 16. In the case of **weekly wage-earners** (*i.e.* persons who receive wages which are calculated by reference to the hour, day, week, or any period less than a month) **employed by way of manual labour** (excluding persons employed as clerks, typists, draftsmen, or in any other similar capacity), **quarterly assessment** was introduced; the amount of income tax so assessed and charged quarterly is, without prejudice to any other method of recovery under the Income Tax Acts, recoverable summarily as a civil debt. **Soldiers and sailors** serving abroad are empowered to claim pre-war rates, provided the total income from all sources does not exceed £300. The scales of **Super-tax** for incomes over £8,000 were revised as follows:—incomes between £8,000 and £9,000, 2s. 10d. tax; between £9,000 and £10,000, 3s. 2d. tax; over £10,000, 3s. 6d. tax. **Non-residents** were made chargeable to income tax for any profits or gains, arising whether directly or indirectly. Finally, an **excess profits** duty was imposed, of 50 per cent. of all profits over £200 arising from any trade or business except (a) husbandry; (b) offices or employments; and (c) any profession the profits of which are dependent mainly on the personal qualifications of the person by whom the profession is carried on and in which no capital expenditure is required. The following statements show the amounts of tax payable on certain incomes:—

Statements showing the amount of Tax payable on certain Incomes, and the virtual Rate charged in the £ under the existing Law and under the Proposals made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Sept. 21st, 1915.

A.—INCOME TAX.

Income.	(i) For 1915–16 under the existing Law.						(ii) As proposed for 1915–16—to be substituted for (i).						(iii) As proposed for 1916–17.					
	Where Income *Wholly Earned.*		Where Income *Wholly Unearned.*		Where *Half* Income *Earned* and *Half Unearned.*		Where Income *Wholly Earned.*		Where Income *Wholly Unearned.*		Where *Half* Income *Earned* and *Half Unearned.*		Where Income *Wholly Earned.*		Where Income *Wholly Unearned.*		Where *Half* Income *Earned* and *Half Unearned.*	
	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.
131	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 19 9	1·8	1 6 4	2·4	1 6 4	2·4	1 3 1	2·1	1 10 9	2·8	1 10 9	2·8
140	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 16 0	3·1	2 8 0	4·1	2 8 0	4·1	2 2 0	3·6	2 16 0	4·8	2 16 0	4·8
150	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 14 0	4·3	3 12 0	5·8	3 12 0	5·8	3 3 0	5·0	4 4 0	6·7	4 4 0	6·7
160	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 12 0	5·4	4 16 0	7·2	4 16 0	7·2	4 4 0	6·3	5 12 0	8·4	5 12 0	8·4
180	1 10 0	2·0	2 0 0	2·7	2 0 0	2·7	5 8 0	7·2	7 4 0	9·6	7 4 0	9·6	6 6 0	8·4	8 8 0	11·2	8 8 0	11·2
200	3 0 0	3·6	4 0 0	4·8	4 0 0	4·8	7 4 0	8·6	9 12 0	11·5	9 12 0	11·5	8 8 0	10·1	11 4 0	13·4	11 4 0	13·4
250	6 15 0	6·5	9 0 0	8·6	9 0 0	8·6	11 14 0	11·2	15 12 0	15·0	15 9 0	14·8	13 13 0	13·1	18 4 0	17·5	18 0 6	17·3
300	10 10 0	8·4	14 0 0	11·2	14 0 0	11·2	16 4 0	13·0	21 12 0	17·3	20 14 0	16·6	18 18 0	15·1	25 4 0	20·2	24 3 0	19·3
301	10 11 6	8·4	16 9 0	13·1	13·1		16 5 9	13·0	25 6 9	20·2	23 15 9	19·0	19 0 1	15·2	29 11 3	23·6	27 15 1	22·1
350	14 5 0	9·8	22 3 4	15·2	21 10 10	14·7	20 14 0	14·2	32 4 0	22·1	29 9 0	20·2	24 3 0	16·6	37 11 4	25·8	34 7 2	23·6
400	18 0 0	10·8	28 0 0	16·8	26 6 8	15·8	25 4 0	15·1	39 4 0	23·5	35 4 0	21·1	29 8 0	17·6	45 14 8	27·4	41 1 4	24·6
401	18 16 6	11·2	29 5 8	17·5	27 3 2	16·3	27 1 9	16·2	42 2 9	25·2	37 1 9	22·2	31 12 1	18·9	49 3 3	29·4	43 5 5	25·9
450	22 10 0	12·0	35 0 0	18·7	31 17 6	17·0	31 10 0	16·8	49 0 0	26·1	42 15 0	22·8	36 15 0	19·6	57 3 4	30·5	49 17 6	26·6
500	26 5 0	12·6	40 16 8	19·6	36 13 4	17·6	36 0 0	17·3	56 0 0	26·9	48 10 0	23·3	42 0 0	20·2	65 6 8	31·4	56 11 8	27·2
501	28 11 6	13·7	47 12 6	22·8	41 1 6	19·7	36 1 9	17·3	60 3 0	28·8	51 1 9	24·5	42 2 1	20·2	70 3 6	33·6	59 12 1	28·6
550	32 5 0	14·1	53 15 0	23·5	46 0 0	20·1	40 10 0	17·7	67 10 0	29·5	57 0 0	24·9	47 5 0	20·6	78 15 0	34·4	66 10 0	29·0
600	36 0 0	14·4	60 0 0	24·0	51 0 0	20·4	45 0 0	18·0	75 0 0	30·0	63 0 0	25·2	52 10 0	21·0	87 10 0	35·0	73 10 0	29·4
601	39 16 6	15·9	66 7 6	26·5	54 16 6	21·9	47 15 9	19·1	79 13 0	31·8	65 15 9	26·3	55 15 1	22·3	92 18 6	37·1	76 15 1	30·7
650	43 10 0	16·0	72 10 0	26·8	59 15 0	22·1	52 4 0	19·3	87 0 0	32·1	71 14 0	26·5	60 18 0	22·5	101 10 0	37·5	83 13 0	30·9
700	47 5 0	16·2	78 15 0	27·0	64 15 0	22·2	56 14 0	19·4	94 10 0	32·4	77 14 0	26·6	66 3 0	22·7	110 5 0	37·8	90 13 0	31·1
701	52 11 6	18·0	87 12 6	30·0	70 1 6	24·0	63 1 9	21·6	105 3 0	36·0	84 1 9	28·8	73 12 1	25·2	122 13 6	42·0	98 2 1	33·6
800	60 0 0	18·0	100 0 0	30·0	80 0 0	24·0	72 0 0	21·6	120 0 0	36·0	96 0 0	28·8	84 0 0	25·2	140 0 0	42·0	112 0 0	33·6
900	67 10 0	18·0	112 10 0	30·0	90 0 0	24·0	81 0 0	21·6	135 0 0	36·0	108 0 0	28·8	94 10 0	25·2	157 10 0	42·0	126 0 0	33·6
1,000	75 0 0	18·0	125 0 0	30·0	100 0 0	24·0	90 0 0	21·6	150 0 0	36·0	120 0 0	28·8	105 0 0	25·2	175 0 0	42·0	140 0 0	33·6
1,001	87 11 9	21·0	125 2 6	30·0	106 6 9	25·5	105 2 1	25·2	150 3 0	36·0	127 12 1	30·6	122 12 5	29·4	175 3 6	42·0	148 17 5	35·7
1,500	131 5 0	21·0	187 10 0	30·0	159 7 6	25·5	157 10 0	25·2	225 0 0	36·0	191 5 0	30·6	183 15 0	29·4	262 10 0	42·0	223 2 6	35·7
1,501	150 2 0	24·0	187 12 6	30·0	168 17 0	27·0	180 2 4	28·8	225 3 0	36·0	202 12 4	32·4	210 2 9	33·6	262 13 6	42·0	236 7 9	37·8
2,000	200 0 0	24·0	250 0 0	30·0	225 0 0	27·0	240 0 0	28·8	300 0 0	36·0	270 0 0	32·4	280 0 0	33·6	350 0 0	42·0	315 0 0	37·8
2,001	233 9 0	28·0	250 2 6	30·0	241 15 8	29·0	280 2 9	33·6	300 3 0	36·0	290 2 9	34·8	326 16 7	39·2	350 3 6	42·0	338 9 11	40·6
2,500	291 13 4	28·0	312 10 0	30·0	302 1 8	29·0	350 0 0	33·6	375 0 0	36·0	362 10 0	34·8	408 6 8	39·2	437 10 0	42·0	422 18 4	40·6
2,501	312 12 6	30·0	312 12 6	30·0	312 12 6	30·0	375 3 0	36·0	375 3 0	36·0	375 3 0	36·0	437 13 6	42·0	437 13 6	42·0	437 13 6	42·0
3,000	375 0 0	30·0	375 0 0	30·0	375 0 0	30·0	450 0 0	36·0	450 0 0	36·0	450 0 0	36·0	525 0 0	42·0	525 0 0	42·0	525 0 0	42·0

B.—INCOME TAX AND SUPER-TAX.

(i) For 1915–16 under the existing Law.

Income.	Income Tax.	Super-Tax.	Income Tax and Super-Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
3,001	375 2 6	20 17 10	396 0 4	31·7
4,000	500 0 0	79 3 4	579 3 4	34·7
5,000	625 0 0	154 3 4	779 3 4	37·4
6,000	750 0 0	245 16 8	995 16 8	39·8
7,000	875 0 0	354 3 4	1,229 3 4	42·1
8,000	1,000 0 0	479 3 4	1,479 3 4	44·4
9,000	1,125 0 0	612 10 0	1,737 10 0	46·3
10,000	1,250 0 0	745 16 8	1,995 16 8	47·9
20,000	2,500 0 0	2,079 3 4	4,579 3 4	54·9
30,000	3,750 0 0	3,412 10 0	7,162 10 0	57·3
40,000	5,000 0 0	4,745 16 8	9,745 16 8	58·5
50,000	6,250 0 0	6,079 3 4	12,329 3 4	59·2
75,000	9,375 0 0	9,412 10 0	18,787 10 0	60·1
100,000	12,500 0 0	12,745 16 8	25,245 16 8	60·6

(ii) As proposed for 1915–16—to be substituted for (i).

Income.	Income Tax.	Super-Tax.	Income Tax and Super-Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
3,001	450 3 0	20 17 10	471 0 10	37·7
4,000	600 0 0	79 3 4	679 3 4	40·7
5,000	750 0 0	154 3 4	904 3 4	43·4
6,000	900 0 0	245 16 8	1,145 16 8	45·8
7,000	1,050 0 0	354 3 4	1,404 3 4	48·1
8,000	1,200 0 0	479 3 4	1,679 3 4	50·4
9,000	1,350 0 0	620 16 8	1,970 16 8	52·6
10,000	1,500 0 0	779 3 4	2,279 3 4	54·7
20,000	3,000 0 0	2,529 3 4	5,529 3 4	66·3
30,000	4,500 0 0	4,279 3 4	8,779 3 4	70·2
40,000	6,000 0 0	6,029 3 4	12,029 3 4	72·2
50,000	7,500 0 0	7,779 3 4	15,279 3 4	73·3
75,000	11,250 0 0	12,154 3 4	23,404 3 4	74·9
100,000	15,000 0 0	16,529 3 4	31,529 3 4	75·7

(iii) As proposed for 1916–17.

Income.	Income Tax.	Super-Tax.	Income Tax and Super-Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
3,001	525 3 6	20 17 10	546 1 4	43·7
4,000	700 0 0	79 3 4	779 3 4	46·7
5,000	875 0 0	154 3 4	1,029 3 4	49·4
6,000	1,050 0 0	245 16 8	1,295 16 8	51·8
7,000	1,225 0 0	354 3 4	1,579 3 4	54·1
8,000	1,400 0 0	479 3 4	1,879 3 4	56·4
9,000	1,575 0 0	620 16 8	2,195 16 8	58·6
10,000	1,750 0 0	779 3 4	2,529 3 4	60·7
20,000	3,500 0 0	2,529 3 4	6,029 3 4	72·3
30,000	5,250 0 0	4,279 3 4	9,529 3 4	76·2
40,000	7,000 0 0	6,029 3 4	13,029 3 4	78·2
50,000	8,750 0 0	7,779 3 4	16,529 3 4	79·3
75,000	13,125 0 0	12,154 3 4	25,279 3 4	80·9
100,000	17,500 0 0	16,529 3 4	34,029 3 4	81·7

NOTE.—The figures in the foregoing statements (A. and B.) take no account of the allowances in respect of life insurance premiums and children, which, in many cases, would substantially reduce the tax payable and the virtual rate.

A YEAR'S COINAGE.

The following table gives the number of Imperial coins bearing date 1913, and their value as struck at the Royal Mint:

	Number.	Value. £	s.	d.
Sovereigns	24,539,672	24,539,672	0	0
Half-sovereigns	6,094,290	3,047,145	0	0
Half-crowns	4,090,169	511,271	2	6
Florins	4,545,278	454,527	16	0
Shillings	9,011,509	450,575	9	0
Sixpences	7,499,833	187,495	16	6
Fourpences (Maundy)	1,798	29	19	4
Threepences	7,144,470	89,305	17	6
Twopences (Maundy)	1,880	15	13	4
Pence (Maundy)	1,590	6	12	6
Pence	65,497,872	272,907	16	0
Halfpence	17,476,480	36,409	6	8
Farthings	4,184,320	4,358	13	4
Total	150,089,161	29,593,721	2	8

Life and Wear of Silver Coins.—The ages at which silver coins reach the stage of illegibility are shown in the following table:

Half-crowns	64·66 years.
Florins	45·41 ,,
Shillings	41·61 ,,
Sixpences	28·22 ,,
Threepences	32·76 ,,

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.

Reorganised in 1870, when the office of Master of the Mint was combined with that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, without salary, and the Deputy Master and Comptroller made the administrative officer. The buildings on Tower Hill date from 1810. Of the Colonial branches that at Sydney was opened in 1855, Melbourne in 1872, Perth in 1899, and Ottawa in 1908: up to 1909 the Australian mints coined only sovereigns and half-sovereigns, but in 1910 arrangements were made for Commonwealth silver and bronze coinage.*

Master and Worker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Deputy Master and Comptroller, Sir Thomas Henry Elliott, K.C.B. (£1,750).

Chief Clerk, F. L. D. Matthews (£500-£700).

Sen. Clerk and Reg., D. J Scourfield (£300-£400).

Staff Clerk, S. A. Cole (£300-£400).

Superintendent Operative Depart., Sir Edward Rigg, C.B., I.S.O., M.A. (£700-£900).

Assist. ditto., T. R. Sacheverell; W. J. Hocking (£360-£500); H. W. L. Evans (£350-£450).

Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.Sc. (£700-£900).

Assist. Assayers, S. W. Smith, B.Sc. (£350-£600); J. Phelps, M.A. (£350-£550); W. A. C. Newman, B.Sc. (£300-£550).

Sydney Mint, New South Wales.

Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim, I.S.O. (£1,100).

Superintendent, D. J. K. Colley (£550-£750).

Melbourne Mint, Victoria.

Deputy Master, E. S. Wardell (£1,100).

Superintendent, M. L. Bagge (£800-£900).

Perth Mint, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell (£1,100).

Superintendent, A. Ventris (£700-£800).

Ottawa Mint, Canada.

Deputy Master, J. Bonar, LL.D. (£900-£1,100).

Superintendent, A. H. W. Cleave (£650-£900).

* All the Commonwealth silver and bronze coinage has up to the present time been coined in England.

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC., 1915-16.

	£	s.	d.
Admission of any person—			
In England:			
To the degree of Barrister-at-Law:			
If previously admitted as such in Ireland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
In Scotland:			
As an Advocate:			
If previously admitted as a Barrister-at-Law in Ireland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
In Ireland:			
To the degree of Barrister-at-Law:			
If previously admitted as such in England, or as an Advocate in Scotland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
To be a member of either of the four Inns of Court in England, or a student of the Society of King's Inns in Dublin	25	0	0
In England or Ireland:			
As a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England, or of the Court of Judicature in Ireland	25	0	0
In Scotland:			
(1) As a law agent to practise before the Court of Session, or as Writer to the Signet:			
If he has previously paid the sum of £60 for duty upon his articles of clerkship	25	0	0
If he has been previously duly admitted as a law agent to practise before a Sheriff Court	30	0	0
In any other case	85	0	0
(2) As a law agent to practise before a Sheriff Court:			
If he has previously paid the sum of *2s. 6d.* for duty upon his articles of clerkship	54	17	6
In any other case	55	0	0
As a Fellow of the College of Physicians in England, Scotland, or Ireland	25	0	0
As a burgess, or into any corporation or company, in any city, borough, or town corporate, in England or Ireland.			
In respect of birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, or, in Ireland, in respect of being engaged in any trade, mystery, or handicraft	1	0	0
Upon any other ground	3	0	0
As a burgess, or into any corporation or company in any burgh in Scotland	0	5	0
Affidavit, and **Statutory Declaration**	0	2	6
Agreement, or **Memorandum of Agreement** under hand only, and not otherwise specifically charged	0	0	6
Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting. See **Lease** or **Tack**.			
Agreement (under hand) on deposit of Deeds. See **Mortgage (Equitable)**.			
Allotment. See **Letter of Allotment.**			
Appointment of a new trustee, and **Appointment** in execution of a power of any property, etc., by any instrument not being a will	0	10	0
Appraisement or Valuation.	£	s.	d.
Where the amount of the appraisement does not exceed £5	0	0	3
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	6
" £10 " " £20	0	1	0
" £20 " " £30	0	1	6
" £30 " " £40	0	2	0
" £40 " " £50	0	2	6
" £50 " " £100	0	5	0
" £100 " " £200	0	10	0
" £200 " " £500	0	15	0
" £500	1	0	0
Apprenticeship, instrument of	0	2	6
Articles of Association of a Company under The Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7, C. 69), Sec. 12, to be stamped as a deed	0	10	0
Articles of Clerkship whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission.			
As a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or of the Court of Judicature in Ireland	80	0	0
As a law agent to practise before the Court of Session, or as Writer to the Signet in Scotland	60	0	0
As a law agent to practise before a Sheriff Court in Scotland	0	2	6
Whereby any person having been before bound by duly stamped articles, and not having completed his service, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose:			
Where the duty upon the previous articles was *2s. 6d.*	0	2	6
In any other case	0	10	0
Award in England or Ireland, and **Award** or **Decreet Arbitral** in Scotland, uniform duty as from Oct. 1st, 1906	0	10	0
Bank Note—			
For money not exceeding £1	0	0	5
Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2	0	0	10
" £2 " " £5	0	1	3
" £5 " " £10	0	1	9
" £10 " " £20	0	2	0
" £20 " " £30	0	3	0
" £30 " " £50	0	5	0
" £50 " " £100	0	8	6
Bankers' Notes—Composition for.			
Bank of England on each £1,000,000 of bills in circulation	3,500	0	0
Other bankers, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 of the average amount or value of notes and bills in circulation during every half-year—			
England and Ireland	0	3	6
Scotland { Notes	0	4	2
Scotland { Bills	0	3	6
Bill of Exchange (Inland or Foreign), payable on demand or at sight or on presentation within 3 days after date or sight	0	0	1
Bill of Exchange (Inland) of any other kind whatsoever (*except a Bank Note*) and **Promissory Note** of any kind whatsoever (*except a Bank Note*) drawn, or expressed to be payable, in the United Kingdom:			

	£	s.	d.
Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed £5	0	0	1
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	2
,, £10 ,, ,, £25	0	0	3
,, £25 ,, ,, £50	0	0	6
,, £50 ,, ,, £75	0	0	9
,, £75 ,, ,, £100	0	1	0
Exceeds £100— For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value . . .	0	1	0
Bill of Exchange (Foreign) drawn and expressed to be payable out of the United Kingdom, and actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated, in the United Kingdom: Where the amount does not exceed £5	0	0	1
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	2
,, £10 ,, ,, £25	0	0	3
,, £25 ,, ,, £100	0	0	6
Exceeds £100— For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 . .	0	0	6
Bill of Lading of, or for, any goods or merchandise, or effects to be exported or carried coastwise . .	0	0	6
Bill of Sale— Absolute. See **Conveyance on Sale.** By way of Security. See **Mortgage**, etc.			
Bond, Covenant, or **Instrument** of any kind whatsoever. (1) For securing an annuity: For a definite and certain period, so that the total amount to be ultimately payable can be ascertained. See **Mortgage**, etc.			
For the term of life or any other indefinite period— For every £5, and also for any fractional part of £5, of the annuity or sum periodically payable .	0	2	6
(2) Being a collateral security .	0	2	6
In any other case: For every £5, and also for every fractional part of £5, of the annuity or sum periodically payable . .	0	0	6
Bond for duties of Excise or Customs, same as Mortgage Bond, but not to exceed	0	5	0
Bond on obtaining letters of administration	0	5	0
Bond of any kind whatsoever not specifically charged with any duty, same as Mortgage Bond, but not to exceed	0	10	0
Capital Duty (Limited Partnerships). Statement of the amount contributed by a limited partner, and statement of any increase in that amount. For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of original or additional capital so contributed . .	0	5	0
Capital Duty (Share). Companies and Corporations. For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of the nominal Share Capital or of any increase thereof	0	5	0
Capital Duty (Loan). Local Authorities, Corporations, Companies, etc. Issue of Loan Capital not secured by an Instrument bearing the Mortgage or Marketable Security Duty— For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of the amount secured by the issue	0	2	6
Certificate to be taken out yearly by every solicitor in England and Ireland; law agent, or writer to the signet in Scotland, or as a notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity:— If such person practises in London within ten miles of the General Post Office; within the city or shire of Edinburgh; or in the city of Dublin, or within three miles therefrom	9	0	0
If such person practises beyond the above-mentioned limits .	6	0	0
If he has not been in practice three years, half the foregoing rates.			
Certificate of registration of an alkali work	5	0	0
Charter Party	0	0	6
Cheque. See **Bill of Exchange.**			
Commission of Lunacy	0	5	0
Companies' Capital. See **Capital Duty.**			
Contract Note for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security. Where the value of the stock or marketable security is £5 and does not exceed £100 . . .	0	0	6
Exceeds £100, does not exceed £500	0	1	0
,, £500 ,, ,, £1,000	0	2	0
,, £1,000 ,, ,, £1,500	0	3	0
,, £1,500 ,, ,, £2,500	0	4	0
,, £2,500 ,, ,, £5,000	0	6	0
,, £5,000 ,, ,, £7,500	0	8	0
,, £7,500 ,, ,, £10,000	0	10	0
,, £10,000 ,, ,, £12,500	0	12	0
,, £12,500 ,, ,, £15,000	0	14	0
,, £15,000 ,, ,, £17,500	0	16	0
,, £17,500 ,, ,, £20,000	0	18	0
,, £20,000	1	0	0
Conveyance or **Transfer**, whether on sale or otherwise— (1) Of any stock of the Bank of England	0	7	9
(2) Of any stock of the Government of Canada inscribed in books kept in the U.K., or of any Colonial stock to which the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, applies— For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the nominal amount of stock transferred	0	2	6
Conveyance or **Transfer** on sale, Of any property (*except a conveyance or transfer of any stock or marketable security as defined by section 122 of the Stamp Act*, 1891), Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5 . . .	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Exceeds £5, does not exceed £10	0	2	0
,, £10 ,, ,, £15	0	3	0
,, £15 ,, ,, £20	0	4	0
,, £20 ,, ,, £25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
Exceeds £300— For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value	0	10	0

NOTE.—Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a statement certifying that the transaction thereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds £500, duty is chargeable at one-half of the above-mentioned rates.

Conveyance or **Transfer** on sale of any stock or marketable security as defined by section 122 of the Stamp Act, 1891 (except (1) stock of the Bank of England or (2) stock of the Government of Canada inscribed in books kept in the United Kingdom or Colonial stock to which the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, applies).

	£	s.	d.
Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	1	0
,, £10 ,, ,, £15	0	1	6
,, £15 ,, ,, £20	0	2	0
,, £20 ,, ,, £25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
Exceeds £300— For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value	0	5	0

Conveyance or **Transfer** operating as a voluntary disposition *inter vivos*.

The like duty as if it were a conveyance or transfer on sale with the substitution in each case of the value of the property conveyed or transferred for the amount or value of the consideration for the sale.

	£	s.	d.
Conveyance or **Transfer** of any kind not hereinbefore described	0	10	0
Copy or **Extract** (*attested or in any manner authenticated*). The same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
Copy or **Extract** (*certified*) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, burials, or cremations	0	0	1

Copyhold and **Customary Estates**—Instruments relating thereto.

Upon a sale thereof. See **Conveyance on Sale.**

Upon a mortgage thereof. See **Mortgage, etc.**

Upon a demise thereof. See **Lease** or **Tack.**

Upon any other occasion:

Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof,

and copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court — 0 10 0

Counterpart. See **Duplicate.**

	£	s.	d.
Covenant for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or retransfer of stock. See **Mortgage, etc.**			
Covenant in relation to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. See **Conveyance on Sale.**			
Covenant in relation to any annuity (*except upon the original creation and sale thereof*) or to other periodical payments. See **Bond, Covenant, etc.**			
Covenant. Any separate deed of covenant (*not being an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale or mortgage*) made on the sale or mortgage of any property, and relating solely to the conveyance or enjoyment of, or the title to, the property sold or mortgaged, or to the production of the muniments of title relating thereto, or to all or any of the matters aforesaid.			
Where the *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration or mortgage money does not exceed 10s. (A duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty.)			
In any other case	0	10	0
Declaration of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, not being a will, or settlement	0	10	0
Deed of any kind whatsoever, not otherwise described	0	10	0
Deputation or **Appointment** of a gamekeeper	0	10	0

Dock Warrant. See **Warrant for Goods.**

Draft for money. See **Bill of Exchange.**

Duplicate or **Counterpart** of any instrument chargeable with any duty—

The same duty as the original instrument, but not to exceed — 0 5 0

Equitable Mortgage. See **Mortgage.**

Estate Duty (in the case of persons dying after August 15th, 1914):—

Value of the Estate.		Rate per cent. of Estate Duty.
£	£	
101 to	500	1
501 ,,	1,000	2
1,001 ,,	5,000	3
5,001 ,,	10,000	4
10,001 ,,	20,000	5
20,001 ,,	40,000	6
40,001 ,,	60,000	7
60,001 ,,	80,000	8
80,001 ,,	100,000	9
100,001 ,,	150,000	10
150,001 ,,	200,000	11
200,001 ,,	250,000	12
250,001 ,,	300,000	13
300,001 ,,	350,000	14
350,001 ,,	400,000	15
400,001 ,,	500,000	16
500,001 ,,	600,000	17
600,001 ,,	800,000	18
800,001 ,,	1,000,000	19
Above	1,000,000	20

Upon the principal value ascertained as provided by law of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, passing by deaths occurring after April 29th, 1909, Estate Duty is leviable at the under-mentioned rates:

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		Rate of duty per cent.
Exceeds	And does not exceed	
£	£	
100	500	1
500	1,000	2
1,000	5,000	3
5,000	10,000	4
10,000	20,000	5
20,000	25,000	6
25,000	40,000	6
40,000	50,000	7
50,000	70,000	7
70,000	75,000	8
75,000	100,000	8
100,000	150,000	9
150,000	200,000	10
200,000	250,000	11
250,000	400,000	11
400,000	500,000	12
500,000	600,000	12
600,000	750,000	13
750,000	800,000	13
800,000	1,000,000	14
1,000,000	1,500,000	15
1,500,000	2,000,000	15
2,000,000	2,500,000	15
2,500,000	3,000,000	15
3,000,000	—	15

Settled property is subject to a further Estate Duty called Settlement Estate Duty at the undermentioned rates:

Where the death occurred after August 1st, 1894, and before April 30th, 1909 . . . . . 1 per cent.

Where the death occurred after April 29th, 1909 . . . . . 2 per cent.

Small estates—where the gross value does not exceed £300—a fixed Duty of 30s. } Inclusive of all other Death Duties.

Small estates—where the gross value exceeds £300 and does not exceed £500—a fixed Duty of 50s. } Inclusive of all other Death Duties.

Estates not exceeding £100 net are exempt.

"Where the net value of the property, real and personal, in respect of which Estate Duty is payable on the death of the deceased, exclusive of property settled otherwise than by the will of the deceased, does not exceed one thousand pounds, such property, for the purpose of Estate Duty, shall not be aggregated with any other property, but shall form an estate by itself; and where the fixed duty or Estate Duty has been paid upon the principal value of that estate, the Settlement Estate Duty and the Legacy and Succession Duties shall not be payable under the will or intestacy of the deceased in respect of that estate." Finance Act, 1894. Section 16 (3).

	£	s.	d.
Faculty, Licence, Commission, or Dispensation for admitting or authorising any person to act as a notary public—			
In England	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland . . .	25	0	0
Faculty or Dispensation of any other kind—			
In England	30	0	0
In Ireland	20	0	0
Grant or Letters Patent.			
Of the honour or dignity of a Duke	350	0	0
" " of a Marquis	300	0	0
" " of an Earl	250	0	0
" " of a Viscount	200	0	0
" " of a Baron	150	0	0
" " of a Baronet	100	0	0
Grant or Warrant of Precedence to take rank among nobility, under the sign manual of His Majesty . . .	100	0	0
Grant or Licence under the sign manual of His Majesty to take and use a surname and arms, or a surname only—			
In compliance with the injunctions of any will or settlement . .	50	0	0
Upon any voluntary application .	10	0	0
Grant of arms or armorial ensigns only	10	0	0
Grant of the custody of the person or estate of any lunatic	2	0	0

Income Tax: See Special Article p. 464.

Inhabited House Duty—Great Britain. (The duty does not extend to Ireland.)

Class of Premises.	Duty charged for each £1 of the Annual Value where the Annual Value of the House		
	Amounts to £20, but does not exceed £40.	Exceeds £40, but does not exceed £60.	Exceeds £60.
Dwelling House of £20 annual value or more:			
(*a*) Private Dwelling House . . .	3*d.*	6*d.*	9*d.*
(*b*) Residential Shop .	2*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*
(*c*) Hotel, Public House, or Coffee House			
(*d*) Farmhouse . .			
(*e*) Lodging House .			

	£	s.	d.
Instrument to Bearer (not being a share warrant or stock certificate to bearer) For every £25, and also for every fractional part of £25, of the nominal value of the share or stock	0	0	3

Land Values Duties—

Increment Value Duty.—£1 for every £5 of the increment value of any land accruing after April 30th, 1909. (So far as it has not been previously paid, the duty is payable on the occasion of the fee simple of the land or any interest in the land being transferred on sale, being leased for more than fourteen years or passing on death. In lieu of the occasion, passing on death, in the case of land held by bodies corporate or unincorporate the duty is payable in 1914, and in every subsequent 15th year.

Reversion Duty.—£1 for every £10 of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor through the determination of any lease of land. (Duty to be paid on the determination of the lease.)

Undeveloped Land Duty.—A yearly duty of ½*d.* for every £1 of the site value.

Mineral Rights Duty.—A yearly duty of 1s. for every £1 of the rental value of rights to work minerals and of mineral way-leaves.

Lease or Tack:

(1) For any definite term not exceeding a year:
Of any dwelling-house, or part thereof, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum . . — £ 0 s. 0 d. 1

(2) For any definite term less than a year:
Of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25. . — 0 5 0
Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects except or otherwise than as aforesaid. (The same duty as a lease for a year at the rent reserved for the definite term.)

(3) For any other definite term, or for any indefinite term:
Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects—
Where the consideration, or any part thereof, moving to the lessor or to any other person, consists of any money, stock, or security:
In respect of such consideration. (The same duty as a conveyance on a sale for the same consideration. See heading "**Conveyance** or **Transfer** on sale of any property, etc.")
Where the consideration, or any part thereof, is any rent:
In respect of such consideration:
If the rent, whether reserved as a yearly rent or otherwise, is at a rate or average rate:

	If the term does not exceed 35 years, or is indefinite.	If the term exceeds 35 years, but does not exceed 100 years.	If the term exceeds 100 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not exceeding £5 per annum	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 2 0	0 18 0	1 4 0
" £10 " £15	0 3 0	1 4 0	1 16 0
" £15 " £20	0 4 0	1 10 0	2 8 0
" £20 " £25	0 5 0	1 16 0	3 0 0
" £25 " £50	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
" £50 " £75	0 15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
" £75 " £100	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
For every full sum of £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0

(4) Of any other kind whatsoever not before described . . . — £ 1 s. 0 d. 0

NOTE.—In accordance with Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for any lease or tack consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent) the amount or value of which does not exceed five hundred pounds, and the instrument contains a statement certifying that the transaction thereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration other than rent exceeds five hundred pounds, the rate of duty chargeable in respect of the consideration, or part thereof, which consists of any money, stock, or security other than rent, is only one-half of the rates set out under the heading "**Conveyance** or **Transfer** on sale of any property, etc." This section does not, however, apply in any case where part of the consideration for the lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds the sum of twenty pounds a year.

	Rate of duty per cent. £ s. d.
Legacy Duty—	
To the husband or wife of the deceased	1* 0 0
To a child, or a descendant of a child, of the deceased, or father or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the deceased	1* 0 0
To a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister	5 0 0
To an uncle or aunt of the deceased, or any descendant of an uncle or aunt	10 0 0
To a great uncle or aunt of the deceased, or any descendant of a great uncle or aunt	10 0 0
To any other person	10 0 0

Letter of Allotment and Letter of Renunciation—
Where the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5 . . . . . — 0 0 1
Do., do., not less than £5 . . — 0 0 6

And Scrip Certificate, Scrip, or other document . . . . . — 0 0 1

Letter or Power of Attorney.
(1) For a proxy to vote at a meeting — 0 0 1
(2) For receiving prize money or wages . . . . . — 0 1 0
(3) For the receipt of the dividends or interest of any stock:
For the receipt of any one payment only . . . . . — 0 1 0
In any other case . . . . — 0 5 0
(4) For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill or note, not exceeding £20, or any periodical payments not exceeding the annual sum of £10 (*not being hereinbefore charged*). . . — 0 5 0

* Provided that the duty shall not be levied:
(*a*) Where the principal value of the property in respect of which Estate Duty is payable does not exceed fifteen thousand pounds, whatever may be the value of the legacy or succession; or
(*b*) Where the amount or value of the legacy or succession, together with any other legacies or successions derived by the same person from the testator, does not exceed one thousand pounds, whatever may be the principal value of such property; or
(*c*) Where the person taking the legacy or succession is the widow or a child under the age of twenty-one years of the testator, and the value of the legacy or succession together with any other legacies or successions does not exceed two thousand pounds, whatever may be the principal value of such property.

	£	s.	d.
(5) For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100	0	2	6
In any other case	0	10	0
Licence.			
(1) To hold the office of lecturer, reader, chaplain, church clerk, chapel clerk, parish clerk, or sexton	0	10	0
(2) For licensing a building for the performance of Divine service	0	10	0
(3) For licensing any chapel for the solemnisation of marriages therein	0	10	0
(4) For any other purpose	2	0	0
Licences.			
Bankers'	30	0	0
Marriage, if special (in England or Ireland)	5	0	0
Marriage, not special (in England)	0	10	0
Attorneys', Solicitors', Notaries', etc. See **Certificate and Faculty.**			
Limited Partnerships. See **Capital Duty.**			
Marketable Security transferable by delivery:			
For every £10 and fractional part—			
In the case of Colonial Municipal Securities	0	1	0
In other cases	0	2	0
Memorandum of Association	0	10	0
Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, and Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up judgment.			
(1) Being the only or principal or primary security (other than an equitable mortgage).			
Not exceeding £10	0	0	3
Excdg. £10 and not excdg. £25	0	0	8
" £25 " " £50	0	1	3
" £50 " " £100	0	2	6
" £100 " " £150	0	3	9
" £150 " " £200	0	5	0
" £200 " " £250	0	6	3
" £250 " " £300	0	7	6
Exceeds £300.			
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured	0	2	6
(2) Being a collateral security (other than an equitable mortgage).			
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured (But the whole amount of duty shall not exceed 10s.)	0	0	6
(3) Being an equitable mortgage:			
For every £100, and any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured	0	1	0
(4) **Transfer, Assignment, Disposition,** or **Assignation:**			
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disponed, exclusive of interest which is not in arrear	0	0	6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured. (The same duty as a principal security for such further money.)			
(5) **Reconveyance, Release, etc.**			
For every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
Mortgage of Stock or Marketable Security—			
Under hand only. See **Agreement.**			
By deed. See **Mortgage.**			
Notarial Act of any kind except protests	0	1	0
Passport	0	0	6
Policy of Indemnity.			
Where the Annual Premium—			
Does not exceed £2	0	0	1
Exceeds £2 (Instrument under hand)	0	0	6
Exceeds £2 (Instrument under seal)	0	10	0
Policy of Insurance against Accident and **Policy** of Insurance or any payment agreed to be made during the sickness of any person, or his incapacity from personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	0	0	1
Policy of Life Insurance—			
Where the sum insured does not exceed £10	0	0	1
Exceeds £10 but not £25	0	0	3
" £25 " £500:			
For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured	0	0	6
Exceeds £500, but not £1,000:			
For every £100 or any part	0	1	0
Exceeds £1,000:			
For every £1,000 or any part	0	10	0
Policy of Sea Insurance—			
(1) Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent.	0	0	1
(2) In any other case—			
(*a*) For or upon any voyage—			
In respect of every £100 or part of £100	0	0	1
(*b*) For time—			
In respect of every £100 or any part of £100:			
For any time not exceeding six months	0	0	3
Not exceeding twelve months	0	0	6
Containing a continuation clause, fixed duty of 6*d.*, in addition to the duty which is otherwise chargeable.			
Power of Attorney. See **Letter of Attorney.**			
Procuration, deed, or other instrument of	0	10	0
Promissory Note. See **Bank Note, Bill of Exchange.**			
Protest, of any bill of exchange or promissory note:			
Where the duty on the bill or note does not exceed 1s. (The same duty as the bill or note.)			
In any other case	0	1	0
Proxy. See **Letter or Power of Attorney.**			
Receipt, £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Release or **Renunciation**—			
Upon a sale. See **Conveyance on Sale.**			
By way of security. See **Mortgage,** etc.			
In any other case	0	10	0
Revocation of any trust of property not being a will	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Scrip Certificate or Scrip. See **Letter of Allotment.**			
Settlement:			
For every £100 or any part of £100	0	5	0
Share Certificates (Foreign)— See **Instrument to Bearer.**			
Share Warrant or Stock Certificate to Bearer,			
(1) Of a company formed or established in the U.K. (A duty of an amount equal to three times the amount of the *ad valorem* stamp duty which would be chargeable on a deed transferring the share or shares or stock specified in the warrant or certificate if the consideration for the transfer were the nominal value of such share or shares or stock).			
(2) Of a company formed or established out of the U.K. For every £10, or any part of £10	0	2	0
Succession Duty.			
On a Succession where the whole Succession or Successions amount to £100 or upwards:—			
	Rates of Duty per cent.		
By the husband or wife of the predecessor	*1	0	0
By a child, or a descendant of a child, of the predecessor, or father or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the predecessor	*1	0	0
By a brother or sister of the predecessor, or any descendant of a brother or sister	5	0	0
By an uncle or aunt of the predecessor, or any descendant of an uncle or aunt	10	0	0
By a great uncle or aunt of the predecessor, or any descendant of a great uncle or aunt	10	0	0
By any other person	10	0	0
Surrender—			
Of Copyholds. See **Copyhold.**			
Of any other kind whatsoever not chargeable with duty as a conveyance on sale or a mortgage	0	10	0
Transfer. See **Conveyance** or **Transfer.**			
Voting Paper	0	0	1
Warrant of Attorney. See **Mortgage**, etc.			
Warrant of Attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
Warrant for Goods	0	0	3

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The **duty of registering the birth of all children** who are born alive is by law imposed upon the parents, one of whom must, within 42 days after the birth, give information to the Registrar, and sign the register in his presence. Failing the parents, the law requires the occupier of the house where the birth took place, or some person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child, to register the birth. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar is requested to attend at the house where the birth took place, when the fee is 1s. A small fee is charged for a certified copy of the entry in the register. There are provisions by which, in case of failure of registration within 42 days, the registrar may require any of the abovenamed persons to register; but after twelve months the birth cannot be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. Still-born children are not registered. The name of the father of an illegitimate child can be entered on the register only at the joint request of himself and of the mother.

The Notification of Births Act 1907, adoptive until 1915, now compulsory, requires that within 36 hours after the birth notice must be given by post, or otherwise, at the office or residence of the Medical Officer of Health.

The **duty of registering a death** similarly rests upon the nearest relatives present at the death or during the last illness, or living in the same district; failing them, upon those present at the death, or the occupier of the house, or the person ordering the burial. Registration should be made within five days of the death, either personally or in writing; but in the latter case the written notice must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the cause of death, and the register must still be signed within fourteen days. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar attend at the house where the death took place, when the fee is 1s. After fourteen days and within twelve months the registrar may, failing the receipt of the information as to the death, require any person who should have effected the registration to attend and give the information required. But after twelve months no death can be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. A certificate of death in the ordinary course is given without fee, and this certificate must be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral service for the burial of the deceased.

MARRIAGE REGULATIONS.

In **Great Britain** marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar or some other "authorised person." In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed.

(1) The **common licence** can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop, or at the Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees vary from £1 15s. to £2 12s 6d. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony.

(2) The **special licence** can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any

* The duty not levied—
(a) Where the principal value of the property does not exceed £15,000; or,
(b) Where the amount or value of the legacy or succession does not exceed £10,000; or,
(c) Where the person taking the legacy or succession is the widow or a child under the age of twenty-one years of the testator, and the amount or value of the legacy or succession does not exceed £2,000.

place, and without previous residence in that place.

(3) In the case of **banns**, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three separate Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. After three months the banns become useless. Marriages can also be solemnised in church within three months of the issue of a registrar's certificate, as explained below.

(4) If the marriage is to be **before a registrar**, or some other authorised person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. **Notice** will then be placed on the notice board of the office for **twenty-one days**, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (*a*) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (*b*) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The **fees for the marriage** are 2*s.* to the superintendent registrar, and 5*s.* to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnised, and 2*s.* 7*d.* is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorised person." In such a case a fee of 4*s.* is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6*s.* 6*d.* The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4*s.* 6*d.* to the superintendent registrar, and 10*s.* to the registrar. All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

In Scotland the regulations for a **Regular Marriage** are very much the same as in England. **Banns** are proclaimed in the parish church (Established) or the Episcopal church, and the certificate of such proclamation being produced is sufficient authority to a minister to celebrate the marriage. **Application to a registrar** can also be made, and a certificate of publication of notice of marriage is equivalent to a certificate of banns. The verbal or written expression, in the presence of two witnesses, of **mutual consent** to take each other for husband and wife also constitutes marriage, if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days immediately preceding.

The **Foreign Marriage Act, 1892**, provides that all marriages abroad, where a British Embassy, Legation, or Consulate exists, between parties one of whom is a British subject, solemnised in the way prescribed by the Act, shall be valid. **The Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906**, provides (1) as regards marriages of British subjects with foreigners abroad, that a British subject may obtain a certificate that the legal requirements of the foreign country have been complied with, on application, if resident in the United Kingdom, to the registrar, or, if resident abroad, to the marriage officer; (2) **as regards marriages of foreigners with British subjects in the United Kingdom**—except Jewish marriages—that where arrangements have been made with any foreign country for the issue of such certificates by its proper officers, Orders in Council may be made (*a*) requiring a foreigner about to marry a British subject to give due notice to the person by or in the presence of whom the marriage is to be solemnised; and (*b*) forbidding such person to allow the solemnisation until the necessary certificate has been obtained. Knowingly not to comply with these last two regulations is a criminal offence.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The **Board of Customs and Excise**, London, E.C., controls the collection of the duties at the offices of the kingdom. Administration expenses, 1915-16, £2,514,607.

Chairman, Sir Laurence N. Guillemard, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Secretary, O. A. Sherrard.

Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B. (£1,500).

Commissioners, Sir Richard F. Crawford, K.C.M.G.; Sir Arthur J. Tedder; Noel E. Behrens (£1,200).

Private Secretary to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, H. M. Howgrave-Graham.

Secretaries, J. P. Byrne, C.B., I.S.O.; E. C. Cunningham, C.B. (£1,200).

Assist. do., Jeffrey Browning, I.S.O.; Arthur J. Dyke; William H. Pascoe; William Young (£850-£1,000).

Committee Clerks, J. Cook; C. J. T. B. Grylls; E. H. Hodgson; J. Johnson; A. S. Lupton; J. L. Mackie; H. W. Trotter (£700-£800).

Assist. do., E. S. Birt; W. Christian; E. M. Craven; A. J. Dedman; A. E. Greene; R. A. Johnson; J. E. Newell; H. H. Ryder; A. Saker; J. W. Train; A. Turk; T. W. H. Wilson (£550-£650).

Junior Clerks, E. S. Bertenshaw; J. Byrne; R. H. Davis; C. E. L. Fletcher; J. H. Higginson; O. Mundy; A. Redman; O. A. Sherrard; A. E. H. Tucker, H. A. Wheeler (£200-£500).

Staff Clerks, Edward J. E. Craven; Philip M. Duddy; J. B. Hardie (£420-£500).

Medical Officer, T. Hugh Dickson, M.A., M.B. (£700-£800).

Solicitor, W. M. Graham-Harrison (£1,800).

Assist. Solicitors, George H. Denniss (£800-£1,000); Benjamin Hawkins (£700-£900).

Chief Inspector, William Gallagher, I.S.O. (£1,000-£1,200).

Deputy do., J. Orchard; J. T. Samuel (£850-£1,000).

Superintending Inspectors, W. K. Andrews; T. Good; D. W. Kelly; P. O'Brien; T. Pearce; E. A. Harris; J. N. Stickland (£800-£850).

Inspectors, First Class, J. J. Foley; E. Horan; D. Lehane; P. Miller; J. Murphy; T. B. Caswell; J. Kyle; P. Meehan; J. McM. Riordan; H. M. Tosh; J. Phelan; T. R. Phillips; J. Stephenson; R. S. Tulloch; W. M. Wilson (£700-£800).

Do., Second Class, A. W. Cope; H. S. Campbell; E. C. Eldred; J. A. Farquharson; J. Forbes; H. Genochio; J. Gore; T. Helsby; P. Hoad; A. C. Saunders; W. Lyons; E. T. Marriott; A. J. McEldowney; J. O'Callaghan; C. E. Tankard; J. B. O'Sullivan; A. W. Stubbs; F. W. Watts; R. Hill; A. McC. Adams; J.

Hourihane; J. W. Kerr; A. E. Travers; F. P. Reynolds; J. Ritchie; W. G. Adams; G. F. H. Alcock; C. H. Bater; J. E. Davies; T. E. Davies; J. W. Ellis; E. A. Fellows; A. Green; C. G. Kitton; T. P. McClare; J. Millar; J. W. Noble; J. Princep; G. N. Thorp; A. Woodward; E. A. Lidbury (£500-£650).

Inspector-General of Waterguard, Capt. John I. Graham, R.N. (£850-£1,000).

Inspector, Nathan Thompson (£600-£650 and £50).

Assist. do., Charles Smith; W. H. J. Bunster (*unattached*) (£450-£550).

Accountant and Comptroller-General, Frederick W. A. Clarke (£1,000).

Assist. do., George H. E. Wright (£725-£800).

Accountants, James A. Hewson (Chief Accountant with allowance of £40); Edgar Adams; William H. Clark (£550-£700).

Assistant do., J. H. Avison; E. C. Bray; J. W. Dobie; R. Elrick; P. McIntyre; H. R. Poole; A. R. Potts; C. E. Sleight; T. Pound (£420-£500).

Principal of Statistical Office, Herbert V. Reade, C.B. (£800-£1,000).

Deputy Principal, Samuel Bozman (£650-£800).

Senior Clerks, J. B. Boyle, A. Hamilton (with allowances of £50 each); A. Barker (£550); J. E. Hagger; C. L. Jones; P. Lynch; T. P. Saunders; E. G. Dampier (£420-£500).

Collector and Chief Registrar of Shipping, London, Lewis S. Blomfield (£1,100).

Assist.-Collector (London Long Room), A. H. Le Chêne (£700-£800).

Collector London Port, F. Wood.

Controlling Grade, First Class, R. W. Gold; C. J. Hassell (£700-£800).

Controlling Grade, Second Class, E. Ambrose; J. T. Shenton (£500-£650).

Supt. of Waterguard, First Class (London), J. A. Hawkins (£600-£650).

Supt. of Waterguard, Second Class, D. Prior (£450-£550).

THE PRINCIPAL CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Beer, of a specific gravity—not exceeding 1,215°, £1 13*s.* per 36 gall.
" " " exceeding 1,215°, £1 18*s.* 8*d.* per 36 gall.
Cards, 3*s.* 9*d.* per doz. packs.
Chicory, raw, 19*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.
" roasted, 3*d.* per lb.
Cocoa, 1½*d.* per lb.
Preparations of Cocoa, per cwt. (charged under Sec. 2, Finance Act, 1915).
Coffee, 21*s.* per cwt.
" roasted or ground, 3*d.* per lb.
Currants, 2*s.* per cwt.
Figs, French Plums, Prunes, Raisins, 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
Motor Spirit, 6*d.* per gallon (4½*d.* if cars are used for commercial purposes).
Spirits—Brandy, Rum, Gin, etc., 15*s.* 1*d.* and 15*s.* 2*d.* per proof gal., 1*s.* extra if in bottle.
Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, 3*d.* per lb.
Sugar, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.
Tea, 1*s.* per lb.
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, manufactured, 6*s.* 3½*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.* per lb.
Wine in cask, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* per gallon, and 3*d.* for every degree above 42 degrees proof spirit.
Wine in bottle (still) 1*s.* and (sparkling) 2*s.* 6*d.* a gallon additional.

The chief excise duties are:—

On beer 17*s.* 3*d.* per barrel of 1,055 deg. sp. gr.
On spirits 14*s.* 9*d.* per proof gallon.
Chicory grown in U.K., 12*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.
Coffee mixtures, ¾*d.* per ½ lb.
On solid glucose 5*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.; liquid glucose 4*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.;
Railway passengers—5 per cent. on all fares exceeding 1*d.* a mile, except urban traffic, which is only liable to 2 per cent.
On saccharin 3*s.* the oz.
Tobacco, grown in U.K., viz. Cavendish or negrohead, manuf. in bond, 7*s.* per lb.
Ditto, unmanufactured, 5*s.* 4*d.* and 5*s.* 11½*d.* per lb. according to percentage of moisture.
Patent Medicines stamp, 3*d.*

IMPORT DUTIES.

An amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. on the value of the following:—

Motor cars (including motor bicycles and motor tricyles, but excepting commercial vehicles).
Accessories and component parts of motor cars, motor bicyles or motor tricyles, other than tyres.
Musical instruments, including gramophones, pianolas, and other similar instruments.
Accessories and component parts of musical instruments, and records and other means of reproducing music.
Clocks, watches, and the component parts of clocks and watches.
On cinematograph films the duty ranges from ⅓*d.* to 5*d.* per linear foot.

LICENCE DUTIES.

The chief licence duties are as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Armorial bearings (annual)	1	1	0
" " if used on carriage	2	2	0
Auctioneer's (annual)	10	0	0
Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses	2	2	0
" four wheels for one horse	1	1	0
" less than four wheels	0	15	0
" hackney carriages (horse)	0	15	0
" *motor-cars, according to horse-power, from £2 2*s.* to	42	0	0
" motor cycles	1	0	0
" motor hackneys (or exceeding 5 tons)	0	15	0
" " " from 1 to 2 tons	2	17	0
" " " 2 to 5 tons	3	18	0
Motor car, Registration of	1	0	0
" cycle	0	5	0
" driver licence	0	5	0
Dogs (Great Britain)	0	7	6
Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st (to expire July 31st following)	3	0	0
" After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following	2	0	0
" After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st	2	0	0
" For fourteen days continuous	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's, to expire July 31st	2	0	0
Game dealer's, to expire July 1st	2	0	0
Gun, to expire July 31st	0	10	0
Hawker's (annual)	2	0	0

* Half the duty is remitted to medical practitioners on account of cars kept for professional purposes.

	£	s.	d.
House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year	2	0	0
Male servants (Great Britain annual)	0	15	0
Medicines (patent) (makers or vendors)	0	5	0
Pawnbroker's (annual)	7	10	0
" trading in plate, irrespective of weight, an additional	5	15	0
Pedlar's	0	5	0
Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver in one article	2	6	0
" 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver and upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold and silver (annual)	5	15	0
Tobacco, growers of (annual)	0	5	0
" and snuff, dealers in (annual)	0	5	3
" " " manufacturers of, from £5 5s. (not exceeding 20,000 lbs.), and *pro rata* up to	31	10	0

The Chief Liquor Licences are:—

Manufacturers':
- Brewer's (for sale)—£1 for first 100 barrels and 12s. for every further 50 barrels; beginners, £1; not for sale, 9s. or 4s.
- Distiller's—£10 for 50,000 gallons and £20 up to 100,000 gallons, and £10 for every 25,000 gallons more.
- Rectifier, or compounder—£15 15s.
- Sweets (liquor) maker—£5 5s.

Dealers':
- Spirit dealer—£15 15s.
- Beer dealer—£10 10s.
- Wine dealer—£10 10s.
- Sweets (liquor) dealer—£5 5s.

Spirit retailer (publican's licence)—Duty equal to half annual value of premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35 in Great Britain, according to population.

Spirit retailer (publican's licence)—£5 or £7 10s. in Ireland, according to population.

Spirit retailer (off-licence)—From £10 to £50, according to annual value of premises.

Beer retailer (on-licence)—**One-third** of annual value of premises, but subject to a **minimum duty** in Great Britain of from £3 10s. to £23 10s., and in Ireland of £3 10s. or £4, according to population.

Beer retailer (off-licence, including cider)—£1 10s. to £10, according to value of premises.

Cider retailer (off-licence)—£2; (on-licence) £2 5s. to £6.

Wine retailer (on-licence)—£4 10s. to £12, according to value of premises.

Wine retailer (off-licence)—£2 10s. to £10, according to value of premises.

WINES, SPIRITS, ETC., IMPORTED 1914.

In 1914 9,529,149 gallons of wines were imported for home consumption into the United Kingdom in cask, and 1,151,454 gallons in bottle. Of the wines imported, Spain supplied 2,695,232 gall.; Portugal, 3,454,644 gall.; Madeira, 19,243 gall.; France, 2,433,191 gall.; Germany, 571,093 gall.; Netherlands, 43,218 gall.; Italy, 288,912 gall.; Australasia, 651,405 gall.; and other countries, 348,287 gall. Of foreign spirits imported for home consumption rum headed the lists, with 3,577,048 gall.; brandy imported, 1,464,425 gall.; gin, 390,474 gall.; and unenumerated spirits (including liqueurs, cordials, etc., 262,651 gall.

The Great War. The official figures of British casualties up to **Nov. 9th, 1915,** are given as:

France.

	Dead.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	4,620	9,754	1,583	15,957
Other ranks	69,272	240,283	54,446	364,001
Total	73,892	250,037	56,029	379,958

Mediterranean.

	Dead.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1,504	2,860	356	4,720
Other ranks	21,531	70,148	10,211	101,890
Total	23,035	73,008	10,567	106,610

Other Theatres.

	Dead.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	227	337	76	640
Other ranks	2,052	5,587	3,223	10,862
Total	2,279	5,924	3,299	11,502

Navy and Marines, all Theatres.

	Dead.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	589	161	52	802
Other ranks	9,928	1,120	310	11,358
Total	10,517	1,281	362	12,160

Aggregate in all Theatres.

	Dead.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	6,940	13,112	2,067	22,119
Other ranks	102,783	317,138	68,190	488,111
Total	109,723	330,250	70,257	510,230

Previous official figures have been:

Oct. 31st, 1914	57,000
Feb. 4th, 1915	104,000
April 11th	139,347
May 31st	258,069
July 18th	321,889
Aug. 21st	381,982
Oct. 9th	493,294
Nov. 9th	510,230

Empire Day Movement. Observed on May 24th, the anniversary of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria. It has received the official sanction of all the self-governing Colonies and of twenty-seven Crown Colonies and Dependencies; and on or about May 24th Empire Day is observed in 69,454 schools throughout the Empire and by some 19,000,000 of the subjects of King George V. In the United Kingdom the movement has been officially adopted by 292 education committees, including that of London, 28 training schools, 1,327 secondary schools, and over 1,096 elementary schools and institutions unconnected with the above,—in all, about 25,666 schools, exclusive of those in the Colonies. The movement is directed from the Earl of Meath's town residence, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

The Albert Medal was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The **first class** are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the **second class,** whose acts of bravery, though meritorious, have not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Established.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entrance.	Subscription. Annual.	Secretary.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Albemarle. . . .	37, Dover Street	1874	1,150	6 6 0	6 6 0	Miss Sangster
Almack's	20, Berkeley Street, W. .	1908	300	8 8 0	6 6 0	Sir H. H. Stewart, Bt.
Alpine	23, Savile Row	1857	No limit	4 4 0	2 2 0	C. H. R. Wollaston
Argentine . . .	1, Hamilton Place, W.. .	1910	870	10 gs.	10 gs.	C. F. Munro
Army and Navy .	36, Pall Mall	1837	2,600	40 0 0	10 gs.	H. M. Miller
Arthur's	69, St. James's Street . .	1765	600	31 10 0	11 & 12 gs.	Col. C. Rawnsley, D.S.O.
Arts	40, Dover Street, W. . .	1863	600	£10 share £6 fee	7 7 0	Maj. Raymond
Athenæum . . .	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0	H. R. Tedder
Authors'	2, Whitehall Court . . .	1891	1,500	2 12 6 (T) 1 11 6 (S)	5 5 (T.) 3 3 (Sb.)	Algernon Rose, F.C.I.S.
Bachelors' . . .	11 & 12, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	1,080	31 10 0	10 10 0	E. A. Smith
Badminton . . .	100, Piccadilly, W. . . .	1876	1,000	21 0 0	8 8 0	P. M. Buchanan
Baldwin	79A, Pall Mall	1887	225	10 gs.	5 gs.	W. S. Fyler (Hon.)
Bath (Gentlemen).	34, Dover Street, W. . .	1894	2,000	31 10 0	10 10 0	J. Wilson Taylor
Beefsteak	9, Green Street, W.C. . .	1876	300	15 15 0	6 6 0	J. Attfield
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street . .	1762	650	31 10 0	11 11 0	C. Wyles
British Empire. .	12, St. James's Sq., S.W.	1910	900	None	8 8 0	C Freeman Murray
Brooks's	St. James's Street . . .	1764	650	31 10 0	11 11 0	Maj. J. F. Wegg-Prosser
Burlington Fine Arts	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0	J. Beavan.
Caledonian . . .	St. James's Square, S.W.	1897	1,500	10 10 0	5,6 & 8 gs.	Frank E. Stanley
Camera	17, John St., Adelphi, W.C.	1910	No limit	1 0 0	1,2 & 3 gs.	H. Philp
Carlton	94, Pall Mall	1832	2,000	40 0 0	10 & 11 gs.	W. H. Matthews
Cavalry	127, Piccadilly, W. . . .	1890	1,800	31 10 0	10 10 0	Maj. H. R. Darley, [D.S.O.
City Carlton . . .	24-27, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C..	1868	800 (T.) 200 (C.)	10 gs. (T.) 10 gs. (C.)	10 gs. (T.) 5 gs. (C.)	T. J. Woodrow
City Liberal . . .	Walbrook, E.C.	1874	900	None	6 gs. & 4 gs. (C.)	A. Bass
City of London . .	19, Old Broad Street, E.C.	1832	800	40 gs.	10 10 0	E. Luscombe-Browne
Cocoa Tree . . .	64, St. James's Street . .	1746	700	10 10 0	6 & 4 gs	W. Keen
Conservative . .	74, St. James's Street . .	1840	1,600	31 10 0	10 10 0	Capt. R. P. H. Bernard
Constitutional . .	Northumberland Avenue.	1883	6,500	15 & 10 gs.	7 & 4 gs.	F. M. Remnant
Devonshire . . .	50, St. James's Street . .	1875	1,200	15 15 0	10 10 0	E. W. Brodie
Dutch	31, Sackville Street, W. .	1873	558	None	1 & 3 gs.	P. H. D. Sweys
East India United Service	16, St. James's Square .	1849	2,500	21 0 0	10 gs. & 30s.	Thos. Lawler
Eccentric	Ryder St., St. James's, S.W.	1890	999	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.)	J. A. Harrison
Eldon	3, Cursitor Street, W.C. .	1877	200	None	4 4 (T.) 2 2 (C.)	W. E. Goodman
Farmers'	2, Whitehall Court . . .	1842	1,097	1 1 0	1 1 (C.) 3 3 (T.)	H. Trustram Eve
Garrick	15, Garrick Street, W.C. .	1831	650	21 0 0	10 10 0	C. J. Fitch
Golfers'	2A, Whitehall Court . .	1893	1,000	—	5, 3, 2 & 1 gs.	L. B. Gullick
Green Room . .	46, Leicester Square . .	1877	500	6 6 0	5 5 0	G. T. Swann
Gresham	15, Abchurch Lane, E.C. .	1843	500	10 10 0	10 10 0	H. S. Cole
Guards'	70, Pall Mall	1813	600	31 10 0	11 & 10 gs.	F. C. Evans
Gun Club	Pavilion, Wood Lane, W.	1860	No limit	15 0 0	10 0 0	J. S. Willett
Hurlingham . . .	Fulham, S.W..	1868	1,700	21 0 0 Service 10 10 0	8 & 5 gs. memb'rs 5 5 0	Maj. F. Egerton Green
Isthmian	105, Piccadilly	1882	1,500	—	10 & 7 gs.	Herbert Lyndon

Name of Club.	Club House.	Established	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entrance. £ s. d.	Subscription. Annual. £ s. d.	Secretary.
Junior Army and Navy	Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.	1902	4,300	—	5,4 & 1 gs.	C. V. L. Norcock
Junior Athenæum	116, Piccadilly	1864	1,200	None	10 10 0	Hy. de Carteret
Junior Carlton	30-35, Pall Mall	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0	Francis R. Pike
Junior Conservative	4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly	1889	2,500	Suspd.	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.)	Maj. D. Mercer
Junior Constitutional	101-4, Piccadilly, W.	1887	4,500	None.	6 & 4 gs.	W. Wakefield
Junior Naval and Military	96, Piccadilly	1899	2,800	—	10,5&1gs.	Capt. W. H. Annesley.
Junior United Service	Charles Street, St. James's	1827	2,000	40 0 0	8 8 0	H. A. White
Kennel	84, Piccadilly, W.	1873	300	—	5 5 0	E. W. Jaquet
Knights of the Round Table	180, Strand, W.C.	1866	101	2 2 0	1 1 0	Ernest Nicks (Hon.)
Managers'	5, Wardour Street, W.	1906	300	1 1 0	2 gs.	Cecil Perry
Marlborough	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	1869	600	31 10 0	10 10 0	C. H. Stone, R.N.
Marylebone C.C.	Lord's, St. John's Wood, N.W.	1787	5,000	5 0 0	3 0 0	F. E. Lacey
Motor	Coventry Street, W.	1907	3,000	—	6 & 3½ gs.	Walter Jenks (Hon.).
Municipal&County	Whitehall Court, S.W.	1902	700	None	1,2 & 3 gs.	F. G. McKay
National	1, Whitehall Gardens	1845	600	Suspd.	4½ to ½ gs.	Lt.-Col. C. Russell
National Liberal	Whitehall Place, S.W.	1882	5,000	Suspended.	6 & 3 gs Junior 2 & 1 gs.	John Henderson
National Sporting	43, King Street, W.C.	1891	1,100	6 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.)	5 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C.)	L. W. Penn
Naval and Military	94, Piccadilly	1862	2,000	42 0 0	10 10 0	E. S. Bailey
New Oxford and Cambridge	68, Pall Mall	1884	1,100	—	10, 6, 4 & 2 gs.	C. E. Kennedy
New University	57 & 58, St. James's Street	1864	1,200	30 gs.	9 9 0	R. P. P. Rowe
Northern Counties	2, Whitehall Court	1891	160	None	5 gs.	Capt. D. Adam
O.P. Club	Adelphi Hotel, W.C.	1900	800	1 0 0	1 11 6	L. Davis Smith / E. H Mier (Joint Hon.)
Oriental	18, Hanover Square, W.	1824	800	31 0 0	9 9 0	Col. S. G. Bird, D S.O.
Orleans	29, King St., St. James's	1877	500	21 0 0	10 gs.	Col. Grimshawe
Oxford and Cambridge	71 to 76, Pall Mall	1830	1,200	42 0 0	9 9 0	W. Woodstock
Phyllis Court	Henley-on-Thames	1905	1,200	10 gs.	5 gs.	R.G.Finlay(Hon.)
Playgoers'	Cranbourn Street, W.C.	1884	1,200	2 12 0	3 3 0	J. Sharpe
Polyglot	4, Southampton Row, W.C.	1905	300	2 2 0	4 & 2 gs.	G. Young
Portland	9, St. James's Sq., S.W.	1816	300	10 10 0	10 10 0	Maj. J. H. Montagu
Pratt's	14, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	1841	700	—	5 5 0	Hon. W. Walsh
Press	St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C.	1882	600	1 1 0	3 3 0	A. L. Haydon
Primrose	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's	1886	3,500	Suspd.	2 & 1 gs.	E. G. Hall
Prince's	197, Knightsbridge	1853	800	—	7 gs.	H. R. Hackney
Public Schools	19, Berkeley Street, W.	1909	2,400	2 gs.	4,2 & 1 gs	W. R. Williams
Queen's	West Kensington	1886	1,200	—	3 to 7 gs.	E. B Noel
Raleigh	16, Regent Street, S.W.	1858	800	10 10 0	10 10 0	Vacant
Ranelagh	Barn Elms, Barnes, S.W.	1894	2,400	30 gs.	10 10 0	J. H. Neat / Capt. B. Levett
Reform	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1836	1,450	40 0 0	10 10 0	H. Birch
Roehampton	Roehampton Lane, S.W.	1902	1,650	10 & 7 gs.	10 & 7 gs.	H. G. Arnold
Royal Aero Club	166, Piccadilly, W.	1901	1,500	2 2 0	2 2 0	H. E. Perrin
Royal Automobile	Pall Mall, S.W.	1897	7,860	26 5 0	10 10(T.) 5 5 (C.)	J. W. Orde
Royal Societies'	St. James's Street	1894	3,000	1 1 0	8,6 & 2 gs	R.H. Humphreys
Royal Watercolour Society Art	5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.	1884	250	1 1 0	1 1 0	H. Philp
St. James'	106, Piccadilly	1857	900	26 5 0	11 11 0	Capt. C. Percy Smith

Name of Club.	Club House.	Established	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entrance.	Subscription. Annual.	Secretary.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
St. Stephen's	1, Bridge St., Westminster	1870	1,150	10 10 0	10 10 0	John M. Bacon
Savage	6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace.	1857	650	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.)	Reg. Geard (Hon.)
Savile	107, Piccadilly, W.	1868	675	10 10 0	7 7 0	Capt. W. E. C. Hood
Sesame	29, Dover Street, W.	1895	1,170	6 gs.	6 gs.	Mrs. Plowden
Smithfield Club (Incorp.)	12, Hanover Square.	1798	1,100	None.	1 1 0	E. J. Powell
Sports	8, St. James's Sq., S.W.	1893	3,800	10 0 0	6, 4, 3, 2, & 1 gs	Maj. F. A. B. Talbot
Thatched House	86, St. James's Street	1865	1,000	10 10 0	10 10 0	F. W. Hume
Travellers'	106, Pall Mall	1819	800	31 10 0	10 & 11 gs.	Marquis of Sarzano
Turf	85, Piccadilly	1868	550	31 10 0	12 12 0	B.-Gen. A. G. Balfour
Union	Trafalgar Square	1805	1,250	22 1 0	10 10 0	A. Leslie [four
United Service	116-119, Pall Mall	1815	2,000	30 0 0	10 5 0	F. R. Bennett
United Sports	4, Whitehall Court, S.W.	1903	800	—	1 to 4 gs.	C. W. Bourne
United University	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,000	42 0 0	9 9 0	E. O. Pope
University of London	19 & 21, Gower Street	1914	900	1 gn.	2 & 1 gns	T. Ll. Humberstone, B.Sc.
Wellington (Social: Ladies as Visitors)	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0	Lt.-Col. G. F. Paske
Westminster	3, Whitehall Court, S.W.	1904	No limit	None	5gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.) 1 g. (F.)	C. E. Kennedy
Whitehall	Princes Street, Westminster	1864	600	Suspd.	10 gs. (T.) 5 gs (C.) 1 g. (F.)	J. Hodgkin
White's	37, St. James's Street	1697	800	31 10 0	11 11 0	R. H. G. Wright
Windham	13, St. James's Square.	1828	700	32 11 0	10 0 0 & 10 gs	Lt.-Col. C. Hope Willis
Yorick	29 & 30, Bedford St., Strand	1889	300	2 2 0	2 & 3 gs.	A. C. R. Carter

LADIES' CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Established.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entrance.	Subscription. Annual.	Secretary.
Albemarle	37, Dover Street, W.	1874	1,100	6 gs.	6 gs.	Miss Sangster
Alexandra	12, Grosvenor Street, W.	1884	800	5 gs.	5 & 4 gs.	Miss A. M. Commins
Bath	16, Berkeley Street, W.	1894	500	15 gs.	7 gs.	J. Wilson Taylor
Empress	35, Dover Street, W.	1897	2,200	Various	7 & 5 gs.	H. B. Clark
Ladies' A. & N.	Burlington Gardens, W.	1902	3,250	Suspd.	5 & 3 gs.	Mrs. E. M. Glanvill
,, Athenæum	31 & 32, Dover Street, W.	1904	910	5 gs.	5 gs.	Mrs. FitzClarence
,, Empire	69, Grosvenor Street, W.	1902	1,150	3 & 5 gs.	3 & 8 gs.	Miss Beatrice Bowman
,, Imperial	17, Dover Street, W.	1906	2,300	5 gs.	5 gs.	Mrs. Elderton
,, Park	32, Knightsbridge, S.W.	1905	2,000	—	4 & 3 gs	Lady Wolseley (Hon.)
Lyceum	128, Piccadilly, W.	1904	2,500	2 gs.	4 & 3 gs.	Miss K. E. Kirkbride
New Century	Hay Hill, Berkeley Sq., W.	1899	3,000	2 gs.	1 g.	Mrs. Rice
,, Era	11, Curzon Street, W.	1901	400	2 gs.	2 & 3 gs.	Miss More
,, Victorian	30A, Sackville Street, W.	1896	800	2 gs.	2 & 3 gs.	Miss A. K. Taylor
Pioneer	9, Park Place, St. James's S.W.	1892	700	3 & 2 gs.	3 & 2 gs.	Miss Catherine E. Spink
Three Arts	19A, Marylebone Road	1911	1,050	—	1 g.	Miss H. F. Pocock
University	4, George Street, Hanover Square, W.	1887	No limit	1 g.	£1 10s.	Miss Brimmell
Victoria	145, Victoria Street	1894	450	Suspd.	4 & 5 gs.	Miss E. Botting
Writers'	10, Norfolk Street, Strand	1891	400	1 g.	2 & 1 gs.	Miss L. R. Mitchell

Name of Club.	Station.	Club House.	Date of establishment.	Date of Admiralty Warrant.	Subscription.		Secretary.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes. . .	Cowes	1815	1839	£105	£16	T.H.S.Pasley, M.V.O.
— Albert . . .	Southsea .	Clifton Road, Southsea . .	1864	1865	5 gs.	5 gs.	Capt.F.Gilbert Jones, R.N.
— Alfred . . .	Kingstown.	(None)	1864	1870	2 gs.	1 g.	H. M. Wright (Hon.)
— Anglesey . .	Menai Strts.	Beaumaris . .	1802	1885	2 gs.	1 g.	Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.
— Canoe Club. .	Hamptn.Wk.	Trowlock Island	1866	—	2 gs.	1 g.	Maitland Chater
— Channel Islands	Jersey . .	St. Helier's Jersey	1863	1863	20s.	20s.	Capt. C. H. Robin
— Cinque Ports .	Dover. . .	Marine Parade, Dover . . .	1872	1872	None	3 gs.	Thos. A. Tessar
— Clyde . . .	Hunter'sQy.	Hunter's Quay .	1856	1857	4 gs.	2 gs.	Sec., 180, Hope Street, Glasgow
— Corinthian . .	Burnham .	Burnham . . .	1872	1884	3 gs.	2 gs.	T. G. F. Winser, 72, Mark Lane, E.C.
— Cork	Queenstown	Queenstown . .	1720	1831	£7	70s.	H. Becher Bruce
— Cornwall . .	Falmouth .	Green Bank Ter., Falmouth	1871	1872	1 g.	2 & 1 g.	Robert G. Borne
— Cruising. . .	London . .	1, Bolton Street, Piccadilly . .	1880	1902	2 gs.	2 gs.	Donald C. L. Cree (Hon.)
— Dart	Dartmouth .	Kingswear . .	1866	1870	1 g.	2 gs.	A. L. Hine-Haycock
— Dee	Holyhead .	6, Rumford Pl., Liverpool . .	1845	1847	—	1 g.	C. A. Robinson
— Dorset . . .	Weymouth .	Weymouth . .	1875	1875	4 gs.	4 gs.	Ernest B. Beck
— Eastern . . .	Fh. of Forth.	37, Queen Street, Edinburgh. .	1836	1836	2 gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken (Hon.)
— Engineer . .	Chatham. .	Chatham . .	1846	1872	20s.	50s.	Vacant
— Fowey . . .	Fowey . .	Fowey	1894	1905	1 g.	3 & 1 g.	N. P. Jaffrey (Hon.)
— Harwich. . .	Harwich. .	G.E. Hotel, Harwich . .	1843	1845	1 g.	1 g.	John Paterson
— Highland . .	Oban . . .	Esplanade, Oban	1881	1881	5 gs.	3 gs.	Alex. MacLennan
— Irish	Kingstown.	Kingstown, Co. Dublin . . .	1846	1846	£10	5 gs.	T. J. Duncan
— London Yacht.	Cowes . .	Cowes, I. of W.	1838	1838	None	3 gs.	Gerald H. L. Watson
— Mersey . . .	Liverpool .	8, Bedford Road, Rock Ferry .	1844	1844	3 gs.	1 g.	W.P.Davidson (Hon.)
— Motor	Off Hythe .	Club Ship. . .	1905	1905	3 gs.	5 gs.	F. J. Richardson
— Norfolk and Suffolk. . .	Lowestoft .	Lowestoft. . .	1859	1898	2 & 3 gs.	2 & 3 gs.	A. Townley Clarkson
— Northern . .	Rothesay .	Rothesay . . .	1824	1831	60s.	60s.	A. Herbert Aspin
— Portsmouth Corin. . . .	Portsmouth	Western Parade, Southsea . .	1880	1880	None	3 gs.	Maj. J. A. Miall, V.D. (Hon.)
— St. George . .	Kingstown.	Kingstown . .	1838	1845	£15	£4	D. Henry Bailey, J.P.
— Southampton .	Southampton	Southampton .	1875	1877	3 gs.	3 & 2 gs.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. A. E. Hussey
— Southern . .	Southampton	By Pier Gates, Southampton.	1837	1840	4 gs.	4 gs.	Major G. H. Gason
— South Western	Plymouth .	West Hoe, Plymouth . .	1890	1891	2 gs.	1 & 2 gs.	Capt. W. E. Norris (Hon.)
— Temple . . .	Ramsgate .	Hotel Cecil and Ramsgate . .	1857	1898	2 gs.	2 & 3 gs.	R. Wilks; F. Dammers (Hon.)
— Thames . . .	London . .	80, Piccadilly, W.	1775	1842	10 gs.	8 gs.	Capt. J. E. H. Orr
— Torbay . . .	Torquay. .	Torquay . . .	1875	1875	5 gs.	4 gs.	Col. G. Stovell (Hon.)
— Ulster . . .	Bangor . .	Bangor, co. Down	1866	1870	5 gs.	2 & 1 gs.	Arthur H. Crawford (Hon.) [R.A.
— Victoria . . .	Ryde . . .	Ryde	1844	1845	5 gs.	6 gs.	Capt. A. F. Welldon,
— Welsh . . .	Carnarvon . .	Carnarvon . .	1847	1847	3 gs.	2 & 1 gs.	W. S. Jones (Hon.)
— Wstn. of Eng. .	Plymouth .	The Hoe, Plymouth . . .	1827	1834	7 gs.	£5	C. J. Pratt-Barlow
— Western of Scotland . .	Clyde. . .	156, St. Vincent St., Glasgow	1875	1886	1 g.	1 g.	Francis A. Downes, C.A.
— Windermere .	Windermere	Bowness-on-Windermere .	1860	1887	2 gs.	1 to 3 gs.	F. Croft
— Yorkshire . .	Hull . . .	19, Jameson St., Hull	1847	1847	2 gs.	1 g.	G. M. Stevenson
Alexandra . . .	Southend .	Southend . . .	1873	1881	1 & 2 gs.	1 & 2 gs.	Arthur F. Allen (Hon.)

Name of Club.	Station.	Club House.	Date of establishment.	Date of Admiralty Warrant.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Secretary.
Bristol Channel .	. . . . .	Mumbles . .	1875	—	2 gs.	3 gs.	D. H. Morgan
British Motor Boat Club . .	London . .	4, Grafton Street, W. . . .	1904	1905	—	3½ & 6 gs.	T. Desnos (Hon.)
Hythe	Southampton Water . .	Hythe Pier . .	1893	—	—	2 gs.	Maj. E. T. Dixon
Lytham	Lytham . .	Central Beach, Lytham . .	1890	—	2 gs.	2 gs.	G. W. Wood (Hon.)
Mimima	Southampton	Royal Pier . .	1903	—	½ g.	½ g.	A. E. A. Cole
Mudhook . . .	Clyde . . .	—	1873	—	5 gs.	1 g.	James S. Craig, 45, Hope St., Glasgow
Nore	Southend .	Southend . . .	1903	—	1 g.	1 g.	Digby Easton
Seaview	Solent . .	Seaview . . .	1893	—	2 gs.	2 gs.	H.C. Maudsley (Hon.)
Solent.	Yarmouth I. of W. .	Yarmouth, I. of W. . .	1878	1902	—	2 & 3 gs.	S. B. Standen (Hon.)

SCIENCE NOTES, 1915.

ASTRONOMY AND PHYSICS.

Dr. F. A. Lindemann has pointed out that while it has been supposed that the discovery of the radioactive elements has invalidated Lord Kelvin's estimate of the age of the world as less than 30,000,000 years, this is by no means the case. The temperature of the earth is conditioned by the amount of heat received from the sun. Therefore, the time during which the earth can have existed in its present state cannot be greater than the time since which the temperature of the sun has remained at about its present value. But if the sun were made entirely of uranium, only about 5,000,000 years would be added to its duration as a heat giver (Rutherford), so that radioactivity here has little effect. Therefore radioactivity will not account for a larger period than Kelvin calculated on a basis of the temperature gradient of the earth's crust.

A new method of measuring the heat from the stars has been employed by W. W. Coblenz, of the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards, and the results appear to give considerable accuracy in estimating the temperatures of the later types of stars. The earlier types, A and B, are more uncertain.

In the *Philosophical Magazine*, Prof. J. A. Pollock published the results of some work on the nature of the large ions in the air.

Prof. Callendar, Prof. Bone, and Mr. H. J. Yates have shown how the bolometer may be applied to the efficiency radiation of gas fires, electric radiators, and incandescent surfaces.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

A fifth sub-human species, as an early relation of man, has been described by Dr. Guy Pilgrim, of the Indian Geological Survey, and the discovery is compared to that of the Heidelberg jaw. Dr. Pilgrim names the new species "Sivapithecus Indicus," and discovered it in the zone corresponding to the Middle Miocene in Europe.

CHEMISTRY.

The Hon. R. J. Strutt, who discovered the new modification of nitrogen known as active nitrogen, has at last cleared up the controversy as to its character and mode of formation. It is produced by electric discharge in pure nitrogen, but the addition of almost any foreign gas enormously increases the yield.

The principles of Fletcherism in eating food—by thoroughly masticating it—have been scientifically assailed by Drs. Foster and Hawk, who have shown by experiment that the amount of protein digested in this method is hardly any higher than ordinarily, and practically no higher than if the food is bolted.

For dealing with the fly danger in the war area, Roubaud has recommended powdered ferric sulphate as a disinfectant of meat, and added to coal-tar oil for other purposes. Sodium cresylate can be used on manure heaps.

LICENCE DUTIES STATISTICS, 1914.

Armorial bearings.—Number issued, 53,802.

Auctioneers.—England, 9,891; Scotland, 1,837; Ireland, 588.

Carriages. — (4-wheeled 2-horse) England, 12,685; Scotland, 1,591. (4-wheeled 1-horse) England, 35,370; Scotland, 3,332. (Less than 4 wheels) England, 246,053; Scotland, 25,646. Total carriages, 324,677.

Motors.—See p. 379.

Dogs. — England, 1,844,565; Scotland, 133,875. Amount of duty, £741,902.

Game—*To kill game, and game-keepers.*—England, 54,701; Scotland, 9,172; Ireland, 3,949; Amount of duty, £176,682.

Game—*Game dealers.* — England, 3,929; Scotland, 307; Ireland, 141. Amount of duty, £8,934.

Gun licences.—England, 206,189; Scotland, 20,693; Ireland, 22,611. Amount of duty, £124,663.

Hawkers. — England, 9,891; Scotland, 1,837; Ireland, 588.

House agents.—England, 4,358; Scotland, 719; Ireland, 71.

Male servants. — England, 226,058; Scotland, 22,219. Amount of duty, £186,197.

Medicines, patent, makers or vendors.—England, 39,014; Scotland, 3,242.

Pawnbrokers.—England, 4,611; Scotland, 476; Ireland, 296.

Plate dealers.—England, 17,561; Scotland, 2,591; Ireland, 987.

Tobacco manufacturers. — England, 285; Scotland, 25; Ireland, 24.

Tobacco dealers.—England, 323,754; Scotland, 38,577; Ireland, 39,541.

Intoxicating liquor licences – England, 50,073; Scotland, 18,635; Ireland, 21,643.

The Victoria Cross is the most highly prized of all awards. It was instituted on Jan. 29th, 1856, and consists of a Maltese cross, in bronze, 1½ in. in diameter. In the centre is the Royal crest (lion and crown), and beneath it a scroll, with the inscription "For Valour." It is suspended from a bronze laureated bar, connected with the Cross by a V. On the reverse of the bar are engraved the name, rank, and corps of the recipient. The ribbon is red for the Army and blue for the Navy. Previous to the Great War the Cross had not been conferred on native ranks of the Indian Army, but now no branch of His Majesty's Forces is excluded. The Cross carries with it a pension of £10 per annum to non-commissioned officers and men, with an extra £5 for every clasp. The names of those who have received the Cross in the present war, with their rank on the date when awarded, are:

Acton, *Pte.* Abraham, 2nd Bn. Border Regt.
Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest Wright, 119th Btry. R.F.A.
Anderson, *Cpl.* Wm., 2nd Bn. Yorks. Regt.
Angus, *L.-Cpl* Wm., 8th (Lanark) Bn. Highland Light Infantry (T.F.).
Barber, *Pte* Edwd., 1st Bn. Gren. Guards.
Barter, *Co. Sgt.-Maj.* Fredk., Special-Reserve, attd. 1st Bn. Roy. Welsh Fus.
Bassett, *Cpl.* Cyril Royston G., New Zealand Div. Signal Co.
Belcher, *Lce.-Sergt.* Douglas Walter, 1/5 (City of London) Bn. London Regt. (L.R.B.).
Bent, *Drummer* Spencer John, 1st Bn. East Lancs. Regt.
Boyle, *Lt.-Commdr.* Edwd. Courtney, R.N.
*Bradbury, *Capt.* Edwd. Kinder, "L" Btry. R.H.A.
Brodie, *Lt.* Walter Lorrain, 2nd Bn. Highland L.I.
*Brooke, *Lt.* Jas. Anson Otho, 2nd Bn. Gordon Highrs.
Brooks, *L.-Sergt.* Oliver, 3rd Bn. Coldstream Guards.
Buckingham, *Pte.* Wm., 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.
*Burton, *Cpl.* Alex. Stewart, 7th Bn. Australian I.F.
Butler, *Capt.* J. F. P., K.R.R.C.
Campbell, *Lt.* F. W., 1st Canadian Bn.
Cosgrove, *Cpl.* Wm., 1st Bn. R. Munster Fus.
†Daniels, *Co. Sgt.-Maj.* Harry, 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.
Dast, *Jemadar* Mir, I.O.M., 55th Coke's Rifles, attd. 57th Wilde's Rifles.
Dawson, *Cpl.* James Lennox, 187th Co., R.E.
*Dease, *Lt.* Maurice Jas., 4th Bn. Roy. Fus.
*de Pass, *Lt.* Frank Alex., late 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Dimmer, *Lt.* John Hy. Stephen, 2nd Bn. K.R.R.C.
Dobson, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. Wm., 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards.
Dorrell, *By. Sergt.-Maj.* Geo. Thos., "L" Btry. R.H.A.
*Doughty-Wylie, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Hotham Montagu, C.B., C.M.G., Headquarters Staff, Mediterranean E.F.
*Douglas-Hamilton, *Maj.* (temp. Lt.-Col.) Angus Falconer, commdg. 6th Cameron High.
Drain, *Driver* Job Hy. Chas., 37th Btry. R.F.A.
Drewry, *Midshipman* Geo. Leslie, R.N.R.
Dunsire, *Pte.* Robert, 13th R. Scots (Lothian Regt.).

* Posthumous. † Since died.

Dunstan, *Cpl.* Wm., 7th Bn. Australian I.F.
Dwyer, *Pte.* Edwd., 1st Bn. East Surrey R.
Finlay, *L.-Cpl.* David, 2nd Bn. Black Watch.
*Fisher, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk., 13th Canadian Bn.
Fleming-Sandes, *Temp. 2nd Lt.* Arthur Jas. T., 2nd E. Surrey R.
Forshaw, *Lt.* Wm. Thos., 1/9th Bn. Manchester Regt. (T.F.).
Foss, *Capt.* C. C., D.S.O., 2nd Bn. Beds. R.
Fuller, *L.-Cpl.* Wilfred Dolby, 1st Bn. Grenadier Guards.
Garforth, *Cpl.* Chas. Ernest, 15th Hussars.
Geary, *2nd Lt.* Benj. Handley, 4th att. 1st E. Surrey R.
*Gobar Singh Negi, *Rifleman*, 2nd Bn. 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Godley, *Pte.* Sidney Frank, 4th Bn. Roy. Fus., City of London Regt.
†Grenfell, *Capt.* F. O., 9th Lancers.
*Hall, *Co. Sergt.* Fredk. Wm., 8th Canadian Bn.
*Hallowes, *Temp. 2nd Lt.* Rupert Price, 4th Middlesex Regt.
Hamilton, *Pte.* John, 7st Bn., Australian I.F.
Hansen, *Capt.* Percy Howard, Adj. 6th (Service) Bn. Lincs. Regt.
Harlock, *Bombdr.* Ernest Geo., 113th Btry. R.F.A.
Harvey, *Pte.* Samuel, 1st York and Lancs. R.
Hawker, *Capt.* L. G., D.S.O., R.E., and Roy. Flying Corps.
Hogan, *Sergt.* John, 2nd Bn. Manchester R.
Holbrook, *Lieut.* Norman Douglas, R.N.
Holmes, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. Wm., 2nd Bn. K. O. (Yorks.) Light Infantry.
Jacka, *L.-Cpl.* Albert, 14th Bn. Australian I.F.
James, *2nd Lieut.* H., 4th Bn. Worcestershire Regt.
Jarvis, *L.-Cpl.* Chas. Alf., 57th Field Co. R.E.
Johnson, *Temp. 2nd Lt.* Fredk. Henry, 73rd Field Co., R.E.
†Johnston, *Capt.* Wm. Hy., R.E.
Jotham, *Capt.* Eustace, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
††Keneally, *Pte.* Wm., 1st Bn. Lancs. Fus.
Kenny, *Pte.* Thomas, 13th Bn., Durham L.I.
Kenny, *Drummer* Wm., 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders.
Keysor, *Pte.* Leonard, 1st Bn. Australian I.F.
†Keyworth, *L.-Cpl.* Leonard Jas., 24th (Co. of London) Bn., London R. (T.F.)
Khudadad Khan, *Sepoy*, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Laidlaw, *Piper* Daniel, 7th K.O. Scottish Borderers.
Leach, *2nd Lieut.* Jas., 2nd Bn. Manchester Regt.
§Leake, *Lieut.* Arthur Martin, V.C., R.A.M.C.
†Liddell, *Capt.* J. A., 3rd Bn. Argyll and Suth. Highlanders and Roy. Flying Corps.
Luke, *Driver* Fredk., 37th Btry. R.F.A.
*Lynn, *Pte.* John, 2nd Bn. Lancs. Fusiliers.
*Mackenzie, *Pte.* Jas., 2nd Bn. Scots Guards.
Maling, *Temp. Lt.* Geo. Allan, M.B., R.A.M.C.
Malleson, *Midshipman* Wilfrid St. Aubyn, R.N.
Mariner, *Pte.* Wm., 2nd Bn. K.R.R.C.
Martin, *Lieut.* Cyril Gordon, D.S.O., 56th Field Co., R.E.
May, *Pte.* Hy., 1st Bn. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).
Moor, *2nd Lieut.* Geo. Raymond Dallas, 3rd Bn. Hants Regt.
Morrow, *Pte.* Robert, 1st Bn. Princess Victoria's (Roy. Irish Fusiliers).

* Posthumous. ‡ Selected by his comrades.
† Since died. § Clasp.

Naik Darwan Sing Negi, 1st Bn. 39th Garhwalis.
Nasmith, *Lt.-Commdr.* Martin Eric, R.N.
Neame, *Lieut.* Philip, R.E.
Nelson, *Sergt.* David Nelson, "L" Btry. R.H.A.
*Noble, *Actg.-Cpl.* Cecil Reginald, late 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.
O'Leary, *L.-Cpl.* Michael, 1st Bn. Irish Guards.
†O'Sullivan, *Capt.* G. R., 1st Bn. Roy. Inniskilling Fusiliers.
*Peachment, *Pte.* George, 2nd K.R.R.C.
Pollock, *Cpl.* James Dalgleish, 5th Cameron High.
Potts, *Pte.* Fredk. Wm. Owen, 1/1st Berks Yeomanry (T.F.).
*Ranken, *Capt.* Harry Sherwood, R.A.M.C.
Raynes, *Actg.-Sergt.* John Crawshaw, "A" Batt., 71st Brigade, R.F.A.
*Read, *Capt.* Anketell Montray, 1st Northants. R.
Rendle, *Bandsman* Thos. Edwd., 1st. Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Reynolds, *Capt.* Douglas, 37th Btry. R.F.A.
*Rhodes-Moorhouse, *2nd Lieut.* Wm. Barnard, Special Reserve, Roy. Flying Corps.
‡Richards, *Sergt.* A., 1st Bn. Lancs. Fusiliers.
Ripley, *Cpl.* John, 1st Bn. Black Watch.
Ritchie, *Commdr.* Henry Peel, R.N.
*Rivers, *Pte.* Jacob, late 1st Bn. Notts and Derby Regt.
Robinson, *Lt.-Commdr.* Eric Gascoigne, R.N.
Robson, *Pte.* Hy. Howey, 2nd Bn. Roy. Scots (Lothian Regt.).
Rochfort, *2nd Lieut.* G. A. Boyd, Special Reserve, 1st Bn. Scots Guards.
Roupell, *Lieut.* Geo. Rowland Patrick, 1st Bn. East Surrey Regt.
Samson, *Seaman* Geo. McKenzie, R.N.R.
Scrimger, *Capt.* Francis Alex. Cawn, Canadian A.M.S., Med. Officer 14th Bn. Roy. Montreal Regt.
Sharpe, *Actg.-Cpl.* Chas., 2nd Bn. Lincs. Regt.
*Shout, *Capt.* Alfred John, 1st Bn. Australian I.F.
Smith, *Cpl.* Issy, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt.
Smith, *Pte.* James, 3rd Bn. Border Regt.
Smyth, *Lieut.* John Geo., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Somers, *Sergt.* Jas., 1st Bn. Roy. Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Symons, *Lt.* Wm. John, 7th Bn. Australian I.F.
Thapa, *Rifleman* Kulbir, 2nd Bn. Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Throssell *2nd Lt.* Hugo Vivian Hope, 10th Light Horse, Australian I.F.
Tollerton, *Pte.* Ross, 1st Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.
Tombs, *L.-Cpl.* Joseph, 1st Bn. King's (Liverpool Regt.).
Tubb, *Lt.* Fredk. Harold, 7th Bn. Australian I.F.
*Turner, *2nd Lt.* Alex. Buller, 3rd, attch. 1st, Berks. R.
Unwin, *Commdr.* Edwd., R.N.
Upton, *Cpl.* Jas., 1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters.
*Vallentin, *Capt.* John Franks, 1st Bn. South Staffs Regt.
Vickers, *Pte.* Arthur, 2nd R. Warwick R.
Vickers, *2nd Lt.* (temp. Capt.) Chas. Geoffrey, 1st/7th Bn., Sherwood Foresters, T.F.
*Walford, *Capt.* Garth Neville, Brig.-Maj. Med. E.F.
†Warneford, *Flight Sub-Lieut.* R. A. J., R.N.
*Warner, *Pte.* Edwd., 1st. Bn. Beds. Regt.
*Wells, *Sergt.* Harry, 2nd R. Sussex R.
*Wheeler, *Maj.* G. G. M , 7th Hariana Lancers.
Williams, Wm. Chas., *Able Seaman*, R.N.
‡Willis, *Capt.* R. R., 1st Bn. Lancs. Fus.
Wilson, *Pte.* Geo., 2nd Bn. Highland Light Infantry.
*Woodroffe, *2nd Lieut.* S. C., 8th Bn. Rifle Brigade.
Woolley, *2nd Lieut.* Geof. Harold, 9th (Co. of London) Bn. The London Regt. (Queen Victoria's Rifles), T.F.
*Wright, *Capt.* Theodore, R.E.
Wyatt, *L.-Cpl.* Geo. Harry, 3rd Coldstream Guards.
*Yate, *Maj.* Chas. Allix Lavington, 2nd Bn. K. O. (Yorks) Light Infantry.

* Posthumous. † Since died.
‡ Selected by his comrades.

OTHER WAR DECORATIONS.

Distinguished Service Order, denoted by the letters D.S.O. after the recipient's name. Founded 1886, to recognise the special services of officers in the Army and Navy. Ranks after the 4th class of the Royal Victorian Order. **Badge**, white and gold cross with a red centre, bearing the imperial crown surrounded by a laurel wreath. **Ribbon**, red edged with blue. Numbers unlimited.

Military Cross, instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. **Badge**, a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. **Ribbon**, white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.

Distinguished Conduct Medal, instituted 1862. For the Army (non-commissioned officers and men). Conferred for "individual acts of distinguished conduct in the field." Obverse, a military trophy, with, in the centre, the Royal Arms; reverse, inscription, "For Distinguished Conduct in the Field." **Ribbon**, three stripes equal width, outside red, centre blue.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, instituted 1874. For petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marines, to reward "acts of pre-eminent bravery in action with the enemy." **Ribbon**, three stripes of equal length, outside blue, centre white.

Distinguished Service Cross (formerly the Conspicuous Service Cross), instituted 1901, renamed 1915, for "distinguished service before the enemy." Confined to warrant officers or subordinate officers of the Royal Navy until 1915, when it was extended to all officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, in addition to those previously eligible. **Ribbon**, three stripes equal width, outside white, centre blue.

Distinguished Service Medal, instituted 1915, awarded to chief petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding positions in H.M. service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war in cases where the award of the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal would not be applicable. **Ribbon**, three stripes equal width, outside blue, centre red.

* Posthumous. ‡ Selected by his comrades.

Other ribbons commonly seen at present are the "Queen's" South African Medal—**Ribbon**, centre orange bordered with blue, outside edges red; the "King's" South African Medal—**Ribbon**, green, white, and orange; Meritorious Service (Army and Royal Marines), for non-commissioned officers of or above the rank of sergeant—**Ribbon**, crimson for Army, navy blue for Royal Marines; Long Service and Good Conduct—**Ribbon** (Army) crimson, as for Meritorious Service Medal, (Navy) blue, with white edges, (Territorial) green, with a yellow centre. The Imperial Yeomanry and the Hon. Artillery have also long-service medals.

OBITUARY, 1915.

Abadie, Maj.-Gen. Hy. R., C.B., Afghan veteran (May 9), *74*
Abraham, W., M.P. (Nat.), Harbour Div. of Dublin (Aug. 2), *75*
Adair, Sir Fredk. E. S., 4th Bt. (April 8), *55*
Adams, Charles Francis, American historian (Mar. 20), *79*
Addington, Egerton Hubbard, 2nd Baron (June 14), *72*
Agliardi, Cardinal Antonio (Mar. 19), *82*
Anderegg, Melchoir, Alpine guide (Dec. 13, '14), *86*
Antrobus, Col. Sir Edmd., 4th Bt. (Feb. 11), *67*
Arbuckle, Sir Wm., late Agent-General for Natal (Aug. 5), *76*
Ardilaun, Arthur E. Guinness, Baron (Jan. 20), *74*
Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Edwd., Master of Clare Coll., Cambridge (Mar. 1), *95*
Azcarraga, Marshall, ex-Prime Minister of Spain (May 30)

Bagley, Maj. T. W. A., secretary of the Tariff Reform League (Nov. 14).
Bagshawe, E. P., titular Archbp. of Seleucia (Feb. 6), *84*
Barker, Sir John, Bt., well-known London draper (Dec. 16, '14), *74*
Barnaby, Sir N., K.C.B., formerly Director of Naval Construction (June 15), *86*
Barwick, Sir John S., 1st Bt. (Aug. 12), *75*
Beere, Mrs. Bernard, actress (Mar. 25), *58*
Beesly, Prof. Edwd. Spencer, historian and essayist (July 7), *84*
Benson, Rev. R. M., founder of Cowley Brotherhood (Jan. 14), *90*
Bignold, Sir Arthur, M.P. (L.U.) Wick Burghs, 1900–10, (Mar. 23), *75*
Billinghurst, Wm. E., ex-President of Peru (June 28), *64*
Blennerhassett, Sir Arthur, 5th Bt., Indian civil servant (Jan. 29), *43*
Blommers, B. J., Dutch artist (Dec. 15, '14), *70*
Boldrewood, Rolf. *See* Browne, Thos. Alex.
Bolitho, Thos. B., M.P. (L.U.) St. Ives Div. of Cornwall, 1887–1900 (May 22), *80*
Bomford, Surg.-Gen. Sir Gerald (April 15), *63*
Bonser, Rt. Hon. Sir J. W., formerly chief justice of Ceylon (Dec. 9, '14), *67*
Brabant, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edwd. Y., K.C.B. (Dec. 13, '14), *74*
Braddon, M. E. (Mrs. John Maxwell), novelist (Feb. 4), *77*
Bradford, Geo. C. O. Bridgeman, 4th Earl of (Jan. 2), *69*
Bramley, Frank R. A. (Aug. 10), *58*
Brice, Wm. Seward, K.C. (Dec. 18, '14), *68*
Bromley, Sir John, C.B., civil servant (Jan. 14), *65*
Brough, Fanny, actress (Nov. 30, '14), *60*
Browne, Thos. Alex. (Rolf Boldrewood), Australian novelist (Mar. 11), *89*
Bucknill, Sir T. T., P.C., former judge of the King's Bench (Oct. 4), *70*
Bullen, Frank T., novelist (Mar. 1), *57*
Bullock, T. L., Prof. of Chinese at Oxford Univ. (Mar. 20), *70*
Bywater, Ingram, formerly Regius Prof. of Greek, Oxford Univ. (Dec. 17, '14), *74*

Cadogan, Geo. Hy. Cadogan, 5th Earl (Mar. 6), *74*
Campbell, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. W., Bt. (Jan. 24), *78*
Carden, Sir Lionel E. G., K.C.M.G., formerly Minister to Mexico (Oct. 16), *65*
Carnduff, Sir Hy. W. C., judge of High Court, Calcutta (Jan.), *52*
Cheyne, Rev. T. K., biblical critic (Feb. 16), *73*
Cholmondeley-Pennell, Hy., well-known authority on fishing (Aug. 22), *79*
Church, Sir Arthur H., well-known chemist (May 31), *80*
Church, Rev. Canon C. M. (Feb. 8), *92*
Clancy, John, Lord Mayor elect of Dublin (Jan. 29), *74*
Clare, Geo. A., Canadian privy councillor (Jan. 8), *69*
Clouston, Sir Thos., M.D. (April 18), *74*
Collins, Sir Arthur, ex-chief justice of Madras (Sept. 12), *81*
Colquhoun, Archibald R., publicist (Dec. 18, '14), *66*
Constantinovitch, Grand Duke Constantine, poet and musician (June 15), *56*
Copeman, Edwd. S., inventor of life-saving appliances (Dec. 7, '14), *67*
Corlett, John, well-known sporting journalist (June 24), *74*
Cotton, Sir Henry J. S., ex-M.P. (L.) for E. Nottingham (Oct. 23), *70*
Courtown, Jas. G. H. Stopford, 5th Earl of (Nov. 28, '14), *90*
Crane, Mrs. Mary Frances (Walter) (Dec. 17, '14) *68*
Crane, Walter, artist and writer (Mar. 14), *69*
Crofton, Morgan Wm., F.R.S. (May 15), *88*
Crosthwaite, Sir Chas., Indian administrator (May 28), *80*
Cummings, Dr. W. H., musician (June 6), *83*
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. David, F.R.S., C.I.E. (Dec. 31, '14), *71*

Dapp, Fredk., clerk to Council of Legal Education (Oct. 9), *51*
Davis, Hy. Wm. B., R.A. (Dec. 1, '14), *81*
Davis, Nicholas D., late auditor-general of British Guiana (Sept. 27), *69*
De Boucherville, Sir Chas. B., Canadian senator (Sept. 10), *93*
De Horsey, Lt.-Gen. W. H. B., Crimean veteran (May 5), *89*
De la Poer, Count, formerly M.P. (L.) for Waterford Co. (1866–73) (Aug. 30), *74*
De Munck, Ernest, violincellist (Jan.), *74*
Deprez, Edmund F. J., art dealer (Jan. 10), *63*
Diaz, Porfirio, ex-President of Mexico (July 2), *58*
Di Pietro, Cardinal (Dec. 4, '14), *86*
Dobell, Bertram, bookseller and poet (Dec. 14, '14), *73*

Dolgorouki, Prince Alexis, Chamberlain to the Tsar (July 1), *68*
Donaldson, Sir Jas., Vice-Chancellor of St. Andrews Univ. (Mar. 9), *83*
Donaldson, Rev. S. A., Master of Magdalene Coll., Cambridge (Oct. 29) *60*
Downer, Sir John, ex-premier of South Australia (Aug. 1), *71*
Duckworth, Sir Jas., M.P. (L.) Stockport, 1906–10 (Jan. 1), *74*

Eden, Sir Wm., 5th Bt. (Feb. 20), *65*
Edwardes, George, theatrical manager (Oct. 4), *62*
Ehrlich, Prof. Paul, German scientist (Aug. 20), *61*
Elder, Alex., shipowner (Jan. 25), *81*
Elliott, Dr. Alfred Geo., Bishop of Kilmore (Sept. 29), *87*
Emanuel, W. L., well-known contributor to *Punch* (Aug. 4), *46*
Erne, John H. Crichton, 4th Earl of (Dec. 2, '14), *75*
Esmonde, Dr. J. J., M.P. (N.), N. Tipperary (April 7), *52*
Estcourt, Geo. T. J. Sotheron-Estcourt, 1st Baron (Jan. 12), *74*
Etherington-Smith, T. B., well-known oarsman (Aug. 20), *36*
Evans, Howard, strong peace advocate (Aug. 8), *76*
Eve, G. W., etcher (Dec. 24, '14), *59*

Fabre, Jean Henri, the "Insects' Homer" (Oct. 11), *92*
Fairbairn, Sir Arthur H., 3rd Bt. (June 2), *63*
Farwell, Sir George, formerly a lord justice of appeal (Sept. 30), *70*
Ferguson-Davie, Sir Wm. A., 3rd Bt. (Jan. 18), *81*
Férid Pasha, Turkish Grand Vizier, 1903–08 (Dec. 9, '14), *63*
Fernandez, Jas., well-known actor (July 13), *80*
Feversham, Wm. E. Duncombe, 1st Earl of (Jan. 13), *85*
Fisher, Wm. W., late judge of the Straits Settlements (June 2), *60*
Flecker, Jas. Elroy, poet and novelist (Jan. 3)
Fleming, Sir Sandford, Canadian engineer (July 22), *88*
Floyd, Capt. Sir H. R. P., 4th Bt. (May 25), *59*
Forman, Miles Justus, novelist, drowned in the *Lusitania* (May 7), *40*
Forsyth, Neil, operatic manager (April 29), *48*
Franks, Sir John H., late of the Irish Land Commission (Jan. 27), *66*
Frohman, Charles, impresario, drowned in the *Lusitania* (May 7), *54*
Fuller, Sir J. M. F., Bt., former governor of Victoria (Sept. 4), *50*

Gammon, Barclay, entertainer (June 2), *48*
Garvagh, Chas. J. S. G. Canning, 3rd Baron (Feb. 7), *62*
Geikie, Prof. Jas., geologist (Mar. 1), *75*
Gerard, Dorothea, novelist (Sept. 29), *60*
Gib, Gen. Sir Wm. A., K.C.B. (Sept. 18), *88*
Glantawe, John J. Jenkins, 1st Baron (July 26), *80*
Gokhale, Gopal Krishna, C.I.E. (Feb. 20), *48*
Goldmark, Carl, Austrian composer (Jan. 1), *84*
Goodfellow, Lt.-Gen. C. A., *V.C.*, Indian Mutiny veteran (Sept. 1), *79*
Gordon, Hon. J. E., M.P. (U.) for Brighton, 1911–14 (Feb. 19), *65*
Gowers, Sir Wm., famous neurologist (May 4), *72*
Grace, Dr. W. G., famous cricketer (Oct. 23), *67*
Greene, Edwin, composer (Aug. 9), *58*
Grey, Sir Hy. F., 7th Bt. (Dec. 17, '14), *53*
Grosvenor, Lord Henry (Dec. 27, '14), *53*
Guinness, H. Grattan, well-known gospeller (May 25), *53*
Gwydyr, W. M. C. Burrell, 5th Baron (Feb. 13), *73*

Haag, Carl, painter (Jan. 17), *94*
Hall, G. W. L. Marshall, composer and prof. of music, Melbourne Univ. (July 17), *53*
Hamilton, Sir Edwd. H., Bt. (Oct. 19), *72*
Hardie, J. Keir, M.P. (Lab.) for Merthyr Tydvil (Sept. 26), *59*
Harrison, Sir Fredk., formerly of the L. & N.W. Ry. (Jan. 1), *70*
Harrison-Broadley, Col. Hy. B., M.P. (U.) Howdenshire Div. E. Yorks since 1906 (Dec. 29, '14), *61*
Hartley, Sir Chas. A., engineer (Feb. 20), *89*
Heneage, Admiral Sir A. (June 10), *81*
Herbertson, A. J., professor of geography at Oxford Univ. (July 30), *50*
Herreshoff, John B., famous yacht designer (July 20), *77*
Hervey, Sir Geo., formerly Comptroller-General of the National Debt (Aug. 17), *70*
Higgins, Dr. Joseph R. C., Bishop of Ballarat (Sept. 15), *75*
Hoare, Sir S., Bt., M.P. (U.) for Norwich, 1885–1906 (Jan. 20), *73*
Hope, Sir Theodore C., well-known Indian official (July 4), *84*
Hubbard, Elbert, American author, drowned in the *Lusitania* (May 7), *55*
Huggins, Hargaret, Lady, widow of the astronomer (Mar. 24), *66*
Huntingfield, Joshua C. Vanneck, 4th Baron (Jan. 13), *72*

Inouye, Marquis Kaoru, Japanese statesman (Aug. 31), *80*
Irwin, Dr. Chas. K., Archdeacon of Armagh (Jan. 3), *77*

Jenkinson, Sir Geo. B., 12th Bt. (June 5), *64*
Jersey, Victor A. G. Child-Villiers, 7th Earl of (May 31), *70*
Jex-Blake, Very Rev. Thos. Wm., formerly headmaster of Rugby and Dean of Wells (July 2), *83*
Jones, A. O., celebrated cricketer (Dec. 21, '14), *42*
Joseph-Watkin, Thos. M., Chester Herald (Sept. 29), *59*

Kenealy, Alex., well-known journalist (June 26), *51*
Kennedy, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir W. Rann (Jan. 17), *68*
Ker, Hon. Sir A. Milford, C.I.E., Indian official (Oct. 2), *61*
Kesteven, John H. Trollope, 2nd Baron (July 23), *63*
Kilmorey, Francis C. Needham, 3rd Earl of (July 28), *73*
Kirchhoffer, J. N., Canadian senator (Dec. 25, '14), *66*
Klein, Chas., playwright, drowned in the *Lusitania* (May 7)

Lahovary, Jean, distinguished Rumanian statesman (June 27)
Laidlaw, Sir Robert, M.P. (L.), E. Renfrew, 1906–10 (Nov. 3), *59*

Lamb, Sir John C., formerly of the Post Office (Mar. 30)
Lambert, George, famous tennis player (Aug. 2), *73*
Lane, Sir Hugh P., art connoisseur, drowned in the *Lusitania* (May 7), *40*
Langelier, Sir François C. S., Lt.-Gov. of Quebec (Feb. 8), *76*
Langevin, Most Rev. L. P. A., Archbp. of St. Boniface, Canada (June 15), *59*
Laughton, Sir John Knox, naval historian (Sept. 14), *85*
Lawson, Sir Arthur T., 1st Bt. (June 1), *71*
Lawson, Sir Chas. A., Indian newspaper proprietor (Aug. 13), *77*
Layard, Sir Chas. P., formerly chief justice, Ceylon (June 8), *65*
Lea, G. Harris, county court judge (May 3), *72*
Leach, Arthur Francis, authority on early education (Sept. 28), *64*
Leigh, Sir E. Chandos, formerly counsel to the Speaker (May 18), *82*
Lewes, Vivian B., prof. of chemistry, R.N. Coll., Greenwich (Oct. 23), *63*
Lindsay, Rev. Thos. M., Principal of Glasgow United Free Church Coll. (Dec. 7, '14), *71*
Lloyd, Rt. Rev. Dr. J., suffragan bishop of Swansea (June 10), *68*
Lock, R. H., inspector of the Board of Agriculture (June 26), *36*
Loeffler, Prof. F., discoverer of the diphtheria bacillus (April 8), *63*
Londonderry, C. S. V.-T.-Stewart, 6th Marquess of (Feb. 8), *62*
Lorenzelli, Cardinal Benedict (Sept. 16), *62*
Lozé, Henri Aug., distinguished French official (Jan. 26), *64*
Lucas, Sir A. C., 2nd Bt. (June 14), *62*
Lucas-Tooth, Sir R. L., Bt. (Feb. 19), *70*
Lumsden, Col. D.McT., C.B. (May 10), *64*
Lydekker, Richard, F.R.S., naturalist (April 17), *65*
Lynch, Stanislaus J., Irish land commissioner (Mar. 17), *84*

MacDonald, Sir Claude M., formerly British ambassador to Japan (Sept. 10), *63*
Mackinnon, Donald, formerly professor of Celtic languages, Edinburgh Univ. (Dec. 27, '14), *75*
Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Edwd. C., 5th Bt. (Dec. 31, '14), *55*
McRae, Col. H. N., C.B., Indian veteran (Jan. 18), *54*
Maartens, Maarten (Joost van der Poorten Swartz), novelist (Aug. 4), *57*
Mahan, Admiral Alfred T., naval historian and critic (Dec. 1, '14), *74*
Manning, Sir Wm. P., of Sydney, N.S.W. (April 20), *70*
Marsh, Prof. Howard, master of Downing Coll., Cambridge (June 24), *76*
Marsh, Richard, novelist (Aug. 9), *57*
Mathews, Hy. M., formerly of Indian P.W. Dept. (April 16), *83*
Mehta, Sir P. M., K.C.I.E., well-known Indian leader (Nov. 7), *70*
Meldola, Prof. Raphael, distinguished chemist (Nov. 16), *66*
Mesdag, Hendrik Willem, Dutch painter (July 9), *84*
Meyer, Louis, theatrical manager (Feb. 1), *43*
Milman, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo. Bryan, K.C.B. (Jan. 28), *92*
Minchin, Edwd. A., prof. of protozoology, London Univ. (Sept. 30), *49*
Montagu, R.-Adm. Hon. Victor Alex., C.B. (Jan. 30), *73*
Montgomery, Sir Hugh C., 4th Bt. (Nov. 3), *68*
Moody, Sir Jas. M., mental specialist (Sept. 20), *62*
Moore, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hy., K.C.B., Indian Mutiny veteran (Oct. 17), *86*
Moorhouse, Rt. Rev. Jas., late bishop of Manchester (April 9), *89*
Moriarty, Lord Justice J. F. (May 2), *60*
Mosley, Sir Oswald, 4th Bt. (Oct. 10), *67*
Mountcashell, Edwd. G. A. H. Moore, 6th and last Earl (April 1), *85*
Müller, Dr. Hugo, chemist (May 23), *81*
Murray, Sir James A. H., famous lexicographer (July 26), *78*
Murray, B.-Gen. W. H. E., C.B. (Feb. 2), *56*

Nannetti, J. P., M.P. (N.) for College Green Div. of Dublin (April 26), *63*
Nares, Sir George, arctic explorer (Jan. 15), *83*
Noble, Sir Andrew, K.C.B., authority on explosives (Oct. 22), *84*
Northcote, Sir E. A., formerly chief justice of Trinidad (May 13), *65*
Novakovitch, Stoyan, ex-prime minister of Serbia (Feb. 17), *72*

O'Connor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Luke, *V.C.* (Feb. 1), *83*
O'Donovan, Jeremiah (O'Donovan Rossa), Irish revolutionary (June 29), *84*
O'Neill, Dr. Hy., R.C. bishop of Dromore (Oct. 9), *72*
Osterberg, Mme. Martina B., pioneer of Swedish physical training (Aug.), *65*
Owen, Edmund, surgeon-in-chief to St. John Ambulance Brigade (July 23), *68*

Plowden, Sir Wm. Chichele, K.C.S.I., Indian administrator (Sept. 4), *83*
Poilpot, Théophile, French painter (Feb. 6), *66*
Pound, Sir John, Bt., ex-lord mayor of London (Sept. 18), *86*

Rankin, Sir Jas., 11th Bt., formerly M.P. (U.), North Hereford (April 17), *72*
Raper, Robert Wm., fellow of Trinity Coll., Oxford (July 15), *73*
Reuter, Baron Herbert de (April 18), *63*
Ricci, Chevalier Luigi, Garibaldian veteran (Sept. 23), *73*
Richardson, Rt. Rev. Wm. M., formerly bishop of Zanzibar (Mar. 6), *70*
Roberts, Sir Owen, a pioneer of technical education (Jan. 6), *79*
Roby, Hy. J., scholar and legal writer (Jan. 2), *84*
Rockhill, Wm., American diplomatist (Dec. 4, '14), *60*
Rostand, Eugène, French poet (Jan. 21), *71*
Rothschild, Nathaniel M. Rothschild, 1st Baron (Mar. 31), *74*
Rough, Fred, Oxford boatbuilder (Dec. 4, '14), *56*
Rowe, Ven. J. T., archdeacon of Rochester (April 29), *54*
Rowntree, Joshua, M.P. (L.), Scarborough, 1886–92 (Feb. 10), *70*
Royston, Rt. Rev. P. S., formerly bishop of Mauritius (Jan. 27), *84*
Rücker, Sir Arthur, formerly principal of London Univ. (Nov. 1), *67*
Rudler, F. W., I.S.O., geologist (Jan. 28), *74*

Sainton, Chas., portrait painter (Dec. 7, '14), *53*
Sargent, J. Y., Oxford classicist (Mar. 21), *85*
Scriabin, Alexandre, Russian composer (April 27), *35*
Seaton, Robert C., classical scholar (Jan. 27), *62*
Seely, Sir Chas., 1st Bt., formerly M.P. (U.) for Nottingham (April 16), *81*
Selwyn, Prebendary Wm. (Dec. 24, '14), *74*
Seton, Sir Bruce M., 8th Bt. (Mar. 6), *79*
Seymour, Gen. Lord Wm., K.C.V.O. (Feb. 9), *76*
Sgambati, Giacomo, Italian composer (Dec. 15, '14), *71*
Sheil, Edwd., formerly M.P. (N.) for Co. Meath (July 4), *64*
Sidmouth, Gerald A. P. B. Addington, 4th Viscount (Mar. 25), *61*
Sikkim, H. H. the Maharaja of (Dec. 13, '14)
Simeon, Sir E. C., 5th Bt. (June 18), *59*
Simon, Sir Robert, M.D. (Dec. 22, '14), *64*
Simpson, Sir Geo. Bowen, of the Supreme Court, New South Wales (Sept. 8), *77*
Smart, Wm., prof. of economics at Glasgow Univ. (Mar. 19), *61*
Soord, A. U., artist (Aug. 9), *48*
Spencer, Surg.-Gen. Sir Lionel D. (Sept. 22), *73*
Spottiswoode, W. H., well-known printer (Aug. 20), *51*
Staaff, Karl, formerly prime minister of Sweden (Oct. 3), *55*
Stair, John H. Dalrymple, 11th Earl of (Dec. 2, '14), *66*
Stanley, Hon. Maude, philanthropist (July 14), *82*
Stenbock, Count Otto, well-known Swedish diplomat (July 28), *77*
Steward, Herbert T., authority on rowing (Sept. 9), *76*
Stewart, Very Rev. Alex., principal of St. Mary's Coll., St. Andrews (July 21), *68*
Stoddard, Andrew Ernest, famous cricketer (April 3), *52*
Streane, Rev. Annesley Wm., Hebrew scholar (Sept. 10), *70*
Strong, R., M.P. (L.), N. Camberwell, 1885–6 (Feb. 1), *81*
Stuart, Rev. Sir Jas., 4th Bt. (June 4), *77*

Tahourdin, Rev. R., hon. chaplain to the King (Feb. 1), *67*
Taneiev, Sergius, Russian composer (June 20), *59*
Tanner, J. T., librettist (June 18), *56*
Taylor, Francis, M.P. (U.) for S. Norfolk, 1885–98 (Sept. 1), *70*
Teignmouth, Chas. J. Shore, 3rd Baron (Mar. 18), *75*
Thomas, T. H., Welsh artist (July 5), *84*
Torphichen, Jas. W. Sandilands, 12th Baron (July 20), *69*
Torr, Jas. F., recorder of Hastings (June 6), *70*
Trumper, Victor, celebrated Australian batsman (June 28), *35*
Tupper, Sir Chas., Bt., Canadian statesman (Oct. 30), *94*
Turner, Sir George, distinguished South African doctor (Mar. 12), *79*
Twisden, Rev. Sir John F., 11th Bt. (Dec. 6, '14), *89*

Usborne, Thos., formerly M.P. (C.) for Mid-Essex, 1892–1902 (June 8), *75*

Vanderbilt, Alfred G., drowned in the *Lusitania* (May 7), *37*
Van Horne, Sir Wm., Canadian railway pioneer (Sept. 11), *72*
Van Milligan, Dr. Alex., historian of Constantinople (Sept. 15), *74*
Vannutelli, Cardinal Serafino, dean of the Sacred College (Aug. 18), *80*
Villa, Tommaso, Italian senator (July 24), *85*
Villari, Mme. Linda, authoress (Aug. 8), *72*
Von Payer, Ritter J., Arctic explorer (Aug. 31), *73*
Vyner, Robert Chas. de G., racehorse owner (Mar. 19), *73*

Walker, Sir Peter, 2nd Bt. (Oct. 18), *61*
Waller, Lewis, actor (Nov. 1), *55*
Washington, Booker, Negro educationist (Nov. 14), *57*
Watkin, Sir Alfred M., 2nd Bt. (Nov. 30, '14), *68*
Webb, Philip, architect (April 17), *83*
Welby, Reg. E. Welby, Baron, distinguished civil servant (Oct. 30), *83*
Were, Rt. Rev. E. A., bishop suffragan of Stafford (April 8), *69*
Werner, Anton von, historical painter (Jan. 3), *71*
Wheeler-Cuffe, Sir Chas. F. D., 2nd Bt. (Jan. 17), *82*
Wilding, Anthony F., noted lawn-tennis player, killed in action (May), *32*
Willard, E. S., actor (Nov. 9), *62*
Willett, Wm., promoter of daylight-saving proposals (Mar. 4), *58*
Williams, Arthur, comedian (Sept. 15), *70*
Wilson, John, M.P. (Lab.), Mid-Durham, 1890–1915 (Mar. 24), *78*
Wilson, J. C., Wykeham prof. of logic, Oxford Univ. (Aug. 11), *66*
Wilton, Arthur G. Egerton, 5th Earl of (April 26), *52*
Witte, Count Serge Julienvitch, Russian statesman (Mar. 13), *65*
Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. R., M.P. (L. & L.U.) for Bath, 1880–1906 (Dec. 14, '14), *79*
Wood, Mrs. John, famous comedy actress (Jan. 11), *83*
Woodman, Sir Geo. J., alderman of the City of London (Mar. 25), *67*
Woods, Rev. Hy. Geo., master of the Temple (July 19), *73*

Young, Sir Allen W., Arctic explorer (Nov. 20), *85*
Yovcheff, Lazar, Bulgarian exarch (July 3), *75*

Zimmermann, Eugene, American caricaturist (Dec. 21, '14), *52*

SOME WAR LOSSES.

The following list contains the names of members of well-known families who have fallen in the war:—

Agar-Robartes, Hon. T. C. R., M.P., *e.s.* of Viscount Clifden
Ainsworth, Lt. J. S., *2nd s.* of J. S. Ainsworth, M.P.
Allen, Lt. J. H., *y.s.* of Col. Hon. J. Allen, New Zealand
Allsopp, Midshipman A. V. G., *o.s.* of late Hon. G. Allsopp
Anderson, Naval Cadet K. A., *2nd s.* of Sir Kenneth Anderson
Annesley, Capt. Hon. A., *e.s.* of Viscount Valentia, M.P.

Annesley, Francis, 6th Earl
Anson, Lt. A., *y. twin s.* of Hon. Fred. Anson
Armstrong, 2nd Lt. G. C., *o.s.* of Sir Geo. Armstrong, Bt., R.N.
Bailey, 2nd Lt. Hon. G. S., *2nd s.* of Lord Glanusk
Baillie, Capt. A. L., *y.s.* of Sir Duncan Baillie, K.C.S.I.
Baillie, Lt. D., *e.s.* of Sir Duncan Baillie, K.C.S.I.
Baillie, Capt. E. H., *2nd s.* of Sir Duncan Baillie, K.C.S.I.
Baird, Capt. W. G., *y.s.* of Sir Wm. Gardiner Baird, Bt.
Banbury, Capt. C. W., *o.s.* of Sir F. Banbury, Bt., M.P.
Barr, Lt. S. T., *o.s.* of Sir Jas. Barr
Battenberg, Lt. Prince Maurice of
Bellingham, Capt. R. C. N., *2nd s.* of Sir Hy. Bellingham, Bt.
Bernard, Lt. R., *y.s.* of the Archbishop of Dublin
Bertie, 2nd Lt. N. M. K., *4th s.* of Hon. and Rev. Alberic Bertie
Bigge, Capt. Hon. J. N., *o.s.* of Lord Stamfordham
Bingham, Lt. D. C., *y.s.* of Hon. C. E. Bingham, C.V.O.
Bligh, Lt. E. H. S., *o.s.* of late Rev. the Hon. Hy. Bligh
Blomefield, Commdr. T. C. A., *e.s.* of Sir Thos. W. P. Blomefield, Bt.
Blomfield, Maj. C. G. M., *e.s.* of R.-Adm. Sir R. Massie Blomfield
Boles, Lt. D., *s.* of Lt.-Col. Boles, M.P.
Bonser, Capt. W. J., *o.s.* of late Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Bonser, P.C.
Borrowes, Lt. W. R. N., *y.s.* of Sir Erasmus Borrowes, Bt.
Boscawen, 2nd Lt. Hon. V. D., *3rd s.* of Viscount Falmouth
Bowes-Lyon, Capt. Hon. F., *4th s.* of the Earl of Strathmore
Bowes-Lyon, Lt. C. L. C., *e.s.* of Hon. Francis Bowes-Lyon
Boxall, Capt. C. L., *y.s.* of Baron Boxall
Boyle, Capt. Hon. Jas., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Glasgow
Brabazon, Capt. Hon. E. W. M. M., *y.s.* of the Earl of Meath
Brabourne, Capt. W. W. K.-Hugessen, 3rd Baron.
Bradford, Col. Sir E. R., 2nd Bt.
Bradshaw, Capt. A. E., *y.s.* of Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Bradshaw
Brickwood, 2nd Lt. A. C., *e.s.* of Sir John Brickwood
Bright, 2nd Lt. F. A., *y.s.* of Sir Joseph Bright
Bromley, Lt. H. A., *y.bro.* of Sir M. Bromley-Wilson, Bt.
Brooke, Lt. G., *e.s.* of Sir Geo. Brooke, Bt.
Brooke, Maj. V. R., C.I.E., D.S.O., *5th s.* of Sir Victor Brooke, Bt.
Browne, Lt. Hon. M. H. D., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Kenmare
Bruce, Capt. Hon. H. L., *e.s.* of Lord Aberdare
Bruce, Capt. Hon. R., Master of Burleigh, *e.s* of Lord Balfour of Burleigh
Brunton, Lt. E. H. P., *y.s.* of Sir Lauder Brunton, Bt.
Buckley, 2nd Lt. E. M., *o.s.* of Sir Edmund Buckley, Bt.
Burn, 2nd Lt. A. H. R., *e.s.* of Col. C. R. Burn, M.P.
Burrows, Lt. L. R., *2nd s.* of the Bishop of Sheffield
Cable, 2nd Lt. G. P., *o.s.* of Sir Ernest Cable
Cadogan, Maj. Hon. Wm., *3rd s.* of Earl Cadogan
Campbell, Maj. W. R., *e.s.* of Sir Chas. R. Campbell, Bt.
Capper, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thompson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Carden, Lt.-Col. D., *y.bro.* of Sir J. C. Carden, Bt.
Carden, Maj. H. C., *bro.* of Sir J. C. Carden, Bt.
Cavendish, Maj. Lord John Spencer, *bro.* of the Duke of Devonshire
Cawley, Capt. H. T., M.P., *2nd s.* of Sir F. Cawley, M.P.
Cawley, Maj. J. S., *3rd s.* of Sir F. Cawley, M.P.
Cayley, 2nd Lt. F. D. E., *e.s.* of Sir Everard Cayley, Bt.
Cecil, Capt. G. E., *o.s.* of Lord Edward Cecil
Cecil, Capt. Hon. W. A., *e.s.* of Baroness Amherst of Hackney
Chalmers, Lt. R., *2nd s.* of Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B.
Champion de Crespigny, Maj. C. N., *5th s.* of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bt.
Charteris, 2nd Lt. Hon. I. A., *y.s.* of the Earl of Wemyss
Cholmeley, Capt. Sir M. A. R., 4th Bt.
Cholmondeley, Capt. C. A. J., *y.s.* of late Lord Hy. Cholmondeley
Clarke, Lt. J. E. L., *e.s.* of Sir Edwd. H. St.L. Clarke, Bt.
Clarke, 2nd Lt. W. H., *2nd and only surv. s.* of Sir E. St.L. Clarke, Bt.
Coke, Lt. Hon. A. G., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Leicester
Compton, 2nd Lt. Lord Spencer D., *bro. and heir-presump.* of the Marquess of Northampton
Compton-Thornhill, 2nd Lt. R. A., *o.s.* of Sir A. Compton-Thornhill, Bt.
Congleton, Lt. H. B. F. Parnell, 5th Baron
Corbet, Lt. Sir Roland J., 5th Bt.
Corry, Lt. F. R. H. Lowry, *y.s.* of Col. Hon. Hy. Corry
Cradock, R.-Adm. Sir Christopher, K.C.V.O.
Croft, Capt. Sir Archer H., 10th Bt.
Crossley, Lt. B., *y.bro.* of Sir Kenneth I. Crossley, Bt.
Culme-Seymour, Capt. G., *y.s.* of Adm. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bt.
Dashwood, Capt. E. G., *2nd s.* of Sir Geo. Dashwood, Bt.
Dashwood, 2nd Lt. L. A., *5th s.* of Sir Geo. Dashwood, Bt.
Dawnay, Maj. Hon. Hugh, *y.s.* of Viscount Downe
Dawson, Capt. R., *o.s.* of late Hon. Richard Dawson
De Blaquiere, Lt. Hon. J., *e.s.* of Lord De Blaquiere
De Freyne, Capt. A. R. French, 5th Baron
de Hoghton, Maj. V., *2nd s.* of Sir James de Hoghton, Bt.
de Stacpoole, 2nd Lt. Robert A., *4th s.* of the Duke de Stacpoole
de Stacpoole, 2nd Lt. Roderick A., *y.s.* of the Duke de Stacpoole
Des Voeux, Lt. F. W., *s.* of Sir Wm. Des Voeux, G.C.M.G.
De Tuyll, Capt. M. A., *2nd s.* of the Duchess of Beaufort
Dickinson, Capt. R. S., *o.s.* of Sir John Dickinson
Douglas, Lt. B. F. Sholto, *e.s.* of Lord Sholto Douglas
Douglas-Pennant, Lt. Hon. A. G. S., *e.s.* of Lord Penrhyn
Douglas-Pennant, Lt. Hon. C. D., *bro.* of Lord Penrhyn
Douglas-Pennant, Capt. Hon. G. H., *bro.* of Lord Penrhyn
Duff, Capt. B. O., *e.s.* of Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B.

Dundas, Lt. Hon. K. R., R.N.V.R., *4th s.* of Viscount Melville
Eden, Lt. John, *e.s.* of Sir Wm. Eden, Bt.
Edwards, Lt. H. L. G., *y.s.* of the Bishop of St. Asaph
Egerton, Lt. C. C., *y.s.* of Gen. Sir Chas. Egerton, G.C.B.
Egerton, Maj. G. A., *o.s.* of late Hon. Algernon Egerton
Erskine, Capt. W. A., *y.s.* of late Hon. A. W. Erskine
Escott, Lt. L. W. S., *y.s.* of Sir Bickham Escott, K.C.M.G.
Evans-Freke, Col. Hon. P. C., *2nd s.* of 8th Lord Carbery
Farrar, Col. Sir George H., D.S.O., 1st Bt.
Fellowes, Capt. Hon. C. C., *e.s.* of Lord de Ramsey
Fellowes, Midshipman I. G., *4th s.* of R.-Adm. Sir T. H. B. Fellowes
Ferguson-Davie, Lt. H. G., *y.bro.* of Sir Wm. Ferguson-Davie, Bt.
Findlay, 2nd Lt. I. C., *y.s.* of Hon. Sir John Findlay, K.C., New Zealand
FitzClarence, B.-Gen. Chas., *V.C.*, *e.s.* of late Hon. Geo. FitzClarence
FitzGerald, Capt. G. H., *e.s.* of late Lord Maurice FitzGerald
Forbes-Sempill, Lt. Hon. R. A., *e.bro.* of Lord Sempill
Forrest, 2nd Lt. J. W., *o.s.* of Sir Charles Forrest, Bt.
Forster, Maj. H. M., *o.s.* of Sir Ralph C. Forster, Bt.
Forster, 2nd Lt. J., *e.s.* of H. W. Forster, M.P.
Forster, Capt. L. A., *y.s.* of late Hon. Wm. Forster, M.P.
Fortescue, Capt. G., *o.s.* of late Hon. Arthur Fortescue
Foster, Lt. W. A. P., *e.s.* of Col. Sir Wm. Foster, Bt.
Fowler, Capt. A. A., *2nd s.* of Sir Arthur Fowler, Bt.
Fowler, Capt. Sir J. E., 3rd Bt.
Fraser, Maj. Hon. H. J., *2nd s.* of 13th Lord Lovat
Fraser, 2nd Lt. Hon. Simon, *3rd s.* of Lord Saltoun
French, Lt. Hon. G. P., *5th s.* of 4th Lord De Freyne
Gibbs, 2nd Lt. R. C. M., *y.s.* of late Hon. Hy. Lloyd Gibbs
Gibson-Craig, Lt. Sir A. C., 4th Bt.
Gilbey, Lt. Eric, *y.s.* of Sir H. Walter Gilbey, Bt.
Gladstone, Lt. W. G. C., M.P.
Gooch, Midshipman L. D. E., *e.s.* of Sir Daniel Gooch, Bt.
Gough, B.-Gen. J. E, *V.C.*, *y.s.* of late Gen. Sir Chas. Gough, *V.C.*
Grenfell, Capt. F. O., *V.C.*
Grenfell, 2nd Lt. Hon. G. W., *2nd s.* of Lord Desborough
Grenfell, Capt. Hon. J. H. F., *e.s.* of Lord Desborough
Grey-Egerton, 2nd Lt. R. Le B., *twin s.* of Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, Bt.
Grosvenor, Capt. Hon. R. E., *y.bro.* of Lord Stalbridge
Guernsey, Capt. Lord, *e.s.* of the Earl of Aylesford
Haldane, Lt. R. P., *e.s.* of Sir William Haldane
Hamilton, Maj. Hon. L. d'H., *heir-presump.* of Lord Hamilton of Dalzell
Hamilton-Dalrymple, Lt. J. R., *2nd s.* of Sir Walter Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt.
Hanbury-Tracy, Capt. Hon. F. C. H., *y.s.* of Lord Sudeley
Hardinge, Lt. Hon. E. C., *e.s.* of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst
Hardinge, 2nd Lt. Hon. H. R., *e.s.* of Lord Hardinge
Hawarden, Lt. Viscount
Hawley, Capt. C. F., *bro. and heir-presump.* of Sir Hy. C. W. Hawley, Bt.
Hay, Capt. Lord A. V., *bro.* of the Marquess of Tweeddale
Hayes Sadler, Lt. E. J. B., *3rd s.* of Sir Jas. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G.
Hayes Sadler, Capt. E. R., *2nd s.* of Sir Jas. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G.
Heath, Lt. V. P., *o.s.* of Sir Jas. Heath, Bt.
Hermon-Hodge, 2nd Lt. J. P., *6th s.* of Sir R. Hermon-Hodge, Bt.
Herringham, Capt. G. W., *o.s.* of Sir Wilmot Herringham
Hewart, 2nd Lt. G. M., *e.s.* of Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P.
Hewitt, Capt. Hon. A. R., *2nd s.* of Viscount Lifford
Hill-Trevor, 2nd Lt. H. G. E., *o.s.* of Hon. Geo. E. Hill-Trevor
Hood, Lt. Hon. M. H. N., *o.s.* of Viscount Bridport
Houstoun-Boswall, Capt. Sir G. R., 4th Bt.
Howard, 2nd Lt. Hon. R. H. P., *2nd s.* of Baroness Strathcona
Hulse, Capt. Sir E. H. W., 7th Bt.
Jenkinson, Capt. J. B., *e.s.* of Sir Geo. Jenkinson, Bt.
Jennings, Maj. J. G., *e.s.* of Gen. Sir Robert Jennings, K.C.B.
Johnston, Capt., W. H., *V.C.*
Kenna, B.-Gen. P. A., *V.C.*
Kerr, Col. Frederic W., *3rd s.* of late Adm. Lord Frederic H. Kerr
Kesteven, Capt. T. C. Trollope, 3rd Baron
Kinnaird, Capt. The Master of, *o.s.* of Lord Kinnaird
Kipling, 2nd Lt. J., *o.s.* of Rudyard Kipling
Lamb, Capt. C., *y.s.* of Sir J. C. Lamb, C.B.
Lambton, 2nd Lt. Hon. Francis, *y.bro.* of the Earl of Durham
Lambton, Lt. G., *2nd s.* of Hon. F. W. Lambton
Lawrence, 2nd Lt. O. J., *e.s.* of Col. Hon. Herbert Lawrence
Lawson, 2nd Lt. W. B. W., *2nd s.* of Col. Hon. Wm. Lawson
Leach, Capt. G. P., *o.s.* of late Gen. Sir E. P. Leach, *V.C.*
Lees, Lt. Sir T. E. K., 2nd Bt.
Legard, Lt. R. J., *y.s.* of Col. Sir James Legard
Legge, Capt. Hon. G., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Dartmouth
Legge, Capt. R. G., *y.s.* of late Hon. Chas. G. Legge
Legge-Bourke, Lt. N. W. H., *o.s.* of Col. Hon. Sir Henry Legge
Leigh, Maj. C., *e.s.* of Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B.
Leigh, Lt. E. H., *2nd s.* of Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B.
Lentaigne, 2nd Lt. V. A., *y.s.* of Sir John Lentaigne, F.R.C.S.I.
Levigne, Lt. Sir R. W., 10th Bt.
Ley, 2nd Lt. M. A., *y.s.* of Sir Francis Ley, Bt.
Liddell, Capt. J. A., *V.C.*
Lister, Lt. Hon. C. A., *o.s.* of Lord Ribblesdale
Lodge, 2nd Lt. R., *y.s.* of Sir Oliver Lodge
Lucas-Tooth, Capt. D. K. L., *y.s.* of Sir R. L. Lucas-Tooth, Bt.
Lucas-Tooth, Capt. S. L., *e.s.* of Sir R. Lucas-Tooth, Bt.

Lumley, 2nd Lt. R. J., *e.s.* of B.-Gen. Hon. O. Lumley
MacDermot, 2nd Lt. H. M., *e.s.* of The MacDermot
Macdonald, Lt. Hon. G. E. H., *e.s.* of Lord Macdonald
McDonnell, Capt. Hon. Sir Schomberg, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Macfarlane, 2nd Lt. A. H., *y.s.* of Hon. Lord Ormidale
McGrigor, 2nd Lt. J. N. G., *y.s.* of Capt. Sir Jas. R. D. McGrigor, Bt.
Mackenzie, Maj., *V.C.*
Mackworth, Capt. F. J. A., *bro. and heir-presump.* of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Bt.
Maclean, Capt. A. de V., *o.s.* of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean
McMahon, Lt.-Col. N. R., *bro. and heir-presump.* of Sir Horace W. McMahon, Bt.
Macmaster, Lt. D. C. D., *o.s.* of Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P.
Maitland, Maj. Hon. A. H., *y.s.* of the Earl of Lauderdale
Manners, 2nd Lt. Hon. J. N., *e.s.* of Lord Manners
Maule, Lt. R., *o.s.* of Sir Robert Maule
Maxwell, Lt.-Col. A. E., *o.s.* of Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt.
Maxwell, Lt. W. F. J., *o.s.* of Sir Wm. Maxwell, Bt.
Mercer-Nairne, Maj. Lord Chas., *2nd s.* of the Marquess of Lansdowne
Meysey-Thompson, Capt. Hon. C., *o.s.* of Lord Knaresborough
Milbanke, Lt.-Col. Sir J. P., 10th Bt., *V.C.*
Miller, Lt. F. W. J., *e.s.* of Sir Wm. F. Miller, Bt.
Miller, Lt. G. L., *e.s.* of Sir John O. Miller, K.C.S.I.
Mills, 2nd Lt. Hon. C. T., M.P., *e.s.* of Lord Hillingdon
Mitford, Maj. Hon. C. F., *e.s.* of Lord Redesdale
Monck, Capt. Hon. C. H. S., *o.s.* of Viscount Monck
Morgan-Grenville, Capt. Hon. R. (Master of Kinloss), *e.s.* of Baroness Kinloss
Morris, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. H., *bro. and heir-presump.* of Lord Killanin
Mulholland, Capt. Hon. A. E. S., *e.s.* of Lord Dunleath
Napier, Maj. Sir W. Lennox, 3rd Bt.
Naylor-Leyland, Lt. G. V., *bro. and heir-presump.* of Sir A. E. H. Naylor-Leyland, Bt.
Neave, Maj. A., *bro. and heir-presump.* of Sir Thos. L. H. Neave, Bt.
Nicholson, Lt. B. L., *y.s.* of Sir Arthur Nicholson
Northland, Lt. Viscount, *e.s.* of the Earl of Ranfurly
Norwood, Capt. J., *V.C.*
Nugent, Capt. G., *2nd s.* of Sir John Nugent, Bt.
Nugent, B.-Gen. G. C., *e.s.* of Sir Edmund C. Nugent, Bt.
Nugent, Capt. Hon. W. A., *bro. and heir-presump.* of the Earl of Westmeath
O'Callaghan, Capt. G. A., *o.s.* of Maj.-Gen. Sir Desmond O'Callaghan
Ogilvy, 2nd Lt. Sir Gilchrist N., 11th Bt.
O'Neill, Capt. Hon. A., M.P., *e.s.* of Lord O'Neill
Orde-Powlett, Lt. W. P., *e.s.* of Hon. Algar Orde-Powlett, M.P.
O'Sullivan, Capt. G. R., *V.C.*
Ottley, Lt. G. C. L., *o.s.* of R.-Adm. Sir Chas. Ottley
Parker, Lt. C. E., *e.s.* of Hon. Edmund Wm. Parker
Parker Smith, Lt. W. B. P., *y.s.* of Rt. Hon. J. Parker Smith, P.C.
Pelham, Lt. Hon. H. L., *bro.* of the Earl of Chichester
Perceval, Lt.-Col. A. J.-B., *4th s.* of the Bishop of Hereford
Pery, 2nd Lt. C. De V., *y.s.* of Hon. Cecil S. S. Pery
Petre, Lt. L. G. C., 16th Baron
Philipps, Lt. Hon. C. E. A., *e.s.* of Lord St. Davids
Playfair, Capt. Hon. L. G. H. L., *o.s.* of Lord Playfair
Pleydell-Bouverie, Lt. J. E., *o.s.* of late Hon. Duncombe Pleydell-Bouverie
Ponsonby, Capt. A. W. N., *3rd s.* of Hon. Edwin Ponsonby
Ponsonby, Maj. Hon. C. M., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Bessborough
Ponsonby, Capt. G. M., *e.s.* of Rev. Hon. M. Ponsonby
Poore, Lt. R., *o.s.* of Adm. Sir Richard Poore, Bt.
Prain, Lt. T., *o.s.* of Sir David Prain
Prittie, Capt. Hon. F. R. D., *y.s.* of Lord Dunally
Quilter, Lt.-Col. J. A. C., *2nd s.* of Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bt.
Rawdon-Hastings, E. H. H., *2nd s.* of late Hon. Paulyn R.-Hastings
Reid, Pte. F. J., *o.s.* of Surg.-Gen. Sir Adam S. Reid, K.C.B.
Ripley, Lt. C. R., *3rd s.* of late Sir F. Ripley, Bt.
Robinson, 2nd Lt. Hon. H. E. J., *o.s.* of Lord Rosmead
Rodney, 2nd Lt. Hon. F. W., *y.bro.* of Lord Rodney
Rose, Capt. Sir Frank, 2nd Bt.
St. Clair, Capt. Hon. C. H. M., *2nd s.* of Lord Sinclair
Salvesen, 2nd Lt. E. M., *2nd s.* of Lord Salvesen
Sawle, Lt. R. C. Graves, *o.s.* of Adm. Sir Chas. Graves Sawle
Seafield, Capt. J. O.-Grant, 11th Earl of
Shaw, Lt. B. H. G., *2nd s.* of the Bishop of Buckingham
Somerset, 2nd Lt. N. A. H., *o.s.* of Capt. Hon. Arthur Somerset
Spielman, Capt. H. L. I., *y.s.* of Sir Isidore Spielman, C.M.G.
Stewart, Lt. Hon. K. A., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Galloway
Stewart-Richardson, Capt. Sir Edwd. A., 15th Bt.
Stonor, Hon. H. C., *y.bro.* of Lord Camoys
Stuart, Lt. Viscount, *e.s.* of the Earl of Castlestewart
Stucley, Maj. H. St.L., *y.s.* of late Sir G. Stucley, Bt.
Talbot, Lt. G. W. L., *y.s.* of the Bishop of Winchester
Thesiger, Maj.-Gen. G. H., C.B.
Tollemache, 2nd Lt. B., *e.s.* of Hon. Douglas Tollemache
Trevelyan, 2nd Lt. W., *2nd s.* of Sir Ernest J. Trevelyan
Trevor, Lt. H. S., *y.s.* of Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I.
Trotter, Lt. J. K., *o.s.* of Maj.-Gen. Sir J. K. Trotter
Turton, E. S., *o.s.* of E. R. Turton, M.P.
Wakeman, 2nd Lt. E. O. R., *y.s.* of Sir Offley Wakeman, Bt.
Waleran, Lt. Hon. W. L. C., M.P., *o.s.* of Lord Waleran
Waller, Capt. Sir Francis E., 4th Bt.
Warneford, Flight Sub-Lt., *V.C.*
Warner, Lt. C. J., *2nd s.* of Sir Courtenay Warner, Bt., M.P.
Weld-Forester, Maj. Hon. A. O. W. C., *5th s.* of Lord Forester
Wellesley, Capt. Lord Richard, *2nd s.* of the Duke of Wellington

Wendover, Lt. Viscount, *o.s.* of the Marquess of Lincolnshire
Williams, Pte. J. N., *e.s.* of Col. Sir Robert Williams, Bt., M.P.
Williams, Capt. O. T. D., *e.s.* of Sir Osmond Williams, Bt.
Willoughby, Lt.-Commdr. Hon. P. R., *bro.* of the Earl of Ancaster
Windsor Clive, Lt. Hon. A., *y.s.* of the Earl of Plymouth
Wing, Maj.Gen. F. D. V., C.B.
Wingate, 2nd Lt. A. D., *o.s.* of Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
Worsley, Lt. Lord, *e.s.* of the Earl of Yarborough
Wyndham, Capt. P., *o.s.* of late Rt. Hon. Geo. Wyndham, M.P.
Wyndham, Capt. Hon. W. R., *bro. and heir-presump.* of Lord Leconfield
Wynne, Lt. G. C., *2nd s.* of Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, G.C.B.

MUNITIONS, MINISTRY OF.

[The Ministry of Munitions was established by an Act of Parliament which received the Royal Assent on June 9th, 1915. The Office of Minister of Munitions and the Ministry of Munitions is to cease to exist on the termination of a period of twelve months after the conclusion of the war, or at such earlier date after the conclusion as may be fixed by His Majesty in Council.]

Minister, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.
Private Secs., J. T. Davies, Miss F. L. Stevenson, H. S. Syrett, W. Sutherland. (**Parliamentary**), Sir L. Chiozza Money, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., C. Addison, M.D., M.P.
Private Secs., J. A. N. Barlow (**Parliamentary**), F. G. Kellaway, M.P.
Parliamentary Military Sec., Col. Arthur Lee, M.P.
Private Sec., O. C. Allen.
General Sec., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B.
Private Secs., S. W. Clark, W. Carter.
Assist. Gen. Sec., W. H. Beveridge.
Private Sec., F. T. Libby.
Assist. Financial Sec., S. H. Lever.

Secretariat and Labour Supply Department.

6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Heads of Sections, F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., W. T. Layton, G. Macey, C. F. Rey, J. C. Smith, Owen H. Smith, S. G. Tallents, R. V. Vernon, P. G. L. Webb, U. Wolff.
Director of Munitions Recruiting, Lord Murray.
Director of Housing Construction, H. Holloway.

J. B. Adams, W. G. S. Adams, Major Sir John Aird, W. Allard, J. Argyle, J. G. D. Armstrong, Capt. J. W. E. Avern, E. V. Bacon, C. Bailey, M. Baird, A. Balfour, Seager Berry, C. W. Bird, C. E. Bunbury, R. Burbidge, A. S. Burnett, A. W. E. Burns, W. P. Burton, A. F. Butler, Lt.-Col. Campbell, J. Chapman, J. Chartres, H. W. Cole, W. H. Cowan, M.P., J. Cramond, R. H. Crooke, J. A. Cutforth, F. W. Cuthbertson, R. W. Dalton, S. R. Davis, R. C. Davison, N. B. Dearle, Capt. Sir E. de la Rue, G. Dennison, W. Doherty, A. Duckham, A. M. Duckham, T. O. Fraser, H. Garrod, H. W. F. Godley, A. H. Goldfinch, G. C. Goodhart, Lieut. S. J. Gordon, F. G. Green, G. P. Harben, W. H. Hardacre, G. M. Hodgson, F. J. Howarth, C. S. Hurst, J. D. B. Hyam, A. Illingworth, Capt. F. J. M. Ingoldby, G. W. Irons, H. C. Jefferies, A. J. Jenkinson, T. R. Johnson, E. M. Jope, Capt. C. B. Joyner, A. R. Kearney, R. H. H. Keenlyside, Stephenson Kent, W. J. Larke, E. C. P. Lascelles, H. H. Latimer, H. A. Law, M.P., R. V. Lennard, G. I. H. Lloyd, F. R. Lovett, A. Lupton, G. N. McVicar, F. O. Mann, L. Marchant, Sir G. C. Marks, M.P., D. Martin, J. Matson, Capt. H. M. Meyler, A. W. Metcalfe, J. C. Miles, E. A. Mitchell-Innes, K.C., R. J. Moffat, A. Montgomery, H. E. Morgan, W. Mosses, J. Murray, F. Newbery, D. Newton, W. C. Osmond, J. Paterson, W. B. Pettet, W. E. Philip, W. Piercy, H. H. Piggott, H. V. Rabagliati, N. O. Ramwell, A. W. Rowe, L. E. Salt, R. Sandeman, Major F. J. Scott, A. E. Sheppard, G. C. Smallwood, J. D. Smith, T. Smith, W. Thornton-Smith, W. T. S. Sonnenschein, T. B. W. Spencer, G. P. Spicer, Capt. R. H. Stainforth, L. Stratford, H. G. Strauss, F. Tanner, T. M. Taylor, W. S. Thackeray, J. Tucker, W. F. Ware, A. W. Watson, J. B. F. Watson, C. S. Weir, R. A. E. Welford, A. Wigglesworth, C. R. Williams, B. Wilson, G. Wood, W. G. Wrangham, Sir G. Younger, Bart.

Munitions Supply Department.

Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Director-General, Sir F. W. Black, C.B.
Private Sec., R. A. Blankenberg.
Deputy Directors-General, George M. Booth, E. C. Geddes, G. H. West, Charles Ellis.
Technical Adviser, Sir H. F. Donaldson, K.C.B.
Military (Technical) Adviser, Brig.-Gen. F. F. Minchin.
Acting Chief Supt., Royal Ordnance Factories, V. L. Raven.
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Member of Ordnance Board, Col. Goold-Adams, C.M.G., R.A.
Chief Inspector, Woolwich, Col. Stansfeld.
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THE EUROPEAN WAR.

(For the Naval Operations, see p. 518; for the Financial Side of the War, see p. 522; for International Law and Treaties, see p. 525; and for British casualties to date, see p. 477.)

SUMMARY OF EARLY EVENTS.

June 1914.

28. Assassination at Sarajevo of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and the Duchess of Hohenberg.

July.

23. Austrian Note to Serbia. Forty-eight hours allowed for reply.
25. Serbian reply rejected. Austro-Hungarian Minister left Belgrade.
27. Sir E. Grey's proposals for conference of Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britain in London accepted by France and Italy and rejected by Germany.
28. Austria declared war on Serbia.
30. Partial mobilisation of Russian Army. War Council in Berlin.

August.

1. Germany declared war on Russia and France. Luxemburg seized.
4. British ultimatum to Germany, requiring respect for Belgian neutrality. German attack on Liége. British Army mobilised. War declared by Great Britain on Germany at 11 p.m. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe appointed to command the Grand Fleet.
5. Lord Kitchener appointed Secretary for War.
6. Commons voted £100,000,000 and 500,000 men.
8. French captured Altkirch, Alsace.
9. *U* 15 sunk by H.M.S. *Birmingham.*
10. France declared war on Austria. Germans in Liége.
12. Great Britain declared war on Austria. Sale of *Goeben* and *Breslau* to Turkey.
13. Fall of last Liége forts.
15. Japanese ultimatum to Germany. Russian proclamation promising autonomy to a new united Poland under Russian suzerainty.
16. British Expeditionary Force landed in France.
17. Belgian Government transferred to Antwerp. Serbian victory at Shabatz.
20. Brussels occupied by the Germans.
23. Fall of Namur. Japan declared war on Germany. Bombardment of Tsingtau. British engaged at Mons.
24. French driven back in Lorraine.
25. Destruction of Louvain.
26. Conquest of Togoland by British and French. British retirement to line Cambrai—Le Cateau in northern France.
28. Naval engagement in Heligoland Bight.
29. German Samoa occupied by New Zealanders.
31. Russian defeat at Osterove.

September.

2. Austrians heavily defeated after seven days' battle for Lemberg.
3. French Government removed to Bordeaux.
6. Great Britain, France, and Russia signed agreement not to make peace individually. Rheims in German hands. Sir John French's first dispatch issued.
6-10. Battle of the Marne.
7. German advance in France reached its most southerly point, east of Paris. Fall of Mauberge.
9. Indian offers of 70,000 troops and equipment announced.
10. Russians captured Tomaszow.
11. Turkey announced abolition of the Capitulations. German New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago occupied by the Australians.
13. German rally from retreat, at the Aisne.
16. Russian retirement from East Prussia.
17. Austrian Army routed in Galicia.
20. Bombardment of Rheims Cathedral.
22. British cruisers *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, and *Cressy* sunk by submarine in North Sea. General Botha assumed command in S. Africa. Madras bombarded by the *Emden*.
23. Naval air raid on Zeppelin sheds at Düsseldorf.
27. Germans occupied Malines.

October.

6. Belgian Government removed from Antwerp.
7. Antwerp evacuated by the Allies. All but a small portion of the fighting forces successfully withdrawn.
9. Germans under General von Baseler entered Antwerp.
10. Naval air raid on Düsseldorf. Death of King Carol of Rumania.
13. Rebellion of Col. Maritz in S. Africa. Martial law proclaimed. Ghent occupied by Germans. Germans within 16 miles of Warsaw.
14. Allies occupied Yprès.
15. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine.
16. Arrival of Canadian troops in England.
17. Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast by English destroyers and H.M.S. *Undaunted.*
18. British naval bombardment of Germans on Belgian coast with monitors.
21 State sale of alcohol prohibited in Russia.
22. German attack on Warsaw beaten off.
27. Maritz defeated. Flight into German territory. 2,500 refugees rescued from French liner *Amiral Gauteaume.*
28. De Wet and Beyers joined the S. African rebels.
30. Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned office as First Sea Lord. Lord Fisher succeeded.
31. Russian cruiser *Jemtchug* and French destroyer sunk in Penang Harbour by the *Emden*. H.M.S. *Hermes* sunk by submarine off Dover.

November.

1. H.M.S. *Monmouth* and *Good Hope* sunk in action off Chilean coast.
2. Admiralty declared all North Sea a military area.
3. British and French squadron bombarded Dardanelles forts. German cruiser *Yorck* sunk by mine on returning from raid on Yarmouth.
4. British reverse in German East Africa.
5. Great Britain declared war on Turkey and annexed Cyprus.
6. Russians regained line of the San. Spy Lody shot at the Tower.
7. Capture of Tsingtau by the Japanese.
9. German cruiser *Geier* interned at Honolulu. New scale of Army and Navy pensions and allowances announced.
10. *Emden* destroyed by H.M.A.S. *Sydney* at Cocos-Keeling Island. *Königsberg* blocked in creek in East Africa.
11. Germans captured Dixmude.
12. Violent attack on British at Yprès.
14. Death of Lord Roberts in France.
17. New British War Loan of £350,000,000 announced. New Budget duties on tea and beer and income tax imposed.
20. German five weeks' struggle for the road to Calais exhausted.
21. British occupied Basra at head of Persian Gulf. Air raid on Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshaven.
23. Yprès in flames. Zeebrugge bombarded by British squadron.
26. H.M.S. *Bulwark* blown up in the Medway.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

On the long line of the western front, through the south-west corner of Belgium, the north-eastern corner of France, into Lorraine and Alsace to the Swiss frontier, there was, through the greater part of the year, very little material change of position from that taken up after the battle of the Marne and the subsequent fighting along the Aisne Valley. Roughly, the opposing trenches, so consolidated on each side as to be almost impregnable to direct assault, stretched from a point between Ostend and Nieuport on the

Belgian coast, southwards through Ypres and west of Lille, to Noyon and Soissons. Thence the front turned eastward along the Aisne River, made a slight dip south past Rheims and through the Forest of Argonne, a fresh turn slightly north to the Meuse and to sweep in a wide semi-circle round the great fortress of Verdun, back to touch the Meuse again at St. Mihiel, the head of a German wedge or salient. The end of the inverted S made by the opposing wedges of Verdun and St. Mihiel was at Pont-à-Mousson on the Moselle, whence the line more or less closely followed the frontier through the Vosges summits of Alsace to Switzerland.

About 15 miles of the 550 miles of front have been held, at the Belgian coast end, by the Belgian army, strengthened by French troops. The British forces, steadily increased in number and in gun-power during the year, have maintained, and in two notable instances advanced, their line over a front which, at first about 50 miles in length from north of Ypres (in Belgium) southward toward La Bassée, was, in July and August, considerably extended, and eventually was about 80 miles long.

The trenches for the rest of the line were manned by the French.

In the last days of 1914 the Allies were still pressing their offensive at many points along the entire line. On the extreme west the Germans were forced for a time to withdraw from the banks of the Yser Canal; in the Vosges the French made themselves master of all the passes; lost trenches were recovered at Perthes east of Rheims, and on the heights above the Meuse. The British front was relatively quiet.

On Jan. 4th, **1915**, the French armies in the East captured Steinbach and began an advance towards Mulhouse. About the same time ground was gained at Vermelles (near La Bassée), and there was an advance of 500 metres opposite Nieuport. German activity broke out at Soissons, where the cathedral was bombarded on Jan. 9th and some ground was subsequently yielded in the course of a week's fierce fighting. Bad weather had set in and hampered both sides. On Jan. 25th the British were called on to repulse a heavy attack at Givenchy near La Bassée. The pressure continued well into February, and by the 13th the British line had slightly advanced. In the meantime the French offensive was expending itself in Alsace, where the Germans began a counter-movement. On Feb. 21st there was a renewed violent bombardment of Rheims, where the famous cathedral was again the special mark of the German guns. At the angle of the line and through the Champagne country the French were making determined efforts to break through, but though the balance of success was on their side, the enemy line remained unpierced.

March brought a series of substantial, though incomplete, successes to the British arms. Plans were developed for a big offensive, and the first blows were aimed at the village of **Neuve Chapelle**, in the marshy district 4 miles north of La Bassée and 11 miles west of the great manufacturing city of Lille, held by the Germans. The attack was made early on March 10th. It was preceded by a furious artillery bombardment from 350 big guns, which completely silenced the Germans, and swept away wire entanglement and trench parapets over a wide area. The bombardment was successful except at the northern end of the enemy's position, and there the German entanglements were not destroyed. After thirty-five minutes of this devastating artillery fire the attack was launched in the village from two sides simultaneously. The 2nd Lincolnshire and Berkshire Regiments and the Garhkal Brigade succeeded, within a quarter of an hour, in capturing the first line of German breastworks; but on the north-east of the village, the 23rd Brigade found themselves checked by the barbed wire which had escaped, and the 2nd Middlesex, 2nd Scottish Rifles, and 1st (King's) Liverpool Regiment suffered terrible losses.

The village was completely in British hands by 11 a.m., but the holding up of the 23rd Brigade kept back the rest of the 8th Division, and a delay of four and a half hours—which Sir John French in his dispatch attributed to the lack of observance of clearly expressed orders—occurred before the advance could be pressed.

For two days following, the British endeavoured to complete their advantage and establish themselves on the Aubers ridge, but hampered by weather and checked by the arrival of German reinforcements, they were placed on the defensive on March 12th. The village of L'Epinette was, however, captured on that day. The enemy attempted by a violent counter-attack to regain the ground lost, but were repulsed. The net result of three days' battle was the capture of a labyrinth of trenches on a front of about 4,000 yards, and the establishment of a new British position about 1,200 yards beyond what had been the advanced German position. The total British losses were about 12,000; 190 officers and 2,357 men were killed. The enemy losses were estimated at between 17,000 and 18,000. Prisoners taken numbered 1,700, of whom 30 were officers.

A month later the centre of fighting was round **Ypres**, to the north of which French forces, under General Foch, were now in position on the British left. Ypres itself had been in British hands since the recovery from the first German sweep towards Paris. In November the Germans had made tremendous but unsuccessful efforts to capture it in their attempt to reach the French coast at Calais. The **second battle for Ypres** began with a British success on April 17th. Mines were exploded under the German position on **Hill 60**, a low eminence to the south-east of the city. The hill itself was captured and the German position below it threatened. There were fierce counter-attacks, and the crest of the hill was lost again, but the enemy's main reply was a bombardment, commencing on April 20th, of Ypres city with guns of 42 cm. and 35 cm. calibre. On April 22nd the first use was made in the war of **asphyxiating gases**. Under cover of dense clouds of the gas the Germans succeeded in pushing back the French Colonial troops across the Yperlee Canal. Two days later the same barbarous manœuvre was used against the British, who were forced to give some ground till the situation was brilliantly retrieved by the **Canadian Division**, who held up an enemy force much stronger than themselves and gallantly recaptured four 4·7 guns which had been temporarily lost. On April 25th the lost ground was regained, and next day the British were again on the offensive, but the continuous

use of gas and bombs filled with inflammable material by the enemy checked further progress. Sir John French, reporting on this form of warfare on May 4th, declared that protest would be useless; and on May 18th Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords intimated that it might be necessary to retaliate with similar gases. An immediate investigation of the gases was made by Dr. J. S. Haldane (April 28th), and respirators and other devices provided as counter-agents.

On May 6th the French forces north of Ypres pressed a new advance to a point between Lizerne and Het Sast, near the German bridgehead on the canal at Steenstraate. The British first army took up the attack again south of Ypres on May 9th between Bois Grenier and Festubert, advancing S.E. towards Fremelles. New attacks on Ypres itself were repulsed, and on May 15th the enemy line was broken over a two-mile front between Richebourg l'Avoué and Festubert.

Again the enemy resorted to gas. Clouds of it were sent up from a five-mile front as a cover on May 25th for another desperate assault on Ypres, but without success. On May 28th the French, immediately south of the British line, commenced a series of successes around Souchez, on the road between Arras and Bethune, at a point where the Germans had constructed a complete labyrinth of entrenchments. On May 29th the French were masters of Ablain, just north of Arras, and on June 1st they obtained possession, after two days' very severe fighting, of the Souchez sugar refinery, which had been strongly held as a strategic point. The British co-operated by capturing trenches at Givenchy, and further pressure was applied by the French south-west of Arras at Hebuterne, where, on June 7th, two lines of trenches were won. Counter-attacks at this point were driven off, while the assault on "the labyrinth" was combined with such success that on May 9th Neuville St. Vaast (the key position) was occupied. On June 12th the Souchez railway-station was taken. A week later the French completely carried the Buval Bottom, north of Arras, at which they had been hammering since May 9th.

But the Germans were not prepared to accept definite defeat at this point. On June 26th they had regained a footing on the sunken road between Ablain and Angres immediately north of Souchez, and on July 4th opened direct attacks on Arras, which were stifled at birth by the superior French artillery. Arras was, however, subjected to heavy bombardment on July 5th, and on July 11th the French lost some of their recent gains at Souchez before asphyxiating bombs. All attacks on the "labyrinth" were, however, beaten off, and on July 12th the French had again won back some of the trenches lost the day before. On August 19th the Germans, in a renewed attack, again won some of the trenches on the Ablain-Angres and Bethune-Arras roads.

During this period the British were steadily pursuing their advantage round Ypres. On June 15th they seized, but failed to hold, a mile of German trenches east of Festubert. At Hooge, east of Ypres, they rushed, on June 16th, the German first line over 1,000 yards, and penetrated in places to the second line. On July 6th they won 200 yards of trenches at Pilkem, north of Yprès, and held them against all counter-attacks. Another substantial success was obtained at Hooge on July 21st, Some of these trenches were lost on July 30th, when the Germans brought into use new engines of liquid flame projectors, but they were regained the same day. Much more important was the success at Hooge on August 9th, when the front of the trenches captured extended to 1,200 yards. These gains were consolidated on the following day.

Throughout the spring and summer there were periods of heavy fighting in the centre of the line and in the Argonne. Rheims was subjected to intermittent bombardment. German bombs were directly dropped on the cathedral on March 30th. The balance of advantage inclined to the French, but the main positions were little changed. On the heights of the Meuse round Calonne the Germans made a violent attack with asphyxiating bombs and burning liquids on June 24th. Repulsed, they renewed the attack on July 3rd with no better result, but next day some slight success fell to them in the La Haye district between the Meuse and Moselle. On July 6th they succeeded in piercing the French line at one point near St. Mihiel. Two days later the French had recaptured their lost trenches at Fey-en-Haye and Bois-le-Prêtre. In middle July the German Crown Prince's army in the Argonne showed considerable activity. On August 2nd it won a success at Hill 213, but fighting continued round this point for several days afterwards. On August 11th the French repulsed attacks at Marie-Thérèse and La Fontaine-aux-Charms. After a series of air raids and reconnaissances on an unprecedented scale, the French on August 29th began in the Argonne a prolonged and systematic daily bombardment of the German trenches. This bombardment was soon extended along the entire French line.

In the earlier fighting the British forces in France had suffered from a shortage of artillery munitions, and notably of high explosives. By August this deficiency had been made good, and the British joined equally with the French in the daily bombardment of the German trenches, which extended from the end of August up to the moment of the next great combined forward movement, beginning on Sept. 25th. The British main attack in this advance was against the German trenches between Lens and La Bassée. Subsidiary assaults were delivered elsewhere, as at Hooge, where 600 yards of trenches were captured, while a naval bombardment of the Belgian coast was part of the general scheme. Sir Douglas Haig, in command of the 1st and 4th Army Corps of the 1st Army, delivered the main attack, which followed an intense bombardment of the enemy lines, and was assisted by asphyxiating gases, now first used by the British. The 4th Corps, under Sir Henry Rawlinson, achieved an immediate and brilliant success. The 47th (London) Territorial Division rushed the village of Loos, its cemetery and chalk-pits on the south side, while the 15th (Highland) Division of the new armies seized the northern exits of Loos, and pushed two miles beyond, overrunning Hill 70 and the Cité St. Auguste. Meantime the centre brigade had penetrated Halluch to the north and captured gun positions. The 1st Army

Corps, under General Hubert Gough, in the brickfields and quarries farther north, captured Cité St. Elie and penetrated into the village of Haisnes: this was the work of the 7th Division. The 9th Division, on the left, won the first line of German trenches east of the Vermelles railway, but, after heavy losses, were driven back to their own trenches. It was found impossible to hold the village of Haisnes; while, in the south, owing to lack of support, the Highland Division had to withdraw to the western slopes of Hill 70. During the fight 26 German field-guns and 40 machine-guns were captured, besides 57 officers and 3,000 other prisoners. On Sept. 26th the Germans counter-attacked; but on the 27th the Guards, who had taken over part of the line north of the 4th Corps, almost restored the earlier gains, while the London Territorials won slightly more ground to the south. On Sept. 30th the French 9th Corps took over the village of Loos and that part of Hill 70 which the British were still holding. The British casualties in the series of engagements were nearly 50,000, and among the killed were Major-General Sir Thompson Capper (commanding the 7th Division), Major-General G. H. Thesiger (commanding the 9th Division), and Major-General F. W. D. Wing (commanding the 12th Division). The German losses were estimated at many more than the British. The Germans continued their counter-attacks vigorously, and on Oct. 3rd succeeded in retaking the greater part of the **Hohenzollern redoubt**, a strong position well ahead of their former lines north of Halluch. From their main trench here they they were again expelled on the 13th, and subsequent attempts by the Germans to regain the position were repulsed.

The French immediately on the British right had, during these operations, finally made themselves masters of Souchez, and pressed on to the ridges at **La Folie** and **Vimy**. **The main French offensive was, however, in Champagne,** over a front of 15½ miles between Auberive and Ville-sur-Tourbe, and with Perthes as its centre. Throughout this portion of the line the Germans were driven in to an average depth of 2½ miles. Seventy-nine field-guns were included in the spoil with 23,000 prisoners. The important hill at **Tahure** was the centre of fierce fighting over several weeks. The French were in possession on Oct. 6th, and gained a secure hold on the ground to the south-east of it, but on Oct. 30th the Germans had retaken the summit.

Real and appreciable advances were made during the year by the French in **Upper Alsace**. After seizing Steinbach in January, persistent pressure was directed towards Mulhausen, until in February the Germans temporarily assumed a counter-offensive. On March 24th the French had secured possession of Hartmannsweiler commanding the Thur Valley, and three days later carried by assault the important fortified summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf. On April 26th the Germans succeeded in rushing this position again, but were driven out afresh on the same day; but it was not till Oct. 15th that the summit passed securely into French hands. The next French move was along the heights commanding the valley of the Fecht. On June 16th Steinbruck was occupied together with a suburb of Metzeral. Metzeral itself was captured on June 21st. Sondernach (just south of it) fell on June 22nd, and a bombardment of Münster was commenced. Simultaneously pressure north of St. Dié brought a success at La Fontenelle on July 7th. Through July the French were steadily pressing up the Fecht Valley towards Münster. On July 24th they stormed the German defences from La Fontenelle to Launois; on August 7th they drove back a German attack on the Lingekopf, and on August 22nd captured trenches on this peak and on the Barrenkopf.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Very different from the tedious and seemingly resultless trench warfare on the west was the fighting on the wide Russian front, where the tide of alternating success swept Russians, Germans, and Austrians over enormous tracts of country from the barriers of the Carpathians, the approaches to Cracow, the Posen and Silesia frontier forts, and well within East Prussian territory along the Baltic coast, back to the interior lines of Russia, east of Poland.

At the beginning of the year the Russians were at the height of their first offensive. They were masters of all East Galicia, had the great fortress of Przemysl on the San River strongly invested, had advanced beyond it well towards Cracow, and were pressing towards Thorn and westward into the Baltic provinces. The Austrians appeared to be almost beaten, but the Germans were beginning to reassert themselves farther north. On Jan. 6th they were, in fact, some 30 miles from Warsaw, which they were threatening as a counter to the Grand Duke Nicholas's thrusts in the south. On Feb. 26th the Russians recaptured Przasnysz, north of Warsaw and west of the Narew River, and here and along the Vistula line held up the German offensive, in spite of the fact that, as on the western front, the enemy were now using liquid fire and poisonous gases.

With the **fall of Przemysl** on March 22nd, after a siege which, with one intermission, had lasted since Sept. 26th, the Russians had apparently definitely established their superiority to the Austrians. With the fortress they obtained 126,000 prisoners and 700 big guns. Their army of investment under General Selivanoff swung south to reinforce the larger armies under Generals Ivanoff, Radko Dmitrieff, and Brusiloff, already pressing for possession of the passes through the Carpathians into the Plain of Hungary. On March 26th the Russians had seized the Lupkow Pass and taken prisoners there 1,700 Austrians; on April 7th they were on the south side of the Rostoki Pass; and by April 9th they claimed to hold **all the Carpathian summits along a front of 70 miles** from a point south of the Dukla Pass to the north of the Uzsok Pass. Since March 19th they had taken altogether 70,000 prisoners, including 900 officers, in addition to the surrenders at Przemysl. The main attack was being pressed against strong Austrian forces between the Lupkow and Uszok Passes, but a vigorous auxiliary movement threatened Bartfeld, the terminus of a railway line and the head of a series of important roads, on the southern slopes of the mountains.

At this serious crisis in the Austrian fortunes, heavy reinforcements of German corps were hurried to their help. Snow fell heavily along the mountain ridges and fighting subsided for a time, but towards the end of April

warm weather was making its influence felt, and the new German forces under General von Mackensen concentrated in the Cracow region and, supported by an overwhelming artillery, were able to exert a strong counter-pressure in Western Galicia. The Russian advance through the Carpathians was arrested. On May 5th the Russians began to withdraw their 3rd Army from its position along the River Dunajee in West Galicia back to the San line, and **on May 16th they had evacuated the Carpathian passes.** South of the Dniester River in the Bukowina they maintained their successful offensive up till the end of May, and on May 29th took 7,000 Austrian prisoners in this region.

Von Mackensen's great army began, however, an overpowering advance from the western corner of Galicia. It was desperately resisted step by step, but on June 2nd a circling movement round Przemysl had been nearly effected and three of the outer forts had fallen. **On June 3rd, after a short bombardment by their 16-in. guns, the German-Austrians were again masters of the great San fortress.** Immediately they pressed their advance westward towards Lemberg (Lwow). With the same objective, another army under General von Linsingen was struggling to cross the Dniester, and at Zurawno, 40 miles from Lemberg, part of this force was across the river on June 6th. It was driven back four days later with a loss of 16,000 prisoners, but on June 12th had effected another crossing at Kolomba. For 40 miles along this river-front the struggle was maintained for many days, the Russians claiming on June 18th that the Austrians had lost from 120,000 to 150,000 men in the fighting. Von Mackensen, after one severe repulse at Mosciska, continued his successes. By June 14th his army had reached Jaworow, north-west of Lemberg, and on its advance on June 19th against the Grodek line the Russians fell back to positions immediately in front of Lemberg. Zolkiew and Rawa Ruska fell to the Austro-Germans on June 19th, and **Lemberg itself was reoccupied by the 2nd Austrian Army under General Bohm-Ermolli on June 22nd,** after remaining in Russian hands for 293 days.

The stubbornness of the Russians' resistance to the advance was proved by the fact that on the day of Lemberg's surrender the Austrians to the south-east were again thrown back across the Dniester after a heavy defeat at Nizniow. It was not until **June 27th that the Russians definitely retreated from the Dniester** line to the Gnila Lipa. Halicz fell on that day. Three days later the Russians were driven from their positions on the Gnila Lipa to a further retreat. The Austro-Germans, under the Archduke Joseph and General von Mackensen, were now advancing with some rapidity from the direction of Tomaszow, pressing back the Russians between the Bug and the Vistula. Zamosc and Krasnik fell on July 1st, and the Lublin-Cholm railway line became the objective of severe fighting, in the course of which the Russians were several times able to inflict heavy losses and consequent checks on the enemy.

The Germans were simultaneously developing fresh offensives to the north along the Narew River and in the Riga direction, the purpose of Marshal von Hindenburg, the supreme commander in the East, being evidently to bring off an enveloping movement on a vast scale and achieve a super-Sedan. The first step was to press on Warsaw from all sides. With the loss again of Przasnysz on July 14th the Russians retired to their second line of the Narew fortresses shielding Warsaw from the north-west. The guns of the great fortress of Novo Georgievsk, at the junction of the Wkra and the Vistula, came into action on July 18th. The same day the Austrian armies in the south had crossed the Bug at Sokal, in the north-east corner of Galicia, only to be driven back again.

On July 21st the Russians were hard pressed on the line of the Vistula south of Warsaw, which with Ivangorod, the southern fortress of the Polish quadrilateral, was now in danger. On July 23rd the northern armies had forced a crossing on the Narew between Obryte, Pultusk, and Rozan, and on July 25th the Russians announced that they were preparing for the possibility of an evacuation of Warsaw. Their defence along the Narew and the Lublin-Cholm lines was, however, prolonged for nearly a fortnight longer. General von Woyrsch's army forced a passage of the Vistula between Warsaw and Ivangorod on July 28th, and on July 29th von Mackensen at length broke through the Lublin-Cholm line. On July 31st the Russians abandoned Lublin and the railway, but on August 1st were still holding the enemy on the Blonie line immediately west of Warsaw. It was the final forcing of the Narew near Ostroloka and the Blonie fortifications on August 3rd that **sealed the fate of Warsaw,** which was entered by Prince Leopold of Bavaria on August 4th. **Ivangorod fell on August 5th.**

The German success was more spectacular than decisive, for Warsaw and Ivangorod had been completely stripped of war material, the bridges of the Vistula had been destroyed, and the Russian armies drawn off in perfect order. It was necessary therefore for von Hindenburg to press the pursuit. Sierock, at the junction of the Bug with the Narew, was taken on August 7th, and so swift was the eastward movement that by August 15th Prince Leopold of Bavaria and General von Mackensen were already converging on Brest Litowsk, the chief citidel on the Bug River and the most easterly of the Polish quadrilateral of forts. Back on the Vistula line **Novo Georgievsk** was still held by the Russians, who thus deprived the enemy of important railway and river communications and gained valuable time for the retreat. The fortress fell on August 19th, but although the garrison was forced to surrender, the guns left behind for the defence had all been effectually disabled. Osowiec, a small fortress on the Bobr River, at the head of a difficult marshy region, succumbed on August 22nd. It had been the scene of much severe fighting at critical periods of the campaign. The Russians were now forced to retire from the Niemen and Bobr lines. Fresh German armies, under Generals von Scholtz and von Gallwitz, were across the Narew, and German forces reached Bielsk on the railway line between Brest Litowsk and Osowiec. In these circumstances the Grand Duke Nicholas continued his policy of withdrawal into Russia, and **on August 25th Brest Litowsk** was evacuated after complete dismantling.

Marshal von Hindenburg's plan for a gigantic envelopment of the Russians required for its success **a movement through the Baltic provinces** and the capture of the ice-free ports of Libau

and Riga. While the drive through Galicia and Poland was in progress another German army under General von Below was co-operating with naval forces in an advance through Courland, with Riga and ultimately Petrograd as goals. The military operations met with some success. The Russians, at the height of their early offensive, had for a brief period gained possession of Memel, south of Libau and just within German territory. They were advancing also on Tilsit when a counter-move forced them to withdraw from Memel on the very day that their southern armies were triumphantly entering Przemysl. When the tide turned strongly against Russia the northern forces drew back with the main armies. **Libau**, which had already been bombarded from the sea, fell to the enemy on May 8th as the result of a successful naval raid. In middle July the Germans' offensive towards Riga was renewed in strength. On August 1st von Below captured **Mitau**, an important railway centre due south of the gulf and less than 30 miles from the port itself. Further advance met, however, with fiercest resistance. Fresh naval pressure was brought to bear. On August 8th an attempt to rush the gulf and port from the sea was repulsed, but a powerful fleet continued to invest the entrance to the gulf. On August 16th a raid was unsuccessfully tried. The decision was, however, reached in an important engagement on **August 18th**, when, according to the Russian report, two German cruisers, eight torpedo boats, and four barges full of troops, which had attempted to land at Pernau on the northern shore of the gulf, were sunk, while the Russian navy lost only the gunboat *Sivoutch*. On the same day the Dreadnought-cruiser *Moltke* was reported sunk, and was certainly seriously damaged, in the Baltic by a British submarine, assisting the Russians. Denial of these losses was made from Berlin, but the significant issue of the **Russian sea-victory** was that the German Fleet left the neighbourhood of Riga and the further operations against the port were from the land side.

In spite of this naval set-back the Germans' advance into Russia was strongly pressed, and, for another month, made considerable progress. On August 29th the invaders stormed Lipsk, on the Bobr River, and attacked the bridgehead at Friedrichstadt, commanding the Riga railway. On Sept. 2nd they were in Grodno, the last of the Niemen fortresses; the next day they obtained the Friedrichstadt bridgehead, and on the 7th captured Wolkowisk, south-east of Grodno. But their objective was **Vilna** and the Russian Army. By a sudden and daring concentration on the Dvinsk—Vilna line they cut through at Sventsiany on Sept. 13th, and three days later their cavalry was well behind the Russians at Vilna and had reached the Polotzk—Molodetchna railway. Vilna was abandoned by the Russians on Sept. 18th. The Germans pressed up from the south as far as Lida to link up with their northern enveloping movement. At this point, however, their progress was checked. General Evert struck a heavy blow in the vicinity of **Molodetchna**, securing thus the safety of the Vilna army. The Germans were driven out of Smorgon, and further successes were obtained at Lennewarden (on the Dvina) on Sept. 21st, and at **Vilieka** (east of Vilna), where, on Sept. 23rd, the Germans lost eight guns. Foiled at Vilna, the Germans renewed their attempt on Riga, and to this end made a series of violent assaults towards Dvinsk, the railway head and road junction on the Dvina. These assaults continued throughout October, but although the Germans reached within 12 miles of Riga, the Russians remained in possession of the port and also of Dvinsk in the middle of November, when the new theatre of war in the Balkans required a drawing-off of German forces.

Nor had the German successes been without corresponding set-backs on the Eastern Front itself during October. On Sept. 2nd the **Tsar assumed personal command of his armies**, the Grand Duke Nicholas having been transferred to the Caucasus. General Alexieff became Chief of Staff. While the armies in the north continued their retreat, General Ivanoff was gaining a series of brilliant successes in the south in Galicia, and along the Strypa River, though the German resistance was such that the passage of the river was only accomplished after several failures. Thus, on Oct. 11th, the Austro-German line had been broken at Hajvoronka, but on the 13th the Germans had again thrust the Russians across the Strypa. Lutsk changed hands in the same fashion.

North of Tarnopol on Oct. 21st General Ivanoff defeated the Austro-Germans at Novo Alexinetz, capturing 7,500 prisoners. A new and vigorous Russian effort was being pressed in the Bukowina in November, when it was important to both sides to impress Rumania.

OPERATIONS AGAINST TURKEY.

For some period after the formal break between the Triple Entente and Turkey on Nov. 5th, 1914, the centres of fighting were in Syria, the Caucasus, and at the head of the Persian Gulf. These were subsidiary operations at the best. It was not until the struggle for possession of the Dardanelles was seen to carry in its issue results which would affect enormously the course of the whole war that Turkey became recognised as a serious enemy and the operations on Turkish territory developed a first-rate importance.

Early fighting at the entrance to the Dardanelles was entirely naval, conducted by an allied fleet of British and French pre-Dreadnoughts, with the one addition of the most powerful super-Dreadnought of the British Fleet, the *Queen Elizabeth*, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Carden. The Russian cruiser *Askold* also joined the Fleet in March. Apart from the preliminary bombardment of the entrance forts in November in retaliation for the Turkish attack on Russian ships in the Black Sea and the closing of the channel, the first bombardments were on Feb. 19th, 20th, and 25th. The silencing of the entrance forts was accomplished with comparative ease, and on Feb. 26th the straits had been swept of mines, enabling a portion of the fleet to enter and shell the forts on the Asiatic side. On March 5th **the bombardment of Chanak**, the Asiatic fort facing Kilid Bahr, at the point where the banks of the channel—ten miles from the entrance—are less than a mile apart, at the Narrows, was begun by the *Queen Elizabeth* at a range of twelve miles. The shells were thrown over the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Ægean Sea; but on March 8th the super-Dreadnought was able to enter the Straits and open direct bombardment on Kilid Bahr.

On March 16th Rear-Admiral de Robeck took over command from Vice-Admiral Carden, and two days later an unsuccessful attempt to attack the Narrows in force resulted in the **loss of H.M.S. Invincible and H.M.S. Ocean and the French battleship Bouvet.** The pre-Dreadnoughts *Queen* and *Implacable* were dispatched to make good the British losses. Heavy gales were, however, now encountered, and for some weeks the attack was only pressed in a desultory fashion.

At the time these first attempts to force a way through the Straits were undertaken it was generally assumed that Greece, and possibly Rumania or Bulgaria, or both, would unite their causes with that of the Allies. Italy also was on the verge of hostilities with Austria and her relations with Turkey were seriously strained. It became evident, however, that the necessary land forces to work in conjunction with the allied Fleet must be provided by the British and French themselves. On **March 13th General Sir Ian Hamilton had already left London,** with a staff, to take command of landing operations by the British forces co-operating with smaller French forces, including Colonials, under General d'Amade. He reached the Peninsula in time to witness the unhappy naval attack on March 18th, as the result of which he formed the reluctant conclusion that the whole of the forces under his command would be required to enable the Fleet effectually to force the Dardanelles. A preliminary reconnaissance of the Gallipoli Peninsula itself further convinced Sir Ian Hamilton that, while landing-places were few and difficult, it was essential to land at several of these at once, and to threaten to land at others, to act by way of surprise, and to wait for favourable weather. The last consideration involved delay till the end of April. Moreover, a redistribution of the troops assembled became necessary, and, as this could not be accomplished otherwise, the transports conveying them were temporarily ordered back from Lesmos to Egyptian ports for that purpose.

The landings were eventually attempted and accomplished on both sides of the entrance to the Straits on **April 25th and 26th.** Sir Ian Hamilton, in his subsequent dispatch, vividly described a series of magnificent feats of arms. Five beaches at the point of the Peninsula had been selected as landing-places for the British forces. Simultaneous landings were to be made by the Australian and New Zealand divisions about 14 miles to the north, on the Ægean side of the Peninsula, at what has become known as **Anzac Cove,** and by the French on the Asiatic shore at Kum Kale, at the entrance to the Straits. Of the five landings at the extremity of the Peninsula, two on the wings at what were named Y and S Beaches were minor efforts intended to cover the main landings at Beaches X, W, and V, situated along the mile of coast which forms the extremity of the Peninsula westward from Sedd-el-Bahr. The general rendezvous was at Mudros Harbour, in Lemnos Island, whence the transports steamed, on the morning of April 24th, to Tenedos, off which the troops were transferred to the warships and fleet-sweepers, on which they were to approach the shore. Escorted by the 3rd Squadron of the Fleet, they steamed slowly to Cape Helles. At 5 a.m., in perfect weather, on April 25th, the squadron of four battleships and four cruisers opened a violent bombardment of the shore, while the troops were rapidly transferred to small boats. Of the two preliminary landings, that at S, on the Straits side, by the 2nd South Wales Borderers, under Lieut.-Col. Casson, was successful; but at Y, on the Ægean coast, the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Plymouth (Marine) Battalion Royal Naval Division, under Lieut.-Col. G. E. Matthews, after gaining a footing and entrenching themselves, in spite of very heavy losses, were exposed to violent counter-attacks from strong forces and were re-embarked on the morning of April 26th, having lost their commander and more than half their strength.

At X Beach the Royal Fusiliers, under cover of a bombardment from H.M.S. *Implacable* standing close in, effected a landing with little loss, and, subsequently reinforced by two more battalions of the 87th Brigade, were able to extend their front to half a mile's length and gain touch with the Lancashire Fusiliers, who had meantime landed slightly to the east at W Beach. The most serious ordeal was at Beach V, immediately west of Sedd-el-Bahr village and forts. This was to be attacked by the Dublin and Munster Fusiliers, half a battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, the West Riding Field Company, and other details. So exposed was the position that to land the troops **the collier "River Clyde," containing the troops, was deliberately run ashore,** and the landing attempted from openings cut in its sides, leading on to a hastily constructed pontoon of lighters. Owing to difficulties with the current, the pontoons broke loose more than once, and the men on them and on the naval boats were exposed to a withering fire from shore batteries of machine guns. Brigadier-General Napier and his Brigade-Major (Capt. Costeker) were killed, together with half of the first 1,000 men who left the *River Clyde.* The attempt to land the remainder of the troops on the collier was deferred till nightfall; but when this was done the force, much reduced and exhausted, had still very slight protection. Lieut.-Col. Carrington Smith, of the Hampshire Regiment, was killed; but under Lieut.-Col. Doughty Wylie, of the General Staff, who himself fell in the final assault, the village and its old castle, together with the adjacent Hill 141, were presently occupied.

Of the landing at W Beach by the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers Sir Ian Hamilton declared: "It is my firm conviction that no finer feat of arms has ever been achieved by the British soldier." Cliffs and barbed wire, protected by machine guns and entrenchments, made the place wellnigh impregnable, but the Lancashires hurled their way through and took three lines of trenches. With the aid of the Worcester Regiment Hill 138 was taken by 4 p.m. Brig.-General Hare was wounded early in the fighting.

The French corps under the guns of the French Fleet disembarked at Kum Kale, and by drawing the fire of the Asiatic guns from V Beach contributed to the success of the British landings. 500 Turkish prisoners were taken here. On the morning of April 26th the French, having accomplished their purpose, were re-embarked and landed again that evening on V Beach.

"By the evening of the 27th," reports Sir Ian Hamilton, "the Allied forces had

established themselves on a line some three miles long, which stretched from the mouth of the nullah, 3,200 yards north-east of Tekke Burnu to Eski Hissarlik Point, the three brigades of the 29th Division less two battalions on the left and in the centre, with four French battalions on the right, and beyond them again the South Wales Borderers on the extreme right."

The landing of the **Australian and New Zealand Army Corps at the Anzac Cove**, north of Gaba Tepe, was carried out before daybreak on April 25th. The troops were escorted and conveyed by the 2nd Squadron of the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Thursby. The point selected was so difficult and rugged that Sir Ian Hamilton in his report stated that he considered the Turks were not at all likely to anticipate such a descent. "The boats approached the land in silence and were close to the shore before the enemy stirred. The moment the boats touched land the Australians' turn had come. Like lightning they leapt ashore, and each man as he did so went straight as his bayonet at the enemy. So vigorous was the onslaught that the Turks made no attempt to withstand it, and fled from ridge to ridge pursued by the Australians' infantry."

This attack was carried out by the 3rd Australian Brigade under Major Sinclair Maclagan. The 1st and 2nd Brigades followed promptly and were all disembarked by 2 p.m., by which time 12,000 men and two batteries of Indians' Mountain Artillery had been landed. Desperate counter-attacks were made by the Turks, who, by 11 a.m., had been reinforced to the strength of 20,000 men. Owing to these attacks further immediate advance was impossible, and the Australians entrenched themselves in the ground won. On May 4th an unsuccessful attempt was made to seize Gaba Tepe, "the barbed wire here being something beyond belief."

On May 6th Sir Ian Hamilton, having rearranged his troops, decided **on a general advance in the south.** For three days highly critical fighting took place to enlarge the area held by the Allies, and if possible to obtain possession of Krithia, at the foot of the Achi-Baba fortified peak. The 2nd Australian and New Zealand Infantry Brigades were withdrawn from the northern section, and, with a naval brigade from the Plymouth and Drake batteries, reinforced the army in the south. The net result of the three days' fighting was the gain of 600 yards on the right of the British line, and 400 yards on the left and centre, while the French captured all the ground in front of Farm Zimmerman, as well as a redoubt. When counter-attacks on these positions had been repulsed, Sir Ian Hamilton was able to report that "for the first time we felt that we had planted a fairly firm foothold upon the point of the Gallipoli Peninsula." Thereafter, for a period, it became necessary to resort to siege tactics, but points of vantage were gained and sometimes lost again in many days of heroic endeavour. A notable instance was the capture of the Gurkha Bluff, a precipitous point from which enemy machine guns had frequently held up the left of the attacks. It was stormed by the 6th Gurkhas in a brilliant surprise rush in the northern section.

On May 14th General Gouraud took over from General d'Amade the command of the French Expeditionary Corps.

In the northern section the "dare-devil spirit" of the Australians found openings in a series of sorties and affairs of outposts to occupy the attention of large Turkish forces. Major-General W. T. Bridges, commanding the Australian Division, received a severe wound on May 15th, and died a few days later. On May 18th and 19th the entire army corps, of which Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Birdwood was in command, was engaged by a force estimated at 30,000 Turks, under the German General Liman von Sanders. The important positions at Quinn's Post and Courtney's Post were held against these onsets. The Australian losses were 100 killed and 500 wounded, including 9 officers. Over 3,000 Turkish dead were left on the field. Negotiations were therefore opened by the Turks for a suspension of hostilities to bury the dead, and this was arranged on May 24th.

Another big effort to advance in the south of the Peninsula was made on June 4th. The opening assault was successful all along the line except on the extreme left, where the artillery bombardment had failed to destroy the barbed-wire defences in front of the Indian troops here engaged. The French gained a strong redoubt, the "Haricot," the British Nava Division and Manchester Brigade also advanced strongly. But heavy counter-attacks forced the yielding again of most of the ground won, and at the close of the day the total result of the fighting was the gain of 200-400 yards along the centre front of about 3 miles. Four hundred prisoners were taken, including 11 officers. Among the prisoners were 5 Germans, the remains of a volunteer machine-gun detachment from the *Goeben*, whose commanding officer had been killed and gun destroyed.

Thereafter, to the end of June, incessant attacks and counter-attacks, involving heavy losses on both sides, resulted in comparatively little change in the general position. In the meanwhile had occurred the successive losses of H.M.S. *Triumph* (May 25th) and H.M.S. *Majestic* (May 27th) from an enemy submarine in the Ægean Sea. On the other hand, the *E*14 had made a daring raid through the Sea of Marmora and attacked ships in Constantinople Harbour itself. For this her commander (Lieut.-Commander E. C. Boyle) was awarded the V.C. A German transport had been sunk (June 2nd) in Panderma Bay, and the coast of Asia Minor declared in a state of blockade. On June 6th Vice-Admiral Nicol assumed command of the French squadron. In consequence of the pressure of German submarines the *Queen Elizabeth* had already been withdrawn to the Home Fleet, while the pre-Dreadnoughts also gave place off the peninsula to a number of **specially contrived monitors** carrying big guns.

The French submarine *Mariotte* was reported sunk in the Sea of Marmora on July 27th. British submarines, however, sank the Turkish battleship *Hairredin* on August 9th, the gunboat *Berk-i-Salvet* on August 10th, a transport on August 12th, four other transports on Sept. 2nd, and a destroyer on the same day. On the 16th it was admitted that the *E*7 had been lost in the Dardanelles.

On August 6th another landing in force was made at **Suvla Bay**, north of Anzac Cove. The movement was a surprise and in its initial

stage was successful. A considerable area of the shore line was seized, and troops were pushed through to the crest of the central ridge, commanding the road by which the supplies to the Turkish position in the south of the peninsula must travel. The ridge, however, was lost again, and the Turks brought up strong reinforcements. It was subsequently admitted that the main purpose of the attack had failed, though valuable ground had been gained, and the General in command of the day's operations was removed. The position became involved by reason of the growing complications in the Balkans and the landing of a Franco-British force at Salonika to aid the Serbians. On Oct. 18th **General Sir C. C. Monro succeeded Sir Ian Hamilton**, who came to London to report. Early in November Lord Kitchener temporarily left his duties as Minister for War and proceeded himself to the Near East.

THE INTERVENTION OF ITALY.

On May 25th Italy entered the war by a formal declaration of hostilities against Austria-Hungary. The German Ambassador at Rome, Prince von Bülow, received instructions to leave, conjointly with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Baron von Macchio. A further declaration of hostilities as against Turkey was made by Italy on August 20th. On May 25th it was announced that Italy had become a party to the Alliance with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan, by which each member pledged itself not to make an individual peace with the common foe. Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Governor of the Bank of England had an important conference with Signor Carcano, Italian Minister of Finance, and with the Director of the Bank of Italy, at Nice, on June 5th, when arrangements for financial co-operation were made.

The breach with the Central Powers, with which since 1882 Italy had been associated in the Triple Alliance, was foreshadowed from the very beginning of the war, when, in declaring her immediate attitude to be one of neutrality and in refusing to join her two partners in their adventure against the rest of Europe, Italy based her freedom of action on the expressed opinion that the Austrian move against Serbia was aggressive and had not been the subject of previous consultation, as required by Article vii. of the Alliance Treaty. In actual fact relations between Italy and Austria had never been cordial, and had been frequently strained since the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Hezegovina. On the other hand, there had been the misunderstanding with France which had first turned Italy's attention towards the Germanic Powers as the most likely means of enabling her to realise her ambitions in the Mediterranean and on the north coast of Africa. There were also delicate questions concerning the future of the Dalmatian and Albanian coasts, which tended to make an agreement with Serbia almost as difficult as a permanent settlement with Austria.

In these highly complicated circumstances the Italian Ministry and Foreign Office were beset with difficulties. Popular sentiment and ministerial policy alike were agreed that compensation was due to Italy for the threat to the *status quo* in the Balkans implied by Austria's move against Serbia, and that its extent could only be measured by the cession to her at least of the "unredeemed" territories of the Trentino and the port of Trieste. Prince von Bülow, the former German Imperial Chancellor, who had established himself in Rome and made influential connections there since his retirement from office in Berlin, was appointed on Dec. 19th to represent German interests and to negotiate, if possible, terms which would be acceptable both to Austria and to Italy, at least to the point of restraining Italy from hostile action against the Central Powers. The appointment of Baron Burian, the nominee of Count Tisza and of the Hungarian interest, as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary, in place of Count Berchtold, introduced a counteracting factor. Austria was now disinclined to make any cessions at all of territory actually held by herself to meet the requirements of her neutral "ally," and suggested that Italy should look for her compensations after the war in Albania. On Feb. 12th Baron Sonnino (Italian Foreign Minister) withdrew his original proposals for discussion and addressed a warning to Austria that any new military action undertaken in the Balkans against either Serbia or Montenegro, without previous agreement with Italy, would be considered an open infringement of Article vii. of the Alliance and would lead to grave consequences for which the Italian Government henceforward declined all responsibility. The result of this strong action was to secure a temporary immunity from attack for Serbia at a time when there was much talk of a fresh invasion with German assistance. Negotiations began afresh on March 27th with a vague offer by Baron Burian of "territories in South Tyrol, including the city of Trent," coupled with suggestions for a counter-payment by Italy. These proposals were at once rejected as too vague and meagre, and were then somewhat enlarged. On April 8th the actual demands of Italy were definitely formulated in eleven articles. Besides insisting on the cession of the Trentino with the setting up of the boundaries fixed for the kingdom of Italy in 1811, and a new eastern frontier, to include Gradisca and Gorizia, the claims included the formation of Trieste and its neighbourhood into an autonomous State completely independent of Austria, the cession of the Curzolari Islands, off the coast of Dalmatia, the immediate occupation by Italy of the ceded territories, and the immediate evacuation by Austria-Hungary of Trieste, the recognition of Italian sovereignty over Vallona and district, and the renunciation by Austria-Hungary of any claims in Albania. In return for these concessions, Italy would pay 200,000,000 lire (£8,000,000) as indemnification for loss of Government property, would pledge herself to maintain neutrality throughout the war both towards Austria and Germany, and would renounce, for the duration of the war, any further claim under Article vii. of the Triple Alliance. To the demands thus explicitly stated, Baron Burian returned an almost complete refusal, offering only some improvement of the original proposal for a new frontier to Trentino. **On May 3rd Baron Sonnino sent to Vienna a formal denunciation of the Italo-Austrian Alliance.**

While these negotiations were slowly proceeding in secret, public opinion in Italy, which at first had inclined to continued neu-

trality, had been unceasingly tending towards intervention on the side of the Triple Entente Powers. The fate of Belgium had made a deep impression on the people. On May 8th the news of the sinking of the *Lusitania* raised popular feeling to fever-point. Signor d'Annunzio, the national poet, and the Garibaldis appealed to vast and enthusiastic audiences. The German Powers were, however, to make one last endeavour to save the situation. On the denunciation of the Italo-Austrian Alliance, Baron Burian hastily offered further concessions as the basis for a new treaty, and these proposals were circulated, through Germanophil agencies, in the hope of stemming the popular tide and undermining the Government. Signor Giolitti, the ex Premier, who still nominally commanded a majority in both the Chamber and the Senate, appeared again on the scene, and the neutralist party, at the head of which he stood, reasserted themselves with some confidence. Parliament was to meet on May 20th, but without waiting for this, **Signor Salandra boldly resigned office as Premier on May 13th.** This action brought matters to acute crisis, and revealed the temper of the country. On May 16th it was announced, amid intense popular rejoicings, that the King refused to accept Signor Salandra's resignation. Signor Giolitti left Rome on May 17th without waiting to face Parliament, and in the Chambers on May 20th the Government secured overwhelming majorities (367 to 54 and 407 to 74), giving them extraordinary powers in the event of war. General mobilisation was ordered on May 22nd, and, as already stated, the formal declaration of war was made on the following day.

Throughout the interval of nine months' neutrality the Italian military authorities had been preparing against eventualities. Serious shortages in men, munitions, and equipment had to be made good, and the army itself almost remade, for the difficult task confronting it. Its peace strength was about 250,000 men, enrolled in 12 army corps, 25 divisions, and 3 cavalry divisions. General Count Luigi Cadorna took active command as commander-in-chief.

The **first acts of hostility** were an ineffective Austrian air raid on Venice on May 24th and a more successful Italian naval raid on the island of Porto Buso near Trieste. On May 26th important mountain positions in the Trentino were seized, as well as others towards Trieste; and on June 2nd the Italians were crossing the Isonzo River and establishing themselve son the slopes of Monte Nero, north of Tolmino. Magnificent feats were accomplished by the famous mountain troops of the Bersaglieri in dragging heavy guns to the top of snow-covered peaks and dislodging Austrians from positions enormously difficult to attack. Monfalcone, at the northern head of the Gulf of Trieste, had been shelled by Italian destroyers on May 31st. On June 9th it fell to the Italians, who, two days later, were in possession also of Gradisca. A prolonged struggle began on July 2nd and for the Carso Plateau, the highway towards Trieste. Assaults were directed against Gorizia on the Isonzo, along the banks of which, from Tolmino to the sea at Monfalcone, the Italians kept up a strong pressure. Progress was, however, difficult and slow, though frequent local successes and captures of trenches and prisoners were reported at various points on the line. Simultaneously blows were delivered farther north, and Malborgetto, a fortress in the Carnic Alps, was bombarded. By July 30th the Italians were bombarding the Austrian second line east of Gradisca. Their aeroplanes assisted by frequent raids on the railway to Trieste. On Sept. 3rd General Joffre visited the Italian front. It was not, however, till Oct. 22nd that the Italian offensive won any further marked successes. In the week commencing on that date there was substantial advance in the Isonzo region, and over 5,000 prisoners were taken. In the meantime the entry of Bulgaria into the war, as the partner of Germany, Austria, and Turkey, caused **Italy, on Oct. 18th, to declare war on Bulgaria,** and prepare for joint action with France and Great Britain in Serbia.

At sea the Italians had some early misfortunes. On July 8th the cruiser *Amalfi* was sunk by a submarine while taking part in a reconnaissance. All but seventy of the ship's complement were, however, saved. On July 18th a division of older cruisers bombarded Cattaro, where a somewhat stronger fleet of Austrian old-type battleships had taken refuge. As the Italian cruisers were returning, the *Giuseppi Garibaldi* was sunk by a submarine, but again a large proportion of the crew were saved. Against these losses the Italians were able to set their interruption of Austrian communications in the Dalmatian Islands, frequent attacks by their seaplanes on the naval bases at Trieste and Pola and the railway coast-line to Monfalcone, and the occupation on July 26th of the strategically important island of Pelagossa. On Aug. 11th, in a direct fight between hostile submarines, the Italian boat sank the Austrian *U12*. Another Austrian submarine, the *U3*, was destroyed on Aug. 13th by the French torpedo-boat *Bisson*, after it had been first rammed by an Italian auxiliary cruiser.

POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As the most powerful of the nations remaining neutral in the war, the United States was forced into many positions involving delicate diplomacy. With Germany her relations were several times brought to the point of severe strain. The Allies' command of the seas, enabling them to bring to Europe stores and munitions bought in America, while effectually enforcing their contraband restrictions against similar acts on the part of the Central European Powers, occasioned a series of attempts by Germany, and to a less extent by Austria, to secure by diplomacy, or by methods of illegitimate warfare, what could not be won by a direct challenge of sea-power.

With Great Britain, President Wilson had early in the war taken up the question of the seizure and detention of neutral ships bound for neutral ports, on the ground that they were suspected to contain contraband, ultimately bound for the enemy. A Note of remonstrance —the second on the subject—was dispatched to the British Government on Dec. 28th, 1914. Reference was made in it to the "increasing belief, doubtless not unjustified, that the present British policy is directly responsible for

the depression in many American industries." "Reimbursement for cargoes seized," it added, "does not entirely remedy the evil, as the chief difficulty is the moral effect upon the American export trade." Conspicuous complaint was made against the treatment of American cargoes of copper. On Jan. 7th, 1915, Sir Edward Grey replied. He pointed out that the statistics of export trade from New York showed remarkable expansion in consignments to Scandinavia and Italy over those of the year before, that the figures for copper alone were 35,347,000 lb. in 1914 against 7,271,000 lb. in 1913, and that the presumption was strong that the large excess was intended for enemy countries. Cotton, it was pointed out, had not been made contraband and was not touched, and there was reason to believe that that very immunity had been used to carry contraband concealed in cotton. The British Government were prepared, whenever a cargo from the United States was detained, to explain the case for detention, and would gladly enter into arrangement for reparation for improper seizure. These figures and arguments were amplified and strengthened in a further Note from Sir Edward Grey on Feb. 10th. In this it was pointed out that "the announcement of the German Government of their intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes without making any provision for the safety of non-combatant crews or giving them a chance of saving their lives, made it necessary for His Majesty's Government to consider what measures they should adopt to protect their interests. It is impossible," he added, "for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and for the other to remain bound by them." In a Note of rejoinder on April 2nd, the American Secretary of State urged that the inclusion of neutral ports in a blockaded area was a novel feature, and an invasion of the rights of neutrals. Changed conditions of naval warfare were recognised, but it should still be possible to conform to the spirit of the rules of war. On June 25th the British Foreign Office issued a Memorandum replying to specific complaints made through the American Embassy.

While these Notes were passing, a much more bitter series were being exchanged between Germany and America, and feeling in the States had become so definitely pro-Ally, that when Great Britain found it necessary to declare **cotton first conditional, and, on Aug. 23rd, absolute contraband**, no substantial difficulties were raised in Washington.

When war broke out, a large number of German liners were in American ports, where they were indefinitely held up by the Allies' command of the sea. A proposal was introduced in the form of a Bill in the Senate for the purchase, by the American Government, of a number of these ships at a cost of £6,000,000, but after animated debate the Bill, which had the support of the President, was hung up. On Jan. 15th, 1915, however, a definite transfer of ownership was notified of the former Hamburg-Amerika liner *Dacia*, to an American citizen of German extraction. The Governments of the Allies refused to recognise this transfer as valid, and issued a warning that the vessel would be liable to capture and condemnation in a prize court. The British Government offered, however, if the cargo consisted entirely of cotton owned by American citizens, either to purchase the cargo or to forward it to Rotterdam. On Jan. 31st the *Dacia* cleared from Galveston, but it did not actually sail till Feb. 12th. On Feb. 28th the vessel was arrested by a French cruiser in the English Channel, and taken into Brest, where it was subsequently condemned as a lawful prize.

German interests in America were sedulously cultivated in the opening months of the war through the activities of **Herr Dernburg**, who, nominally the representative of a Red Cross institution, acted as publicity agent for the Kaiser. It was an early complaint of Herr Dernburg and of Count Bernstoff, the Ambassador, that by permitting the shipment of munitions of war to the Governments of the Allies, America was taking up a non-neutral attitude. Mr. W. J. Bryan, the Secretary of State, repudiated the charge on Jan. 25th, when he pointed out that the American Government would place no embargo on the sale of munitions to Germany or Austria. The only reason why shipments were not being made was that, owing to German impotence at sea, delivery of such goods could not take place. When Great Britain, answering a declaration on Jan. 25th by Germany of the establishment of State control over all imported food-stuffs, added food-stuffs to the list of conditional contraband, on the ground that no distinction could now be made as to whether their destination was for the German Armies or for the civil population, a test case was raised by the sailing of the American steamer *Wilhelmina*, laden with such cargo. The vessel was not captured at sea, but put into Falmouth harbour on Feb. 9th, owing to stress of weather. There it was detained for the judgment of a prize court. Protest made by America was answered in a long Memorandum by Sir Edward Grey on Feb. 19th. In this it was pointed out that Germany had swept away the distinction between the civil population and combatants, not only by assuming the control of imported foodstuffs, but by her treatment of the civil population of Belgium, in strewing of the high-seas with mines, which endangered the lives of non-combatants, and by the bombardment of open unfortified towns on the English coast. Negotiations subsequently took place, as a result of which application was made in a prize court on April 13th, on behalf of the Procurator-General, that the case should stand out of the list, as a settlement was likely to be, and eventually was, effected.

On Feb. 4th the German Admiralty had announced that as from Feb. 18th a **blockade by submarines** of all waters surrounding the British Isles, that all enemy vessels found in these waters would be destroyed, though it might not always be possible to save the crews and passengers, and that the misuse of neutral flags by British vessels made it probable that neutral ships might be attacked. The American Secretary of State on Feb. 11th addressed simultaneous Notes to the British and German Foreign Secretaries. In the Note to Great Britain the general use of the American flag by British vessels was deprecated as liable to jeopardise American ships sailing under their own flag. In the Note to Germany, the Imperial Government were requested to consider the critical situation in respect of the relations between America and Germany which might arise were German naval forces in carrying out the policy foreshadowed by the Admiralty's proclamation (of Feb. 4th) to destroy any mer-

chant vessel of the United States or to cause the death of American citizens. For such occurrences the German Government would be held to "**strict accountability.**"

Sir Edward Grey in his reply on Feb. 7th observed that "the use of the neutral flag is, with certain limitations, well established in practice as a *ruse de guerre*, and British maritime law allows the use of the British flag to vessels of other nationalities for the purpose of evading capture by an enemy." Germany opened her submarine blockade as announced; but, although a number of vessels were sunk, the weekly statement by the British Admiralty showed that they scarcely affected the total tonnage passing in and out of British ports. An immediate effect of the submarine warfare against merchant ships was that Mr. Asquith announced on March 3rd that the British Government would take steps to prevent commodities of any description from reaching Germany, a statement which further reacted on America.

The torpedoing on May 7th, off the Old Head of Kinsale, of the Cunard liner *Lusitania*, without warning, and with the consequent loss of 1,198 lives, including more than 100 Americans, brought the situation to one of crisis. On May 10th President Wilson, in a remarkable speech, while commenting on the gravity of the situation, said "there was such a thing as a nation being **too proud to fight.**" The Presidential Note to Germany on May 13th declared, however, that the Government of the United States "observed with growing concern, distress, and amazement" recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas. The acts specially enumerated were the sinking, on March 28th, of the Elder-Dempster liner *Falaba*, through which the American citizen Mr. Thrasher was drowned; the attack on the American vessel *Cushing* by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing of the American oil steamer *Gulflight*, off the Scilly Islands on May 1st, with the loss of the captain and a wireless operator; and, finally, the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*. "American citizens," said the Note, "act within their indisputable rights in taking ship and in travelling wherever legitimate business calls them, and exercise the rights in what should be well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, certainly in confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of those rights." It was added that "expressions of regret, offers of reparation in the case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk in mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations if there is no loss of life, cannot justify or excuse a practice, the natural effect of which is to subject neutral nations to new and immeasurable risks.

The German reply on May 30th contended that the *Lusitania* was, in effect, an auxiliary cruiser; that according to "trustworthy information" she had guns concealed under her decks; that she carried Canadian troops and war materials; that the explosion of these accounted for her swift sinking and the loss of lives; and that as the British Admiralty had advised merchant ships to ram German submarines, they could no longer be regarded as undefended, and German commanders could not observe the rules concerning naval prizes. Investigation was promised into the cases of the *Gulflight* and *Cushing*. In regard to the *Falaba*, it was stated that twenty-three minutes elapsed before the torpedo was fired after the *Falaba* had tried to elude capture and suspicious vessels were seen approaching. In a supplementary Note on June 1st, Germany admitted that the torpedoing of the *Gulflight* and *Cushing* were due to regrettable mistakes. Count Bernstoff also offered to dispatch Dr. Meyer-Gerhard as a special envoy to Berlin to give a full account of the American attitude in regard to the submarine warfare.

A second American Note on the subject of the *Lusitania* was dispatched on June 10th. It was not, however, signed as Secretary of State by **Mr. W. J. Bryan,** who had raised objection to its form and **resigned office** in order to obtain freedom of action. The signature was that of Mr. Robert Lansing, who later succeeded as Secretary of State. The Note assured the German Government that it had been misinformed concerning the character of the *Lusitania* as other than an unarmed passenger liner. The United States had "enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance," and seen to it that, before receiving her clearance as a merchantman, the *Lusitania* was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, and that she did not carry cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States. The Government of the United States, therefore, "very earnestly, very solemnly," renewed the representations in its Note of May 15th, "relying on the principles of humanity, the universally recognised undertakings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation." In its reply on July 8th the German Government ignored the appeal to international law, and "in order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens," submitted for consideration "a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by the installing in the passenger service of a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag." It was suggested that the exact number of these steamers should be agreed upon, that notice should be given to the German Government of the date of their sailing, and that there would then be no "compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war in ships carrying an enemy flag." These proposals were described in the third American Note on July 28th as "unsatisfactory." Again the rights of neutrals and the laws of capture at sea were reiterated, and the German Government were now informed that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts of contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, where they affected American citizens, as "deliberately unfriendly."

On August 19th, while the question of reparation for the American lives lost in the *Lusitania* was still unsettled, the White Star liner *Arabic*, outward bound from Liverpool, was sunk off Kinsale, and again American lives were lost. Official explanations by the German Government were that the *Arabic* was suspected by being about to ram the submarine, that she was "within the war zone" and carrying a large quantity of gold to America in payment of munitions of which she would be bringing a cargo back. It was also attempted at first to suggest that the liner was not

torpedoed but struck a mine. On Aug. 24th, however, Count Bernstoff tendered an apology to the United States for the sinking of the ship without warning, and on August 26th offered the assurance that no more passenger ships would be torpedoed without warning, thus appearing to meet the main American intention. On Sept. 6th, however, the Allan liner *Hesperian* was torpedoed also without warning off the Fastnet, and sank before she could reach Queenstown. Again the suggestion was made that the loss was due to a mine, and although this was disproved, the case also was found capable of adjustment. A complete settlement of the *Arabic* claim was announced on Oct. 7th.

Attention was swung to another aspect of activity as against American interests. Among the papers of **Mr. James Archibald**, an American journalist, who arrived at Falmouth on board a steamer on August 30th, were found a number of documents intended for delivery to Austrian Ministers in Vienna. The most important was one from Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, to Baron Burian. It spoke of "this sure and safe opportunity" to recommend to Baron Burian a proposal for fomenting strikes in the Bethlehem-Schwab steel and munitions war factory, and also in the Middle West, where munitions were being made for the Allies. "It is my impression," he wrote, "that we can disorganise and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance, and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved."

The publication of this and other documents, in one of which Count von Papen, the German Military Attaché, spoke of "these idiotic Yankees," so enraged the American feeling that the Government declared that after this "flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety" Dr. Dumba was no longer acceptable as the Austro-Hungarian representative in Washington. After some demur on the part of Vienna, Dr. Dumba was recalled.

On November 8th the text was published of a Note from America to Great Britain protesting against interference with neutral trade in the endeavour by the British Fleet to prevent supplies reaching Germany. The American Government denied the right to take neutral vessels to port for the purpose of search, and alleged that the rules for the evidence that goods were contraband were not in accord with international practice. Objection to the blockade of Germany was taken on the ground that it was not effective or impartial, that "it is common knowledge that the German coasts are open to trade with the Scandinavian countries, and that German naval vessels cruise both in the North Sea and the Baltic and seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports." It was also suggested that the suggestion that American shipping could protect itself through British Prize Courts was illusory. Rejoinder to the complaint that the blockade was ineffective and partial was furnished before the Note had been delivered by the activity of British submarines in the Baltic, where merchant shipping was brought nearly to a standstill in consequence.

Home Political Aspects.

The Parliamentary session of **1915** was in every respect abnormal. More than 100 of the 670 members of the House of Commons were absent during the greater part of the year on active service, and the attendance of members generally was small. During most of the session the Commons sat only on three days in the week. Legislation was almost entirely to meet war emergencies, and Bills were frequently introduced and passed through all their stages in a single day. Such discussion as occurred was chiefly in the form of questions to Ministers, or on motions for the adjournment. The House of Lords debates regained an importance approaching those in the lower House.

The political truce, proclaimed when the war broke out, culminated almost suddenly in the replacing in May of the Liberal administration by a **Coalition Government**. The change came about without any hostile vote in Parliament itself, but in deference to public opinion, which had grown insistent and anxious, more especially in regard to the control of the munition supply. Public attention became attracted, also, to acute differences of opinion which were said to have arisen between Mr. Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty and Admiral Sir John Fisher, the First Sea Lord. On May 12th, Mr. Asquith, replying to a question, stated: "A Coalition Government is not under contemplation, and I am not aware that it would meet with general assent." On May 19th, in moving the adjournment of the House till June 3rd, Mr. Asquith stated that "steps are in contemplation for the reconstruction of the Government on a broader personal and political basis." On May 25th the new Ministry was complete. It provided for the admission to the Cabinet of eight Unionists—Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Long, Lord Selborne, and Sir E. Carson—and one representative of Labour, Mr. Arthur Henderson. Lord Kitchener (non-party) continued at the War Office and there remained also 12 Liberals. Lord Haldane renounced the office of Lord Chancellor, in which he was succeeded by Sir Stanley (later Lord) Buckmaster, who was promoted surprisingly from the office of Solicitor-General. Mr. Churchill, who was succeeded at the Admiralty by Mr. Balfour, remained in the Cabinet in the sinecure office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster until November 12th, when he resigned office and joined his regiment at the Front. Mr. Herbert Samuel remained in the Ministry as Postmaster-General (although he was not in the Cabinet until he succeeded Mr. Churchill as Chancellor of the Duchy), and Mr. Montagu, who also gave up Cabinet rank, was retained in the Administration. Owing to the existence of the Irish opposition, the proposal to appoint Mr. J. H. Campbell, a Unionist, to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland was abandoned. Mr. I. O'Brien remained in that office, but Mr. John Gordon, a Unionist, became Attorney-General for Ireland.

An offer was made to Mr. Redmond to join the Coalition Government, but his refusal to accept was endorsed by the Irish Parliamentary Party on May 28th. General support by the Irish to the new Government was, however, pledged in consideration of Mr. Asquith's announce

ment that the domestic political purposes and ideals of members of the Coalition were not compromised. In a letter to Mr. Gulland, the Chief Liberal Whip, on May 28th, Mr. Asquith wrote: "One reason and one only would justify or explain such a new departure: a clear and urgent case of national necessity. It was only because the conviction was forced upon me that a non-party Government would prove the most efficient instrument for the successful prosecution of the war, that I have taken a step which has caused me infinite personal pain."

By a special Act rapidly passed through both Houses, Ministers were exempted from the customary necessity of seeking re-election on taking up office under the Crown.

On Oct. 18th **Sir Edward Carson**, finding himself unable to agree with his colleagues on the policy to be adopted in the Balkans, resigned office, and was succeeded by Sir F. E. Smith.

On November 11th the constitution was announced of an inner **War Cabinet Committee** of five, consisting of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. McKenna. Lord Kitchener had left to examine the situation in the Near East, and Mr. Asquith temporarily assumed his duties at the War Office. It was on being left off this Inner War Committee, which was to have free power to act, except in big cases of change of policy, without consulting the full Cabinet, that Mr. Churchill resigned rather than remain in "well paid inactivity."

A further important departure was taken on the initiative, it was understood, of the French Premier (M. Briand) in the setting up of a Franco-British Council of Ministers, on which it was hoped Russia and Italy would later be represented. At the first meeting in Paris on November 18th Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Balfour represented the British Government, and were accompanied by their naval and military advisers.

Ministry of Munitions.

With the formation of the Coalition there was established a new **Ministry of Munitions** with Mr. Lloyd George (who left the Chancellorship of the Exchequer for the purpose) as first holder of the office. The Ministry, which succeeded to the functions of a former Cabinet Committee, of which Mr. Lloyd George had been Chairman, was set up by a Bill, which prescribed that it should come to an end within 12 months of the termination of the war. The salary of the office was fixed at £5,000, and allowances were made for two secretaries who might be members of Parliament. The office was to be staffed partly by business men who had volunteered their services and partly by officials taken from other departments. The Minister of Munitions gradually assumed control of various departments which had previously come under the Admiralty and the War Office. A special **Inventions Branch**, with Mr. E. W. Moir as comptroller, was set up to deal with projects submitted for consideration for war purposes. The Comptroller has the assistance of an advisory panel of scientific experts (see p. 492).

On June 23rd Mr. Lloyd George, who had been in consultation with the trade union leaders (on June 12th), and had previously made a tour of the chief munitions centres, introduced a **Munitions Bill**, providing (1) that during the war there should be no strikes or lock-outs, but that disputes should be referred to arbitration; (2) that skilled men should be brought back from the army for the munitions factories; (3) that a mobile munitions corps should be set up of men to be enrolled voluntarily during a seven days' campaign; (4) that the contracts entered into by these volunteers should be enforceable by Munitions Courts; (5) that munition workers should not be allowed to leave one firm for another without a certificate from the first firm; (6) that trade-union restrictions on output should be cancelled during the war; (7) that the profits of employers should be limited. On behalf of the Trade Unionists and Labour Party, Mr. Hodge (leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons) undertook that they would do their best to make the Bill a success, but suggested further conferences with the unions on certain points. In Committee on the Bill Mr. Lloyd George agreed to meet the views of the miners and insert a clause withholding the "proclamation" of any area under the Act, if he were satisfied that other effective means existed for the settlement of any differences arising on work other than munitions work. In another clause provision was made for the issuing to munitions workers of an **authorised badge**. In the course of the debate on July 1st, severe strictures were passed on the administration of the Ordnance Department of the War Office, and it was asserted that at Woolwich only 40,000 men were being employed instead of a possible 140,000; also that the output could be greatly enlarged by the making, even by the existing staff, of full time. The Bill passed through its stages in the House of Commons on that date, and at once received the sanction of the Lords and the Royal Assent.

The agreement with the Trade Union leaders and the passing of the **Munitions Bill** checked the labour unrest which had been manifested earlier, notably in the Clyde and North-east areas, though modifications of the Bill were subsequently matter for fresh consultations. In South Wales, in spite of the Bill, there was a general strike of miners on July 15th, following the expiration of the terms of agreement with the coal owners and the negotiations for a new agreement. Messrs. Lloyd George, Runciman, and Henderson went to Cardiff and adjusted the dispute, but the terms of Mr. Runciman's formal award later were asserted by the miners to be out of harmony with the settlement reached and a new strike occurred on August 2nd. After anxious negotiations, prolonged over three days in London, this also was settled.

On July 12th Dr. Addison (Munitions Under-Secretary) announced that **89,260 munitions workers** had been enrolled when the special bureaux closed; but on August 6th Mr. Lloyd George stated that the vast majority of these were already engaged in munitions factories, and only about 5,000 had been transferred. On July 28th it had already been announced by the Minister of Munitions that **thousands of highly skilled engineers had been released from the Army.** It was stated at the same time that in addition to existing establishments under control by the Government, ten great national establishments were being set up for the making of munitions and their machinery would be ready in a few weeks.

By the Defence of the Realm Amendment (No. 2) Act, 1915, introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, while still Chancellor of the Exchequer, on March 10th, power had been given to take over and control works where war material was not yet being produced but might be. Mr. Bonar Law described this as imposing the most drastic powers ever demanded from the House of Commons, but he was not disposed to oppose it. On the second reading debate, on the same day, Mr. Lloyd George stated that full consultation would be taken with manufacturers in acting under the Bill, and that the Government were on the look-out for a good, strong, business man with some "push and go" about him to put the thing through. Mr. G. M. Booth, as secretary to the Committee which preceded the Munitions Ministry, was later understood to have been selected in fulfilment of this definition. The full committee, announced by Mr. Asquith in the Commons on April 18th, consisted of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. G. M. Booth, and Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, with Major-General von Donop and Mr. H. Baker, M.P., representing the War Office, and Sir Frederick Black and Admiral Tudor the Admiralty. At the same time a smaller Departmental Committee to expedite munitions for the War Office separately had as members Lord Kitchener, Major-General von Donop, Mr. G. M. Booth, Sir Algernon Frith (President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce), Mr. J. Walker (Chairman of the Railways Executive Committee), and Mr. Allan M. Smith (Secretary of the Engineering Employees Federation).

Speaking in the House of Commons on April 21st, Mr. Lloyd George explained the munitions problem by graphic illustration. The Committee of Imperial Defence, he said, had always prepared for an Expeditionary Force of six divisions only. Actually they had provided already for six times that number, fully equipped, and every man who had fallen had been replaced. In the fortnight's fight at Neuve Chapelle the British army had expended as much munition as in the entire Boer War. Orders had been placed with between 2,000 and 3,000 firms for munitions. The growth in output of munitions might be represented by index figures thus: September (1914), 20; October, 90; November, 90; December, 156; January (1915), 186; February, 256; March, 388. The number of controlled establishments from the date of the first order up to Dec. 6th, 1915, was 2,026.

An aspect of the munitions problem to which Mr. Lloyd George directed attention, while still at the Exchequer, was the time lost in the workshops owing to excessive drinking among some of the workers and the consequent holding-up of the work of others. At his first meeting with the representatives of the trade unions on March 17th to consider the acceleration of war materials, Mr. Lloyd George said he was loth to make such a statement which applied only to a minority of the workers; but reports both from the Admiralty and the War Office showed that in some districts it was very serious. A White Paper on the subject caused much resentment among trade unionists, whose leaders pointed out that other causes than drinking were responsible for many of the hours lost. An April 29th, however, Mr. Lloyd George introduced into the House of Commons the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Bill, proposing to double the duty on spirits, quadruple the duty on wines, to permit the dilution of spirits up to a maximum of 35 under proof, and impose a graded surtax on beers containing more than 7 per cent. of proof spirit. Moreover, the Government were to have power to close or control public-houses in specified areas. The small Independent Irish Party in the House at once challenged the proposals on the resolutions to sanction their coming into operation pending discussion. The first division since the declaration of war took place; but the opponents of the resolution only mustered 5 against 89. The drink proposals were, however, to meet with much stronger opposition when they came up for critical discussion. Mr. Bonar Law feared they might lead to a campaign similar to that against the Licensing Act; and Mr. Henderson, protesting against the White Paper charges, said that it might be impossible for the Labour Party to continue their support of the Government. The Irish Nationalists on May 6th refused to allow the Bill for the State control of liquor in munition areas to pass unless they were satisfied about the new duties. On May 11th it was announced that the Government would not persist in the new beer, spirit, and wine taxes. A first reading was then given to a Bill introduced by Sir John Simon to restrict the supply and sale of immature spirits. Debate was continued in Committee on the clause in the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Bill: "where it appears expedient for the successful prosecution of the war that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor should be controlled by the State in any munition, transport, or camp area, regulations for that purpose may be made." Opposition was raised by the temperance advocates to giving the Government power to sell liquor, but the Bill passed through its remaining stages, reached the Lords on May 12th, and received the Royal Assent on May 19th, together with the Immature Spirit Bill. Under the Act a central **Liquor Control Board** was subsequently set up with Lord d'Abernon as chairman, and drastic restrictions on the hours of opening of public-houses and forbidding the "treating" custom were imposed by Orders in Council on many areas, including London.

Lord Kitchener's Speeches.

In the House of Lords statements on the progress of the war were made periodically by Lord Kitchener. On Jan. 6th, when the Lords met independently of the Lower House, the War Minister declared that the initial advantage the Germans enjoyed by reason of their numerical superiority and extensive preparations was certainly diminishing; that recruiting was proceeding on normal lines; that 29,000 officers had been appointed since the war began; and that there was a considerable surplus in training to draw upon. On March 15th, in making a report after the battle of Neuve Chapelle, Lord Kitchener paid a special tribute to the Indian and Canadian troops, mentioned that the first complete division of Territorial (the 2nd London Division) was now at the Front; but said a very large number of munition orders had not been completed by the date on which they were promised, that the progress of equipping the new armies in the field had been "seriously hampered," and that, while the workmen generally had worked well, there had been

instances where absence, irregular time-keeping, and slack work had led to a marked diminution of the output at factories. Trade union restrictions had undoubtedly added to the difficulties of the Government. It was proposed, he said, to institute a medal for war workers after the war. This speech was the prelude to the setting up of the Munitions Committee already referred to.

On April 27th, following Lord Newton, who had called attention to the official correspondence respecting the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany, Lord Kitchener said: "As a soldier I have always held officers of the German army in respect, and it has been with the greatest reluctance that I have been forced to accept as incontestably true the maltreatment by the German army of British prisoners." Evidence, he said, was forthcoming of prisoners having been shot in cold blood, of others wantonly insulted and struck. Germany had "stooped to acts which would surely stain indelibly her military history, and which would vie with the barbarous savagery of the dervishes of the Sudan."

On May 18th Lord Kitchener reviewed the battle at Ypres, where the Germans first used asphyxiating gases. "His Majesty's Government, no less than the French Government," he said, "feel that our troops must be adequately protected by the employment of similar methods." The War Minister also stated, "In the near future we shall be in a satisfactory position in regard to the supply of high-explosive shells." He called for an additional 300,000 recruits for the new armies, but said that men engaged in manufacturing war material should not leave their work.

When the House resumed on Sept. 15th, after the six weeks' summer recess, Lord Kitchener stated that the considerable reinforcements lately sent to France had enabled Sir John French, who reported highly of the new troops, to take over 17 additional miles of front from the French. As to the campaign against Russia, after paying a tribute to the skill with which the Russians had conducted their great retreat across Poland, he expressed the opinion that the Germans appeared to have "shot their bolt." He explained that after the successful landing at Suvla Bay (Gallipoli) on August 6th, the advance was not developed quickly enough, with the result that the movement was brought to a standstill, and colonial troops which had pressed forward from Anzac were unable to retain positions on the crest of the hill they had won. "The methods of warfare of the Turks," said Lord Kitchener, "are vastly superior, from the humane point of view, to those which have disgraced their German masters." In regard to recruiting, the response of the country had been little short of marvellous;" but the provisions necessary to keep up the strength of the armies during 1916 was giving the Government "anxious thought," accentuated by a recent falling-off in enlistment.

Recruiting and National Service.

Throughout the session there were frequent debates in both Houses as to the system by which the necessary men to fill the new British Armies should be obtained. When the House of Lords adjourned on Jan. 9th, after its first brief sitting, Lord Haldane, speaking as Lord Chancellor, declared that, while the Government did not anticipate a breakdown of the voluntary system of enlistment, compulsory service was "not foreign to the constitution." Mr. Acland, presenting the Army Estimates on Feb. 8th, said: "Recruiting has been very satisfactory, and there is no cause for discontent, still less for disquiet." On Feb. 23rd an Army Act Amendment Bill was introduced to give power to the Army Council to transfer soldiers in the new armies from one unit to another in the same branch of the service This passed into law, and was followed, on April 27th, by the Territorial Force Bill, to give similar liberty in respect to Territorials. Opposition occurred on the ground that the Bill would violate the contract made with Territorials when they joined the service; and on May 6th this Bill was withdrawn and the Army Act Amendment (No. 2) Bill substituted. By this it was proposed to give power to transfer Territorials from one unit to another, but only with their consent. When this reached the Lords on May 13th, Lord Haldane, answering an objection to the transfer of the men from the Royal Army Medical Corps to the Infantry, said "the purpose was not to act on the power in a general way, but to have such power in reserve, and to relieve the Secretary for War from anxiety." The Act received Royal Assent on May 19th. Answering a question on April 20th, Mr. Lloyd George said definitely: "**The Government are not of opinion that there is any ground for thinking that the war would be more successfully prosecuted by means of conscription.**" On June 23rd the question of national service was raised directly by Captain Guest and Lieut.-Commander Wedgwood, who had both recently returned from the Front. Their views were strongly and persistently pressed, and a National Service group, consisting largely of Liberals, was formed in the House, and requested that they might be received in deputation by Mr. Asquith or that opportunity should be given for a full debate on the subject in the House.

A new turn was given to the discussion, after the formation of the Coalition Government, by the introduction, on June 29th by Mr. Walter Long, of the **National Register Bill**, providing for the compulsory registration of all persons between the ages of 15 and 65. It was explained by the mover that the purpose was "not to coerce labour, but to secure complete, general, and satisfactory organisation, and to ascertain our resources." An amendment on second reading on July 5th by Sir T. Whittaker, "That the House declines to proceed with the Bill," was defeated by 253 to 30; but the minority included Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Lambert, both members of the late Ministry, while Mr. J. M. Robertson, another ex-Minister, also expressed himself suspicious of the Bill. There were altogether 16 hostile amendments. Mr. Henderson, speaking as the representative of the Labour in the Cabinet, urged the necessity of compulsion in registration by stating that on the previous voluntary convass by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee less than half of the papers of inquiry sent out had been filled in and returned. An amendment, moved in Committee on July 7th, to exclude women from the Register was defeated, on Mr. Long stating that the original intention had been to enumerate men only, and the scheme had been enlarged in response to direct representations from women who desired to be enrolled. Other amendments, to

limit the ages of those enrolling to those under 55 and under 45, were withdrawn, as was another to raise the age at the other end of the scale to 18. Clause 14 of the Bill met the special case of Ireland by making its application to any district subject to the order of the Lord Lieutenant. An amendment to make the Bill compulsory for all Ireland was withdrawn. On July 8th the Bill passed its third reading in the Commons, one member only calling "No." Minor amendments made by the Lords were accepted by the Commons on July 14th, and on the next day the Act received the Royal Assent. The Register was taken on Aug. 15th.

In the debate on the adjournment for a short summer recess on July 28th Mr. Asquith stated that "recruiting for the Army was highly satisfactory, and that the latest returns were the best for a long time. There could be no greater calumny than to say that the people had not risen to the height of their opportunity." It was when the House resumed on Sept. 14th that Lord Kitchener referred to the "recent falling-off in enlistment." Mr. Asquith's statement at this period was that not far short of 3,000,000 men had offered themselves for service in the Navy or Army since the war began. Mr. J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's representative, in a striking speech on Sept. 16th said that the first day compulsory service was introduced the Government would have to deal with industrial revolution. Other Labour members intimated, however, that while the Trade Unions generally were strongly opposed to compulsion, if the need were made positively clear to them they would accept the inevitable.

The discussion in Parliament, where the difference between advocates of voluntary system and compulsion were intensifying, was suspended on the appointment of **a** special Labour Recruiting Committee representing the Trades Union Congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions, and the Labour Party, followed by the appointment of the **Earl of Derby as Director-General of Recruiting** on Oct. 11th. Lord Derby, in consultation with the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and the Labour Recruiting Committee, drew up plans for a great recruiting campaign on voluntary lines. It definitely placed the chief recruiting task in the hands of civilians, and provided for a complete canvass of men of military age, based on the information entered on the "pink forms" filed in connection with the National Register in respect of all men of military age. On Oct. 23rd the campaign received the further impetus of a **direct appeal from the King**, who wrote: "I rejoice in my Empire's efforts, and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world, who have sacrificed home, fortune, and life itself, in order that another may not inherit the free Empire which their ancestors and mine have built. The end is not in sight. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in the fight."

Lord Derby introduced a scheme of recruiting in groups arranged according to age and differentiating between married men and single. A pledge was given by Mr. Asquith that the married men should not be called up if any considerable number of single men refrained from offering their services until other means had been taken to bring these single men into service.

Food Prices.

Prices of **food and coal and rent charges** were the subject of frequent debates during the session. At the end of 1914 a Cabinet Committee, with Mr. Asquith as Chairman, had undertaken an inquiry into food prices. On Feb. 10th, as a result of pressure and questions, Mr. Runciman (President of the Board of Trade) announced that enemy ships detained in British ports would be let out on charter at prevailing rates to increase the tonnage available with the object of reducing freight charges. Feb. 11th was set apart for a debate on food prices, and Mr. Asquith, in introducing it, said wheat was 72 per cent. dearer than in the previous February; flour, 75 per cent.; British meat, 8 per cent.; foreign meat, 12 per cent.; sugar, 72 per cent.; coal, 15 per cent.; while food generally was 24 per cent. dearer than in the preceding July. The rise in freights was not the chief cause of the higher prices of wheat, but speculation on the Chicago Exchange, which the Government could not control. Mr. Asquith anticipated, however, that large wheat supplies would be available in June. Fixing prices, he said, had been tried by the Germans with disastrous result, inasmuch as all food had consequently been declared contraband by the Allies. Mr. Ferens, a Liberal member, moved: "That this House regrets the rise in the price of the necessaries of life, and calls upon the Government to use every endeavour to prevent a continuance of this unfortunate consequence of the war, which is causing much hardship, especially to the poor." In the course of the debate, which was adjourned, Mr. Bonar Law said he had no doubt that well-managed ships were making "simply enormous profits." When the discussion was resumed on Feb. 17th, Mr. Tootill, on behalf of the Labour Party, moved an amendment urging the Government "to prevent a continuance of these indefensible increases by employing the shipping and railway facilities necessary to put the required supplies on the market, by fixing maximum prices, and by acquiring control of commodities that are or may be subject to artificial rises." Three maiden speeches were made in succession by Messrs. Tootill, Prothero, and Anderson. Mr. Runciman, for the Government, argued against the fixing of prices or the control of shipping, which he said was a totally different matter from controlling railways. Sir H. Verney announced, however, that the Government proposed to make inquiry into the retail price of coal. The Labour members repeatedly moved the closure, but the Speaker refused to accept it, and both the amendment and the original motion of Mr. Ferens were "talked out." The demand for State control of prices was, however, still pressed in the country, more especially by the various sections of the Labour movement, who, through their War Emergency Committee, arranged a large number of conferences and demonstrations in the industrial centres to demand that the matter should be pressed to a division in Parliament.

One effect of the agitation, in which all classes and parties were represented, was the appointment of two **Departmental Committees**, one, presided over by Lord Milner, on the the production of food in England and Wales, the other, with Mr. T. W. Russell as chairman,

to consider the same question for Ireland. The reports were issued on August 31st. Both reported that to increase the area in the United Kingdom under tillage, and so increase the home supply of grain, it would be necessary to guarantee a minimum price to farmers, but this proposal the Government were unable to accept. Board of Trade reports showed a continuous rise in food prices, which were estimated to have advanced 40 per cent. as the result of the first year of war. Public attention was drawn in and out of Parliament to large profits which were being made by various milling and other firms on the rising market. Through their trade unions, a large proportion of the organised workers of the country, including miners and railwaymen, secured advances in wages or special war bonuses, as a partial set-off to the higher prices.

The Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply continued its operations during the year, and from time to time issued notices fixing maximum retail prices for such kinds as were within their control.

In regard to **coal**, the rapid rise in which not only affected individuals but corporations and public bodies, who have to contract for large supplies, a Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade was appointed. Mr. Vaughan Nash was chairman, and the other members were Prof. W. J. Ashley, Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., Mr. J. J. Dent, Mr. A. W. Flux, and Mr. Stanley Machin. Part of the increased price was attributed to the enormous increase in freights due to shortage of tonnage and part also to the congestion of trucks on the railway lines, through shortage of labour. The Committee recommended the employment of interned enemy vessels to bring supplies to London, also that, during the summer, supplies should be accumulated there to steady prices in the winter. Restrictions by an Order in Council were placed on July 30th on the export of coal to neutral and allied countries, but these were subsequently modified. By the Price of Coal (Limitation) Bill the pithead price of coal was limited to a maximum of 4s. per ton higher than that prevailing at the corresponding period of the year before. The Bill was criticised by those who thought it unfair to deal with one industry only in this way, and by those who thought the increased price too high, and a new clause was added giving power for the modification of contracts entered into by local authorities at prices in excess of the maximum fixed by the Bill. The Bill passed the House of Commons on July 27th, and through all its stages in the House of Lords on July 28th. An amendment, moved in the Lower House, to fix maximum retail prices had been withdrawn on the opposition of Mr. Runciman, who undertook, however, to endeavour to bring a voluntary limitation by agreement among the retailers. On Sept. 28th the Board of Trade issued a list of 373 coal merchants in the London district who had accepted an arrangement for the limitation of profits.

The great rise in meat prices, attributed in part to the enormous increase in freights, affecting the South American supplies particularly, and in part to the heavy purchases on account of the British and also the French War Office, brought an announcement from Mr. Runciman on May 4th that the **Government had requisitioned the entire meat supply from Australia and New Zealand**, but would put upon the market any surplus not required for the troops.

Following on a Slaughter of Animals Order by the Board of Agriculture, a Maintenance of Live Stock Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Acland to restrict the slaughter of immature animals. It passed a second reading on June 22nd, and, after completing its stages, was passed also through the Lords on July 15th, after an amendment to exclude calves from its provisions had been defeated. In a food prices debate on the Consolidated Fund Bill on Sept. 22nd, Mr. Runciman said the Government had been unable to find one case of the holding-up of supplies of food after one warning had been given. He added that in the course of the next twelve months at the present rate the Government would have bought, sold, and distributed beef to the value of £50,000,000.

Blockading Germany.

On Feb. 15th Mr. Churchill stated that, in reply to the German declaration of a blockade against the United Kingdom, the Government of the Allies intended to apply their full naval pressure against Germany. Hitherto food and German goods in neutral ships had been allowed to pass. Mr. Asquith followed this in March with the further announcement that, as a reply to the German campaign of piracy, substituted for a regular blockade which the enemy had no surface ships to maintain, the Allied Fleets would prevent commodities of any kind reaching or leaving Germany. There was no proposal, however, to "assassinate neutral steamers or destroy their goods," and vessels which had sailed before the date of the new announcement would not be affected by the change. This statement of policy was supported by Mr. Bonar Law. The British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Bill, which passed its second reading on Feb. 24th in the Commons, and on March 9th in the Lords, made clear the legal power of the Board of Trade to refuse the transfer of British ships to neutral flags unless they were satisfied as to the expediency of so doing.

On April 27th Mr. Churchill informed the House of Commons that 39 prisoners taken from captured German submarines were being separately confined and not treated as ordinary prisoners of war as a protest against piratical warfare. Later it became known that the Germans had retaliated by inflicting much harsher treatment on a corresponding number of English officers in Germany; and on June 9th Mr. Balfour, who had succeeded to the Admiralty, stated that discrimination was no longer enforced against submarine prisoners. On June 16th it was reported in the House that the 39 British prisoners were to be restored to their former prisons. The **treatment of British prisoners in Germany** generally was the subject of anxious inquiry, as the result of which the House of Commons on April 27th accepted a resolution by Sir Frederick Banbury: "That the House request His Majesty's Government to take all means in their power to ensure better treatment of prisoners of war in Germany." Speaking to the motion, Mr. Asquith said "there was no shadow of a doubt that from the beginning British prisoners had been treated by the Germans in a discriminating fashion." The most practical steps were being taken with the aid of the American Ambassador,

but "at the end of the war we shall not forget this horrible record of calculated cruelty and crime, and we shall hold it to be our duty to exact such reparation as it may be possible for us to do against the guilty agents and actors in the matter." Further evidence of the ill-treatment of British prisoners was later furnished by Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador, in a report presented in November.

In connection with the enforcement of the British blockade against Germany, attention was directed both in and out of Parliament to the advisability or otherwise of **declaring cotton to be absolute contraband.** On May 19th Mr. Lloyd George said: "Our present action (under an Order in Council dated March 11th) is preventing cotton from reaching Germany as effectively as if it were declared contraband. Our intention is that all shall be excluded." Similar statements were made at later dates by Lord Robert Cecil (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) and Sir John Simon (Home Secretary), but continuous demands were met on Aug. 17th by a formal declaration that cotton of all kinds would henceforth be treated as contraband. Arrangements were made for the purchase by Great Britain of cargoes carried in neutral ships and destined for Germany. On Oct. 12th Sir Edward Grey announced the decision of the Government to declare contraband also "all cotton-piece goods and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives."

Statistics showing that, notwithstanding the blockade, foodstuffs and other goods were passing through neutral countries, and especially through Holland, into Germany, the Customs (Exportation Restrictions) Bill, providing that goods for Holland could only be consigned in future to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which had made itself responsible for seeing that goods should not pass into Germany, was passed through all stages in the Commons on June 22nd and in the Lords on June 24th. Its provisions were embodied in an Order in Council on June 26th. Similar action was taken under the Customs (No. 3) Bill, in regard to other neutral countries. To assess the compensation payable to "applicants (not being subjects of an enemy State) who are residents or carrying on business in the United Kingdom, for losses incurred through interference with their trade in consequence of Government action under the Defence of the Realm Act," a Losses Commission was appointed in March and was gazetted as a Royal Commission on Aug. 2nd. It has two sections of three members each: (1) Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P., Sir J. T. Woodhouse, and Mr. E. C. de Peyer; and (2) Lord Dunedin, Mr. Alex. MacKay, and Mr. J. M. Macleod.

Right of Civil Trial.

Various changes and amendments to the Defence of the Realm Act, as consolidated in 1914, were introduced as occasion arose during the year by new Bills. Some of these have already been mentioned. On Feb. 3rd, in the House of Lords, Lord Parmoor moved the second reading of an amending Bill (No. 1) to **restore to British civilians the right to be tried in the ordinary criminal courts** for offences under the Defence of the Realm Act, and on this being carried in the Upper House, Sir John Simon introduced it in the Commons on Feb. 24th, when it passed through all stages. On returning to the Lords an amendment was accepted in Committee, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, to give the Court power to exclude the public from their proceedings in the interests of national safety. The Act received Royal Assent on March 16th.

By the Enemy (Legal Proceedings) Bill, means were provided for the obtaining of test judicial decisions in regard to contracts between British subjects and alien enemies. British plaintiffs were authorised to issue writs asking for a Court declaration as to the position of their contracts. This measure was brought up for second reading by the Attorney-General on March 9th. It went through all stages, was slightly amended in the Lords, and received the Royal Assent on March 16th. A Trading with the Enemy Act was passed on July 22nd to amend defects in the existing law.

Protection against Aliens.

On Jan. 1st there came into force the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, which, among other provisions, gave power to the Secretary of State to revoke certificates of nationalisation which he had reason to believe had been obtained fraudulently. On the assembling of Parliament many questions were put in regard to the release of aliens who had originally been interned. Mr. Asquith stated on Feb. 8th that the responsibility for such release was assumed by the War Office on Nov. 11th, 1914, but a small Home Office Department, which had previously been employed in the matter, was placed at the disposal of the War Office. On March 3rd Mr. Joynson Hicks moved: "That it is desirable that the whole administration of the Acts and regulations concerning aliens and suspected persons during the war should be concentrated in the hands of one Minister, who should be responsible to this House." This motion was negatived after Mr. McKenna (Home Secretary) had stated that the War Office was wholly responsible, and there were no divided powers. After the sinking of the *Lusitania*, rioting took place in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and elsewhere, directed against aliens, and many influential meetings demanded stricter action against them. On May 13th Mr. Asquith announced that "for their own safety and that of the community" **all the male aliens of military age (17 to 55) would be segregated and interned.** Males over military age and, in suitable cases, women and children would be repatriated. Exceptional cases would be considered by an "advisory body of a judicial character." It was stated 19,000 enemy aliens were already interned, and there were also registered in the country 24,000 men and 16,000 women of German, Austrian, or Turkish origin who had not been naturalised. The advisory tribunal was divided into two committees (one for England and Ireland and the other for Scotland), and with each were associated two members of Parliament and a judge of the High Court as President. On July 27th Sir John Simon stated that the Internment Committee had sat on 40 occasions, that 14,117 claims for exemption, mostly by Poles, Czechs, Italians, and Alsatians, had been heard, that 6,092 had been granted and 700 cases were reserved. Since May 13th the number of aliens interned had been increased by 9,325, the number repatriated was 6,302, and there

remained about 6,000 who might be interned. On Oct. 13th it was stated that 32,400 were interned and 8,900 repatriated. The total exempted was 7,233, of whom 2,800 were Germans; 16,000 females had been exempted from repatriation.

The operations of the **Press Bureau** were the subject of frequent criticism and debate, chiefly on motions for the adjournment. On June 9th Mr. Asquith stated that Sir Edward Cook and Sir Frank Swettenham were joint directors of the Press Bureau, for which, however, the Home Secretary was responsible. On Sept. 22nd Sir John Simon explicitly declared that the "only one reason for the censorship was to prevent the publication of information that might be useful to the enemy." In another statement he explained that the actual censorship was done by the military and naval authorities, and that the Press Bureau was only responsible for permitting publication.

The suspension of the *Globe* newspaper from November 6th till November 22nd was the most spectacular act of censorship undertaken by the military authorities and confirmed by the Home Office.

The placing of the contract for the purchase of all the timber required by the War Office with Mr. M. Meyer was criticised on Feb. 18th, and Mr. Harold Baker (Under Secretary) replied that Mr. Meyer had prevented the Government from being "squeezed," but the arrangement to pay him 2½ per cent. on all purchases would be modified in consequence of the size of the deal. The critics pursued their case till April 18th, when an amendment was moved on the Civil Service Estimate. Mr. Bonar Law then defended Mr. Meyer personally, but declared that the commission was much too high and should never have been accepted by the Government. The amendment was negatived.

The Civil Service vote on Feb. 22nd included a Government grant of £1,000,000 as share capital in **British Dyes, Ltd.**, a company formed to promote the production of aniline dyes in this country to supersede the German industry and to render the textile trade independent of foreign dyes. The scheme was approved.

Owing to the fact that men who would have become students had gone to the war, the ancient universities found themselves in need of extended powers, more especially to prevent the lapsing of fellowships by those serving their country. The necessary powers were given by the Universities and College Estates (Amendment) Act, introduced by Sir John Simon on Feb. 23rd, moved for second reading by Mr. Asquith on March 2nd, and accorded the Royal Assent on March 16th. A similar Bill for Scotland became law on July 27th.

Amendments also became necessary to the National Insurance Bill. A Bill to enable workmen engaged on the Continent to continue to receive benefit under the Act was given the Royal Assent on March 16th, together with a Naval Discipline Bill (modifying the death penalty for mutiny, in order that minor offences which might technically be mutiny could be tried without court-martial), and a Naval Marriages Bill (to allow marriages of seamen to take place in any parish and not only in that where the woman has resided).

On the Civil Service votes on Feb. 25th Mr. Keir Hardie drew attention to the employment of children in agricultural districts and the abrogation of the education by-laws in regard to school attendance. Mr. Pease (President of the Board of Education) agreed that child labour could not be justified, and that local authorities should only grant exemption from school attendance when no other labour was available for farmers by raising wages of men or employing women, and then only for limited periods. Mr. Chaplin, on March 4th, raised the question of the dearth of farm labour, but Sir H. Verney, for the Board of Agriculture, replied that experienced men were still available for farm work. Mr. Asquith, speaking in the debate, which broke off inconclusively, said he would be sorry if there was anything like a large resort to child labour, which was an emergency that ought to be circumscribed in every possible way, and ought never to be resorted to unless the local authorities was satisfied that neither by recourse to the labour exchange nor by the increased employment of female labour could the gaps be filled. On May 5th, in a renewed debate, Sir H. Verney stated that there had been a rise of from 10 to 15 per cent. in wages of agricultural labourers since the war.

On July 1st Mr. Walter Long introduced the Notification of Births Bill, to extend the Act of 1907 to areas in which it had not been adopted by the local authority. The Bill passed quickly through both Houses and into law on July 21st. A Bill to advance by one week the date on which the close time for grouse ends was also introduced and passed in the Lords. On reaching the Commons opposition arose, and it was dropped on July 22nd. The Postponement of Local Elections Bill, to remove the need for municipal and local government elections during the war, was introduced in the Commons on July 22nd and passed the House of Lords on July 29th.

Budgets and Economy.

Two **Budgets** were introduced during the year, the first by Mr. Lloyd George on May 4th, and the second by Mr. McKenna on Sept. 21st. Details of this are set out on page 69 and in the article INCOME TAX, page 464. Speaking in the debate on one of the supplementary votes of credit on June 16th, Mr. McKenna said: "I am not prepared to endorse the doctrine that money is no object in this war. The resources of the country are not inexhaustible, and we have to encourage the exercise of the spirit of economy." In the discussion of the Franchise (No. 2) Bill on June 29th, Sir F. Banbury moved to include a new clause to suspend the Land Valuation Department during the war. It was explained by the Chancellor that 1,000 members of the total staff of 4,100 had enlisted, and the work had progressed sufficiently to allow a reduction of a further 1,700 men in the temporary staff. Ninety-seven per cent. of the valuations had been made. The amendment was withdrawn. On July 6th Lord Midleton in the House of Lords moved: "That it is incumbent on His Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to reduce the civil expenditure of the country." After sympathetic speeches by Lord Lansdowne and Lord St. Aldwyn, the motion was agreed to with the substitution of the word "effective" for "immediate." On July 14th Mr. Asquith stated that a **Parliamentary War Savings Committee**, under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had been appointed to

consider the possibilities of retrenchment; and on July 20th Mr. Asquith, Dr. Macnamara, and Mr. Forster detailed to the House of Commons various steps taken to prevent waste in the administration of the Navy and the Army.

In spite of the political truce there were three matters on which the House of **Lords came into temporary collision with the Commons** and the Government. On May 18th, in announcing that the recommendations of the Select Committee on **Naval and Military Pensions and Grants** had already been carried into effect, Mr. McKenna stated the Government's intention to set up a new Statutory Committee (Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation) to administer the supplementary funds derived from the national voluntary bodies, so as to equalise, as far as practicable, the position between dependants as recipients. This was followed, on June 29th, by the introduction by Mr. Lloyd George of a War Pensions Bill to make better provision as to pensions, grants, and allowances to officers and men in both services, and for the care of officers and men disabled in the war. The Bill received its second reading next day, but in Committee on July 14th the criticism was raised that the funds dealt with were voluntary and not national, and that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and the Prince of Wales's Fund should be directly represented on the new Committee. When the Bill reached the Lords on July 23rd, Lord Midleton moved the adjournment of the second reading on this point; and on July 26th, although Lord Crewe on behalf of the Government offered to meet the objection by placing two members of each of the bodies named on the Committee, an amendment to postpone the consideration of the Bill until after the recess, moved by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, was carried against the Government by 44 to 31 votes. On Sept. 16th Lord Crewe announced that agreement had been reached, and the second reading of the Bill was carried; but in Committee on Sept. 22nd Lord Devonport moved an amendment to substitute for the Statutory Committee proposed one that would be strictly under State control, and this was carried by 35 to 26 votes. The title of the Bill was altered on the third reading (Oct. 6th) to the Help to Disabled Men Bill, and the body it set up was described as a War Allowances Board instead of Statutory Committee. These amendments were described by Mr. McKenna on Oct. 14th as entirely changing the character of the Bill, and on Oct. 22nd, by 84 votes to 21, the Committee disagreed with the Lords' amendments to displace the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation in favour of a State-controlled Board.

The **Welsh Church (Suspensory) Act** passed in 1914 had not ended the controversy on the Disestablishment question. On Jan. 7th the Duke of Devonshire introduced an amending Bill to the Suspensory Act, but it did not come up for second reading till March 2nd, when it was again deferred till March 9th. Earl Beauchamp then announced that the Government had entered into negotiations with the various parties and proposed a compromise, the effect of which would be to postpone the operation of the Welsh Church Act until six months after the end of the war, the proposal to be subject to agreement between the responsible leaders that before the date of disestablishment was fixed by the new Bill no proposal to repeal or amend the main Act be made except with the consent of both parties. Lord Selborne, in accepting the new Welsh Church Act (Postponement) Bill, which was immediately passed through all its stages, made it clear that those who opposed disestablishment would be free at any time after the passing of the Bill to express their opinion either in or out of Parliament, but engaged for the Opposition that, until six months after the war, they would be no party to any effort in Parliament to amend or repeal the Act. Fresh difficulty arose when the new Bill came up for discussion in the Commons. The Welsh members complained that they had not been consulted about the arrangement, and the second reading was adjourned on March 15th. Negotiations failing to bring agreement, Sir John Simon moved on July 26th to withdraw the Postponement Bill in order to avoid domestic controversy, and stated that the Government proposed instead to proceed by Order in Council and postpone Disestablishment of the Welsh Church until after the war. On Sept. 14th it was announced that this had been done.

On March 16th Lord MacDonnell moved in the Lords for an Address to the King praying him to withhold consent during the war from a draft Proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The motion was supported by Lord Curzon and carried by 47 to 26 votes against the Government. A message from the King in the sense asked was received on April 20th.

The composition of the House of Commons underwent an unusual number of changes during the year, but in the few instances of a poll no change in political representation was involved and the party truce was faithfully observed. Five members were killed in action: Messrs. W. G. C. Gladstone, H. T. Cawley, Arthur O'Neill, T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, and Lord Ninian Crichton Stuart.

IN THE BALKANS.

The war began in the Balkans, but after two disastrous invasions by the Austro-Hungarians of Serbian territory and their expulsion from Belgrade (which was occupied by the enemy between Nov. 29th and Dec. 15th, 1914), the Serbians were too exhausted to follow the foe across their borders, and the Austrians had more serious pre-occupation on their Russian frontier. Desultory firing across the Danube represented the fighting for several months. The Serbians, who were always liable to further attack in force, used the respite to reorganise their forces, and to combat the ravages of typhus, with which they had been badly affected. When first Turkey, and later Italy, became combatants, fresh problems arose for the group of Balkan States, whose mutual jealousies and feuds, left as legacies from the second Balkan war and the Treaty of Bucharest, prevented any immediate prospect of concerted action, and opened possibilities of a renewal of hostilities between themselves.

From the beginning the German and Austrian Emperors endeavoured to win the support of Bulgaria, and to keep alive her resentment against Serbia and Greece. Rumania, whose ambitions in Transylvania were well known, was not openly flouted till the great retreat of the Russians before von Hindenburg's army brought a renewal of German prestige, and the increasing plight of the Turkish armies in the matter of munitions caused direct application

from Berlin to Bucharest for the passage of supplies through Rumania. The death of the Hohenzollern king Carol, in Oct. 1914, had, however, removed almost the last excuse in Rumania for pro-Germanism, and the request was refused. Greece, with a monarch married to the Kaiser's sister, had in more acute form the internal difficulty of reconciling Court inclinations with the national aspirations and interests.

The Allied Powers were no less alive than the Germanic Empires to the issues dependent in the Balkans. While the Austro-Germans were seeking by all means to keep open the discord between the several Balkan States, and especially to draw Bulgaria to their side, the Allies exercised their diplomatic pressure to adjust the differences, and re-establish the Balkan alliance with the prospect of enlargement for each constituent state.

First moves in the diplomatic struggle may be noted in the loans made on Jan. 27th by Great Britain of £5,000,000 to Rumania, and on Feb. 2nd of £3,000,000 to Bulgaria by Germany. On March 6th the German interests in Greece brought about a political crisis, and **the fall of M. Venizelos**, the Premier, who had openly advocated the entry of his country into the war on behalf of the Entente Powers, in order to realise the national aspirations of Greece for expansion in Asia Minor during the rearrangement likely to follow the campaign in Turkey. To this end he advised an understanding with Bulgaria, even at the cost of the cession of some of the territory in West Thrace taken from Bulgaria after the second Balkan war. M. Gounaris, whose policy was for the maintenance of neutrality with an inclination towards Germany, and the rejection of any concession to Bulgaria, formed a temporary ministry, but in the general election on June 13th the national sentiment was expressed in **a sweeping victory for the Venizelists**, who won 193 seats out of a total of 316. In consequence of the illness of King Constantine there was a delay in calling together new legislature, but on August 21st M. Venizelos again became Prime Minister. No immediate alteration in policy from the observance of neutrality took place. The situation in Gallipoli had undergone some change, and it appeared as though the great opportunity for Greece had passed.

The Entente Powers were putting friendly pressure on the Governments at Nish, Bucharest, and Athens to meet the claims of Bulgaria, and on August 24th the Serbian Skuptchina in a secret session recognised the "sacrifices indispenable for the protection and the vital interests of our people." Negotiations, however, proceeded slowly, and in the meantime a fresh complication arose through the endeavour by Bulgaria to secure from Turkey the control of a short section of the railway, which, following the course of the river Maritza, passed through a corner of Turkish territory on its way to the coast at Dedeagatch. As early as July 22nd it was announced that a convention had been signed, ceding this small but important area to Bulgaria, but it was not until September 22nd that the deal was openly acknowledged, together with an intimation that the convention provided for the future maintenance of armed neutrality on the part of Bulgaria.

This announcement was immediately followed by the **mobilisation of the Bulgarian army.** On September 24th Greece responded with a counter-mobilisation order. The Rumanian cabinet had voted a war credit of £4,000,000 on August 4th, and were warned of a German-Austrian concentration on their frontier at Brasso, as an answer to their refusal to allow the passage of munitions, and of an embargo card on the exportation from their territory of cereals, of which there was great scarcity in the Central Empires.

The crisis, as far as Serbia was concerned, began at the end of September, when **von Mackensen**, the general who had led the Kaiser's "phalanx" through Galicia to beyond Warsaw, and had been made a field-marshal for his success, massed a force estimated at 250,000 men (German and Austrian) and 2,000 heavy guns on the Serbian northern frontier. Simultaneously it became known to the Allies that German and Austrian officers were being appointed to posts on the Bulgarian staff, and in the army which the Bulgarians were themselves assembling on their frontier with Serbia. On Sept. 28th Sir Edward Grey, in a brief but grave statement on the attitude of the British Government, spoke of the traditionally warm feeling of sympathy in this country towards Bulgaria, and declared that "so long as the Bulgarian attitude is unagressive there should be no disturbance of friendly relations. If, on the other hand, the Bulgarian mobilisation were to result in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of our enemies, we are prepared to give to our friends in the Balkans all the support in our power, in the manner that would be most welcome to them in concert with our Allies without reserve and without qualification." (Sir Edward Grey on Nov. 10th interpreted the later portion of this statement as meaning "that promises and concessions previously suggested to Bulgaria were at an end, and our troops would be used solely to help our friends and fight our and their enemies.") On Oct. 3rd the **Russian Government, in a Note to the Bulgarian Prime Minister** (M. Radoslavoff), drew attention to the evident intentions of Bulgaria, and declared that "the representative of Russia, bound to Bulgaria by the imperishable memory of her liberation from the Turkish yoke, cannot sanction by his presence preparations for fratricidal aggression against a Slav and allied people. The Russian Minister has therefore received orders to leave Bulgaria with all the staff of the Legation and the Consulate if the Bulgarian Government does not within twenty-four hours openly break with the enemies of the Slav cause and of Russia, and does not at once proceed to send away the officers belonging to the armies of States who are at war with the Powers of the Entente." To this ultimatum the reply given was that there were no German or Austrian officers who could be sent away. **Diplomatic relations were accordingly broken off by Russia and immediately subsequently by Great Britain and France.**

In the meantime the Entente Powers had negotiated with M. Venizelos that **British and French troops should be landed at Salonika** to co-operate with Serbia and (presumably) with Greece, who, under the terms of her treaty with Serbia, should come to her assistance if she were attacked by Bulgaria. For this policy M. Venizelos received a vote of confidence in the Greek Chamber on Oct. 4th. On Oct. 5th the landing of the Allied Forces at

Salonika began, the French moving rapidly up to the Serbian-Bulgarian frontier and the British temporarily encamping on the territory allotted to Serbia for military purposes in her convention with Greece. That same day, however, King Constantine informed M. Venizelos that "he could not pursue his policy to the end." The Premier accordingly resigned, for the second time in the year. On Oct. 7th **M. Zaimis formed a stop-gap ministry,** which, on Oct. 12th, announced its intention, while remaining benevolent towards the Allies and towards Serbia, to **repudiate any obligation under its treaty with Serbia** to fight side by side with her in the present war, seeing that not only Bulgaria, but Austria and Germany were attacking her. On Oct. 17th it was announced that Great Britain had offered to cede Cyprus to Greece as the price of her intervention, but the offer was declined. M. Venizelos challenged the Zaimis Government on Nov. 4th and defeated it on a vote of confidence by 147 to 114. Yet another stop-gap Premier was found in **M. Skouloudis,** but the Venizelist majority in the chamber made his position as insecure as any other Premier's. On Nov. 11th the King of Greece promulgated a decree dissolving Parliament, fixing the elections for Dec. 19th, and the convocation of the new Chamber for Jan. 24th, 1916.

During this period of indecision and suspense in Greece, the pressure on Serbia was being exerted to the full. On Oct. 6th the Austro-Germans effected crossings of the Drina, Save, and Danube; on **Oct. 9th Belgrade was again occupied,** and the next day the heights outside were seized. Fighting heroically, the Serbians were pressed back mile by mile by overwhelming odds. The Bulgarians had commenced their attack on the flank on Oct. 11th, when they crossed the frontier east and south-east of Nish. **Formal war between Bulgaria and Serbia began on Oct. 14th,** on which day Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria. By Oct. 15th the French troops from Salonika were engaged with the Bulgarians at Valandova, near the Salonika to Nish railway line—a single track up which all the Allies' troops and their equipment had to travel. The British declared a **blockade of the Bulgarian coast** on Oct. 16th. On Oct. 21st the British fleet bombarded Dedeagatch, where 1,000 Bulgarian soldiers were reported killed. A bombardment of Varna on the Black Sea by the Russian fleet took place the same day.

The Austro-Germans were advancing slowly from the north. By Oct. 17th they were 15 miles south of Belgrade. The more immediately serious menace was, however, from the Bulgarians, who succeeded on that day in reaching and cutting the railway line at **Vrania,** about midway between Nish and Uskub. Fighting continued fiercely round this important point, but by the next day the Bulgarians were in command of 20 miles of railway, thus isolating the Serbian capital from the Allies approaching from the south. On Oct. 20th the Bulgarians, in another drive south of Uskub, pierced the railway at **Veles** (Kuprulu), and by Oct. 21st, after occupying Kumanovo (north of Uskub), they were in effective control of about 190 miles of railway in the heart of Serbia. So far the only diversion which the French had been able to make by way of relieving the strain on Serbia was by striking into Bulgaria near the point where the frontiers of Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia meet, and holding back the invaders on a front from Strumitza, north-west to Krivolak, north of the Vardar river. Attack after attack was repulsed along this line, and the Bulgarians who gained a footing across the Vardar were driven back and into the river. Farther north, however, the Bulgarian advance proceeded. Uskub became untenable and was entered by the enemy on Oct. 22nd. In the north-east corner of Serbia the Germans made a new crossing of the Danube at Orsova by the Iron Gate, and another Bulgarian force, under General Bojadieff, crossed the boundary river, the Timok, and pushed northward to Prahovo to meet the advancing Austro-Germans across the narrow neck of Serbia which divides Hungary from Bulgaria. **The two forces established touch on Oct. 26th at Liubichevatz.**

The Serbians, on a line from Zaitchar on the east to Kraguievatz, an important arsenal at the end of a short branch line from the main railway, still held nearly 100 miles of the main railway route from Western Europe to Constantinople through Nish. The French also had established communication with the Serbian army of the south, and the two forces, subsequently reinforced by British troops, drove the Bulgarians first out of Veles on Oct. 25th, and next out of Uskub on the 27th. The success was, however, only temporary as, by October 29th, the Bulgarians were back in Veles and, on the road to Nish, had taken Pirot. The Germans under General von Gallwitz captured Mlanovatz within a day's march of **Kraguievatz, which itself fell on Nov. 1st.** The Germans claimed to have taken large stores of oil, metal, and rubber here, besides munitions from the arsenal. **Nish was entered by the Bulgarians on Nov. 5th,** but although communication was then established with the German armies near Krivivik (halfway between Paratchin and Zaitchar), the Serbians still remained in control of a short section of the main railway, with Alexinatz (just north of Nish) as its centre. A supply route into Bulgaria and so to Turkey had, however, been obtained by the Central Powers through the **reopening of the Danube** from Orsova to Rustchuk, where the first convoy of boats arrived on Nov. 6th. Bulgarians, Germans, and Austrians continued to press toward each other from the three sides in northern Serbia; but in the south, the French and British, holding the line from Ghevgelt to Lake Doiran, enabled the Serbians to check the Bulgarian advance on Monastir. The Serbian capital was transferred early in November to Mitrovitza, at the head of the branch railway from Uskub and near the national battle-ground of Kossova.

CONQUEST OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

At the end of 1914 General Botha and the loyal forces of the South African Union had stamped out the rebellion headed by De Wet (who surrendered on Dec. 1st) and Beyers (who was shot while crossing the Vaal River on Dec. 7th). With the collapse of the rebellion General Botha issued on Dec. 10th a proclamation: "Now more than ever it is for the people of South Africa to practise the wise policy of forget and forgive." Treason proceedings were taken against some of the leaders. Captain Fourie was shot on Dec. 20th,

and De Wet, after a long trial, was sentenced at Bloemfontein on June 22nd, 1915, to six years imprisonment and a fine of £2,000. The last of the rebel band surrendered on Feb. 3rd. Maritz (the first rebel leader) disappeared.

Having disposed of the rebels, General Botha was free to press the campaign against German South-West Africa—which had been begun by the occupation of Luderitzbucht on Sept. 18th, 1914, but was temporarily suspended. Walfish Bay had been recovered from the Germans on Dec. 25th, and Swakopmund, immediately north of it, fell on January 14th. The Germans withdrew to the interior beyond the desert belt. The advance against them was undertaken in three columns, one moving from Rietfontein and the Orange River, under General Smuts; another under Sir Duncan McKenzie, proceeding from Luderitzbucht; and the third eventually joined by General Botha in person, closing in from Swakopmund on the north. Although in overwhelming force as a whole, the Union forces had to contend with enormous difficulties due to the character of the country, while the Germans, who were well supplied, and had the service of their railways, might have concentrated against either of the columns. A junction was effected by Sir Duncan McKenzie and General Smuts at Keetmanshoop in April, and the united columns pushed northward along the railway. General Botha having won a success at Pforteberg in March, pressed on to **Windhuk, the German capital, which was occupied on May 12th.** Three thousand Europeans and 12,000 natives were in the town, where was also a powerful wireless station. After replenishing his supplies, General Botha followed the main body of the enemy, who had retreated up the railway to Otavi, which he reached on July 1st. The end came after brilliant forced marches by the Free State Brigade under General Manie Botha and another body under General Lukin, and on July 9th, at Kilo 500 on the railway line between Otavi and Khorab, **terms of unconditional surrender were signed** by Governor Seitz and Lt.-Col. Franks, the commandant of the German Forces. The total number of prisoners taken was 3,497, and the spoil included 37 field guns and 22 machine guns.

A week before the final coup the Union Government felt themselves in a position to offer a contingent of South African troops as volunteers for service in Europe or elsewhere. Some of these arrived in England in November; others were engaged in the fighting in East Africa.

Following the campaign on the field General Botha, as Premier of the Union, had to undertake a political general election. The Nationalist Party, with sympathies for those concerned in the recent rebellion, though they themselves proposed loyalty to the Crown and Empire, waged under General Hertzog a bitter fight against General Botha, who, on the other hand, received a general support from the Unionist Party. In the final results announced on Oct. 27th the Ministerialists (South African Party) remained the largest party, though with numbers diminished to 54; the Unionists obtained 40 seats; and 5 were returned as Independents. These three bodies gave the Ministry together the support of 99 members out of a House of 130. The Labour Party suffered heavily and only kept four seats, but the Nationalists were able to muster 27.

EAST AFRICA: CAMEROONS.

Desultory fighting, mainly by small bodies, has occurred with varying success in British and German East Africa and Uganda. On June 20th an expeditionary force, under Brigadier-General J. M. Stewart, left to attack the enemy base at Bukoba on the western shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and five days later the expedition returned, having destroyed the fort, the wireless installation and many boats, and captured a field gun besides many rifles. A further British success was at Maktau on Sept. 14th, but a general decision had not been reached at the end of November.

Allied British, French, and Belgian Forces, under General Dobell, have achieved some success against the Germans along the two lines of railway in the **Cameroons**, but here also there has been as yet no conclusive action.

OPERATIONS AGAINST TURKEY.

Raid on Egypt.

Apart from the heavy fighting in the Dardanelles, British troops have engaged the Turks in other regions of the Near East. In January the Turks attempted a raid on Egypt and the Suez Canal. The attack was made in considerable force, the canal itself being reached on Feb. 2nd, but parties endeavouring to bridge it were thrown back with the loss of all their material. On Feb. 8th the Turks were in full retreat across the desert, and on the 12th a big force of them was annihilated at Tor near Mount Sinai.

There was no repetition of the raid in this field during the year, but in July an unsuccessful attempt was made to reach Aden. On July 21st the Turks who made it were driven back to Lahet.

Mesopotamia.

A brilliantly conducted expedition, which had already at the end of 1914 gained possession of Basra at the head of the Persian Gulf, was pushed on during the year through Mesopotamia up to the gates of Bagdad, 500 miles up the Tigris river. The object of the expedition, which originally consisted of one division only—the Sixth, under General Sir Arthur Barrett—was stated by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords to be "to secure the neutrality of the Arabs, to safeguard our interests in the Persian Gulf, to protect the oil fields, and generally to maintain the authority of our flag in the East." In January the advance was pushed to Kurnah at the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers. In April a second division was added to the force and the command was assumed by General Sir John Nixon. In a series of unchequered successes by land and river operations the Turks were driven back up both rivers. Fifteen thousand of them were routed and big stores of ammunition captured on April 14th at a point on the Euphrates. Amara on the Tigris fell on June 3rd; another severe defeat was administered on the Euphrates on July 24th; and Nasiryeh fell next day. On Sept. 28th Kut-el-Amara was captured in a brilliant rush, and in November the expedition was in close proximity to Bagdad.

In Persia.

At the beginning of September, unrest in Persia, which was attributed to German influences directed against Great Britain and

Russia, reached a climax with the wounding of the British Consul-General at Ispahan and the murder of the Vice-Consul. Subsequently it was announced that the Persian Government had made reparation and offered assurances against further disorders, but on November 23rd Sir E. Grey stated in the House of Commons that the Persian Gendarmerie, under foreign officers, was in open revolt against the Government, that the British Consul and the manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia at Shiraz had been made prisoners.

THE NAVAL WAR.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

During the twelve months since the last issue of the ANNUAL the British Navy, in conjunction with the Fleets of the Allies, has maintained that control of the sea-communications which it grasped at the beginning of the war, when, by its prompt mobilisation and effective distribution, the Germans were robbed of the initiative. Although the enemy has by successive methods and plans attempted to reduce the naval strength of the Allies, his efforts have entirely failed. The Grand Fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, has, from the moment when hostilities began, been able, owing to its strength in numbers, power, and mobility, to exercise a preponderating influence over the enemy's naval forces, not only in its immediate neighbourhood but over all the waters of the globe. The main German Fleet has not attempted in force to leave its fortified anchorage in the triangle of which the German coast forms the base and Heligoland the apex. Under the protecting shield of the Grand Fleet, operations have been carried on in the outer seas which have successfully cleared them of hostile vessels, both naval and mercantile, and have driven into port those ships not captured or destroyed. Chief among the units thus accounted for was the armoured cruiser force which Germany had in the Far East when war began, and which was the backbone of her attempt to raid the British and Allied commerce. In the course of the following narrative it will be seen how the influence of the Grand Fleet, hidden as it has been in the main from public sight, has enabled operations of the greatest magnitude to be undertaken in the various theatres of war. With its protection, hundreds of transports have moved across all the oceans some millions of troops, in addition to keeping the Expeditionary Forces in France, Gallipoli, and elsewhere supplied and reinforced. It has also enabled the force which patrols our waters to cope successfully with the menace of the mine and submarine. Naval power has thus preserved the Empire from invasion and starvation, and has in every way proved itself to be the national and imperial bulwark.

COMMERCE RAIDING.

By a fortunate coincidence, Lord Fisher became First Sea Lord almost at the same time that the news of the destruction of Rear-Admiral Cradock's Squadron off Coronel on Nov. 1st, 1914, reached the Admiralty. It was essential, owing to the attacks which were being made upon British commerce under the protection of Admiral von Spee's squadron, that the latter should be promptly dealt with. On Nov. 11th, at Lord Fisher's instigation, two battle-cruisers, the *Invincible* and *Inflexible*, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. D. Sturdee, until then Chief of the War Staff, were dispatched from England to the Falkland Islands, 7,000 miles distant, being joined on the way by other ships. They reached Port Stanley on Dec. 7th, and on the next morning the German admiral appeared in sight with his full squadron, intending to destroy the guardship *Canopus* and seize the islands as a base for hostile movements. In the action which followed his force was annihilated, with the exception of the *Dresden*, which escaped. The two battle-cruisers sunk the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*; the *Kent* and *Glasgow*, supported by other ships, the *Nürnberg* and *Leipzig*; while the *Bristol* and *Macedonia* were allotted the task of destroying the transports *Baden* and *Santa Isabel*. The victory was won with the small British loss of seven killed and four wounded, and there was no material damage to the ships. Deprived of their essential support, the efforts of the German raiders collapsed, although it was not until March 14th, 1915, that the *Dresden*, the last of the cruisers, was located at Juan Fernandez and sunk by the *Glasgow*, *Kent*, and *Orama*; and not until April 11th that the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, the last of the armed merchant cruisers, followed the example of the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, and, having succeeded in evading the British patrols, sought shelter in the American port of Newport News, where they were interned. There was yet, however, one cruiser, the *Königsberg*, unaccounted for, although since Oct. 1914 she had rendered herself harmless by withdrawing up the tortuous channel of the Rufigi River, German East Africa. The monitors *Severn* and *Mersey* were sent from England to attack her, which they did on July 4th and 11th, 1915, and she was totally destroyed. There were no ships on the station of sufficiently shallow draught combined with heavy armament to do so before. Thus the war on commerce, upon which the Germans counted a good deal, came to an untimely end. Official figures issued by the Admiralty showed that 56 British merchant ships were destroyed during the eight months the raiders were operating. The greatest destruction was wrought by the *Emden*, which sunk 27 vessels, representing a value of £2,211,000. The total value of loss from cruiser attacks was less than 1 per cent.

SUBMARINE "BLOCKADE."

In home waters the main line of German naval policy from the beginning of the war was one of attrition by means of mines and submarines. The successes attained in the first four months of the war were not continued. Only two warships were lost in Nov. 1914, submarine D_5 by a mine on Nov. 3rd, and the gunboat *Niger* by submarine attack on Nov. 11th. In December none were lost, but on Jan. 1st the battleship *Formidable* was torpedoed in the Channel with the loss of about 600 lives, including Captain A. N. Loxley, who signalled to the ships in company not to stand by to help, but keep away, owing to the danger from

submarines. After the end of 1914 very few merchantmen were mined, the methods adopted to ensure the safe navigation of waters adjacent to the British Isles being fairly successful. Moreover, the bombardment of the Belgian coast, so helpful to the land forces operating in Flanders, was continued by many vessels under Rear-Admiral Hood throughout the winter months without hindrance, in spite of attempts to molest them by mine and torpedo.

At the end of the year, therefore, the Germans changed their tactics. Admiral von Tirpitz on Dec. 23rd announced in an interview his intention to starve England by cutting off her food-supply by submarine attacks on merchantmen. Before, however, this threat came into operation, further attempts were made by German cruisers to raid the British coast. One, with more success than that against Yarmouth on Nov. 3rd, was made on Dec. 16th, when Scarborough, Whitby, and the Hartlepools were bombarded, about 130 people being killed. Aided by fog, the Germans made good their escape. On Jan. 24th, **1915**, a further attempt of the kind was tried, but the squadron was met off the Dogger Bank by the British battle-cruiser squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty. On being sighted, the Germans made for home at high speed, but their rear ship, the *Blücher*, was sunk and two other cruisers set on fire and severely damaged. The British flagship *Lion* was partly disabled by a chance shot in one of her feed tanks and was towed home, but for which mishap the Germans would have suffered more.

After this great blow the enemy made no further appearance in force outside his minefields. On Feb. 4th Vice-Admiral von Pohl, Chief of the Admiralty Staff, declared the whole of the waters around the British Isles as a "war zone," in which peaceful shipping would be exposed to the same risk as warships, and that from Feb. 18th "every hostile merchant-ship in these waters will be destroyed, even if it is not always possible to avoid thereby dangers which threaten the crews and passengers." The Germans thus transferred their attacks from naval to mercantile vessels, and although this policy at first met with some success, and many vessels were sunk, the destruction of certain of which led to diplomatic correspondence, principally with the United States, by August **1915** the methods for dealing with the new menace proved successful, and it became evident that the attack had failed, like that of the raiders in the outer oceans, considerable losses of submarines by ramming, gun-fire, nets, explosive bombs, and other means being incurred. The most important ship torpedoed was the *Lusitania*, on May 7th, with the loss of 1,125 lives.

BALTIC FIGHTING.

Although the Germans, owing to the possibility of passing their fleet through the Kiel Canal, were nominally in naval command in the Baltic, they have made no important use of their strength. In conjunction with military movements on land, Libau was occupied on May 8th, and Windau two months later; and during the week ending August 21st an attempt, which failed, was made to drive the Russians out of the Gulf of Riga. In this fighting the Russians lost the gunboat *Sivoutch*, while on the German side two or three cruisers and seven or eight torpedo craft were sunk or seriously damaged. On the 19th the battle-cruiser *Moltke* was struck by two torpedoes from a British submarine, but reached port in an injured condition. In the course of other desultory engagements, mainly between raiding and scouting squadrons, the Germans lost on Dec. 8th the cruiser *Friedrich Carl*; on July 2nd a battleship of the Deutschland class, reported to be the *Pommern*; and on Oct. 23rd the cruiser *Prinz Adalbert*; besides gunboats and torpedo craft, and the minelayer *Albatross*. In every encounter the Russian Navy exhibited its skill and endurance, showing that it had profited by the training it received under Admiral von Essen, who died on May 20th in hospital at Reval from pneumonia.

In July the British Admiralty confirmed the reports of British submarines operating in the Baltic, and the exploits of two of these vessels, commanded respectively by Commanders Max K. Horton and Noel F. Laurence, received recognition at the hands of the Tsar, who decorated them with the Order of St. George. In October it became manifest that the number of the submarines had been increased, and the achievements of the British and Russian submarines were so marked as to amount to a blockade of the German ports.

THE DARDANELLES.

In the Mediterranean the bombardment of the Dardanelles and the work of covering the landing of the Allied Army in the Gallipoli Peninsula were the only operations of a naval character of major importance. War was declared with Turkey on Nov. 5th, 1914, and on Feb. 19th, 1915, an Allied squadron shelled the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles and destroyed them, a move which indicated that some larger undertaking was in contemplation. On March 18th an attempt to force the Straits by naval effort was made, but failed, and in the process two British battleships, the *Irresistible* and *Ocean*, and the French battleship *Bouvet*, were sunk, the last-named with nearly all her crew. These losses were caused by floating mines, and it was made clear that the further success of the undertaking needed the co-operation of an expeditionary force on shore. Owing to his disagreement with the naval policy of the Government, Lord Fisher resigned his office, and was succeeded as First Sea Lord by Admiral Sir Henry Jackson. At the same time Mr. Churchill was succeeded as First Lord of the Admiralty by Mr. A. J. Balfour. It was not, however, until April 25th that the Allied troops, under the cover of the Fleet, were landed in the Gallipoli Peninsula at six beaches. Next day a general assault upon the Dardanelles forts by the Fleet and Army was made. No great progress resulted, but the troops on shore were able to consolidate their positions. From that date the Allied squadrons have rendered service by maintaining the communications of the Army and securing the safe transport of reinforcements and supplies. On May 12th, while protecting the French flank just inside the Straits, the battleship *Goliath* was torpedoed and sunk by a Turkish destroyer under German command. On May 25th enemy submarines made their appearance, the battleship *Triumph* being sunk on this day, and the *Majestic*, another battleship, on May 26th. After this, however, the same precautions and measures which had proved so successful in meeting submarine

IRELAND
IRISH SEA
ENGLAND
NORTH SEA
BALTI
SCHLESWIG
HOLSTEIN
(1864)
HAMBURG
STET
BRISTOL CHANNEL
LONDON
HOLLAND
ESSEN
DUSSLDORF
COLOGNE
BRUSSELS
LIEGE
BELGIUM
CALAIS
ENGLISH CHANNEL
HAVRE
ROUEN
BREST
PARIS
REIMS
GERMAN EMP
BERLIN
SAXONY
PRAGUE
FRANKFORT
ALSACE
LORRAINE
BAVARIA
MÖNICH
VIEN
AUST
NANTES
BAY OF BISCAY
FRANCE
BERNE
SWITZERLAND
TRENTE
BORDEAUX
LYONS
MILAN
TURIN
TRIESTE
GENOA
ADRIATIC
TOULOUSE
LEGHORN
FLORENCE
ITALY
MARSEILLES
MADRID
SPAIN
CORSICA
ELBA
ROME
NAPLES
BALEARIC ISLANDS
SARDINIA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
M E D I T E R R
SICILY
ALGERIA
TUNIS
MALTA
TUNIS
ENGLISH MILES
100
0
100
300

KÖNIGSBERG
MINSK
WARSAW
POLAND
LODZ
(1832)
PINSK
R U S S I A
KIEV
KHARKOV
LVOW
GALICIA
HUNGARY
BUDAPEST
TRANSYLVANIA
ODESS
SEA OF AZOF
CRIMEA
RUMANIA
BUKHAREST
BLACK SEA
BELGRADE
SERBIA
NISH
VARNA
SOFIA
BULGARIA
CONSTANTINOPLE
TURKEY
ALBANIA
GREECE
DARDANELLES
ASIA MINOR
CORFU
CRETE
RHODES
CYPRUS
BEIRUT
PALESTINE
GAZA
BARKA
LOWER EGYPT
SUEZ

attack in home waters were taken by the Admiral Commanding, Vice-Admiral John M. de Robeck, since when no further losses of importance were reported, although the submarines succeeded in destroying a few transports.

In conjunction with the Dardanelles undertaking, British and French submarines negotiated successfully the many difficulties connected with entering the Sea of Marmora, and, having forced their way under the minefields, achieved considerable success in interfering with the supply of troops and munitions to the Turkish Army. Mr. Asquith announced in his speech on Nov. 2nd, 1915, that up to Oct. 26th British submarines operating against enemy vessels in the Sea of Marmora had succeeded in sinking or damaging two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transports, and 197 supply ships of all kinds. Three British commanders gained the V.C. in this work: Lieutenant N. D. Holbrook for torpedoing the *Messudiyeh* on Dec. 13th, 1914, and Commanders E. C. Boyle and M. E. Nasmith for sinking various ships in April and May. In these operations, however, four British submarines—*E*15, *E*20, *A.E*2, and *E*7—and three French—the *Saphir*, *Mariotte*, and *Turquoise*—were lost, only one by the action of the enemy.

The Russians in the Black Sea also did their part in interfering with the Turkish operations, both at the entrance to the Bosphorus and on the coast, where transports were engaged in reinforcing the Ottoman Army in the Caucasus. In spite of the efforts of the *Goeben* and *Breslau*, and one or two Turkish vessels like the *Hamidieh*, which remained, the Russians have asserted their superiority in these waters, and on Nov. 18th, 1914, fought an action which resulted in the *Goeben* and other enemy ships being damaged.

ADRIATIC AND MESOPOTAMIA.

In the Adriatic Sea, the Anglo-French Fleet, under the command of Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère, successfully maintained a blockade of the Austro-Hungarian Fleet in Pola until May 23rd, 1915, when Italy declared war on Austria, and her Fleet shared in the task and released portions of the Allied forces for other duties. The only important loss sustained by the Franco-British ships was that of the cruiser *Leon Gambetta*, torpedoed on April 27th. The Italian Fleet, co-operating with the advance of the Italian Army, assumed the offensive, and several engagements took place, with cross-raiding on the coasts, mainly the work of cruisers and torpedo flotillas. On June 10th the Austrian shipyard of Monfalcone was captured and occupied. The Austrian submarines were also able to destroy two Italian cruisers, the *Amalfi* on July 7th, and the *Giuseppe Garibaldi* on July 18th; but *U*3, *U*12, and about four other Austrian submarines were sunk up to the end of October, or one-half of their original flotilla. On Oct. 10th, 1915, it was officially announced that on account of ill-health Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère had been succeeded in the command of the French Fleet by Vice-Admiral Dartige du Fournet, from the command of the squadron off the coast of Syria.

Early in October the renewed advance of the Austro-German troops into Serbia, and the entry of Bulgaria into the war against the Allies, threw additional work upon the squadrons in the Mediterranean. On Oct. 5th Allied troops began to land at Salonika, the convoy and protection of the transports devolving upon the force under Vice-Admiral de Robeck and the new French Commander-in-Chief. Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria on Oct. 14th, and on Oct. 21st the naval war-vessels of Great Britain, France, and Russia shelled the coast towns from Dedeagatch to Porto Lagos, on the Ægean coast, while on the same day the Russian squadron bombarded Varna from the Black Sea. Dedeagatch was also shelled by an Italian cruiser on Nov. 11th.

Military operations on the Suez Canal and Red Sea in February were supported by British and French warships, as have been the successful endeavours of the Indian Expeditionary Force which was landed at Fao, in the Persian Gulf, on Nov. 8th, and captured Basra on Nov. 21st. In the occupation of other Turkish towns on the Shatt-el-Arab and up the Tigris and Euphrates, and in its general advance through Mesopotamia, not only has this force been covered and its communications safeguarded by the Fleet, but the seamen also took gunboats, which in some cases had to be dragged overland, to the support of the troops.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE OF THE WAR.

In dealing with the financial crisis in HAZELL'S ANNUAL for 1915, attention was given for the most part to matters mainly British. London, the monetary centre of the United Kingdom and of the world, made a wonderful recovery after the debacle of the end of July and beginning of August 1914. Stability having been established in London, interest passes to the relative positions of the Allies and the Central Empires in their respective abilities and progress to meet the cost of the war.

Germany began the financial war in 1913. Her agents, principally the Reichsbank, sought and hoarded gold. Bullion was stored in the vaults of the Reichsbank rather than employed remuneratively as trading and national loans. The rate of acquisition was £30,000,000 yearly. The constant increment continued with the progress of the war, and is displayed by the weekly statements of the Reichsbank:

	Gold.
Oct. 31st, 1914 . . .	£94,517,000
Dec. 31st, 1914 . . .	103,860,760
Sept. 30th, 1915 . . .	120,971,700

By the practice of economy, Germany is becoming somewhat self-supporting. Though she is not compelled to make huge purchases from abroad, she has not neglected to increase her stocks through adjoining neutrals. Her munition factories have proved to be self-sufficing. Her people are organised as a homogeneous whole. Such are monetary factors in a war.

Austria is not rich like Germany, neither is Hungary nor **Turkey**. Local Turks showed their distrust of their national bank notes by dealing in them at a discount during Sept. 1915. What gold is possessed by Austria is best known to its rulers; banks do not publish particulars of gold holdings. Hungary was

fortunate to raise a loan at 4½ per cent. in the London market and to secure payment before the war began.

Great Britain's policy has been a free gold market. The Bank of England has not hoarded gold. The United Kingdom's wheat production is equivalent only to 17 weeks' supply; every year she depends upon imported wheat for 35 weeks' sustenance! Munitions have had to be bought at high prices and the cost of shipment borne from abroad.

French finance was in a weak state at the beginning of the campaign. A 3½ per cent. Rente Loan, issued prior to July 1914, had upset the local market, and in Oct. 1915 the result of that disturbance was felt still. The French Government could not appeal to its people to support a national war loan. Funds for the war had to be borrowed from the Bank of France. The gold held on Oct. 7th, 1915, against note issue of £546,563,400 and Government debt of £276,000,000 was £184,053,600. **Russia** lacked cohesion. Although enormously rich in agricultural and other supplies, the closing of her ports prevented realisation. Immense sums have been owing through London as a financial centre, and these could have been paid if only Russian goods could have been shipped as easily as merchandise passes in and out of British harbours. At normal times the rate of exchange between London and Petrograd is 94 roubles for £10. How trade has been disturbed, the following exchange rates will illustrate:—

Nov. 3rd, 1914	. 110 roubles for	£10.
Jan. 8th, 1915	. 117	,,	,,
May 10th, ,,	. 120	,,	,,
July 19th, ,,	. 160	,,	,,
Sept. 21st, ,,	. 138	,,	,,

Italy came into the conflict after preparation. Her finances are not too flourishing, and she will require help, if she has not received it up to the present. **Belgium** and **Serbia** and Montenegro would be bankrupt but for British and French assistance. Well might the pessimist be justified. Germany chose the hour to strike. The Entente Powers, caught unawares, were apparently doomed to failure. Events have displayed, besides other things, that for funds the Entente leads the way.

The **British moratorium** ended, for all practical purposes, in Nov. 1914. Technically, it expired on Feb. 3rd, 1915. During the early months of the war Treasury Bills were sold in several lots of 7½ and 15 million pounds at varying percentages up to £3 16*s.* 3*d.*, being an excellent temporary means of borrowing. Money-lending markets showed a superabundance of funds. Loans could be got for 1½ and 2 per cent. on first-class bills. These were remarkably low rates for world-war conditions. The discounting of pre-moratorium bills—an excellent Government experiment—led to a plethora of money, especially as new bills were scarce.

Plentiful funds gave the Government the opportunity to issue the £350,000,000 loan at 95. Within a week after the publication of the prospectus on Nov. 18th, 1914, the loan was fully subscribed. Nominally, the interest was 3½ per cent.; in practice the rate was nearly 4 per cent., discount and early redemption at par being equivalent to one-half per cent. The instalments of principal were spread over five months. The issue price, thanks to another loan, has not been maintained. However, that the price has not fallen below 92 is good testimony of the loan's worth. German bills of twelve months' currency were in Oct. 1915, with only four months to run, at a discount of 14 per cent. in the place of their issue, New York.

A loan of £350,000,000 does not last long when disbursed at the rate of two to five millions a day. The actual expenditure by the United Kingdom on the campaign is gauged by the **Votes of Credit** passed by the House of Commons. They have been as follows:—

	£
Four to complete financial year, 1914-15, totalled . . .	362,000,000
Five on account of year 1915-16, totalled	1,300,000,000

Other means had to be adopted to find funds. The Chancellors of the Exchequer have compiled really three Budgets since August 1914. Then existing taxes have been increased and new ones imposed. The more important of the latest are a 33 per cent. *ad valorem* tax on certain imported articles, and a 50 per cent. tax on, with exceptions, net profit increase in the comparison of one year's working with that of the previous twelve months, in the case of trades and businesses.

Taxation could be made to pay for the war, but whether people would comply with the demands is quite another matter. Germany does not believe in meeting expenses by increased taxation. British policy has strength and, what is of importance, assists the non-combatant to realise the existence of the campaign. Treasury bills were again brought to market. Between Feb. 23rd and April 13th, 1915, the Government borrowed £65,000,000 for periods of six and twelve months at rates ranging upwards to £3 14*s.* 4*d.* per cent. These terms were a testimony of the British position.

Bills took a different form as from April 14th, 1915. The Government offered to issue Treasury bills daily at rates from 2¾ per cent. for three months to 3¾ per cent. for nine months. The cost of the war was jumping up beyond expectation. On Sept. 15th, 1915, Mr. Asquith informed the House of Commons that the **daily expenditure** was £3,500,000 and then increasing. A further loan, this time at 5 per cent., had to be sought. The lists, which opened on June 21st, closed on July 10th, 1915, when the total subscriptions amounted to £570,000,000. Quite one million people subscribed directly; an equal number took part indirectly through their societies and associations. Taking into consideration the rights of conversion accepted by loan holders and the G.P.O. keeping open the lists for small applications, another £30,000,000 were raised. The poorest were given opportunities to subscribe in amounts of 5*s.* and upwards. By Sept. 4th, 1915, the sum of £2,473,000 had been collected in sums of £1 and under.

Following upon the second War Loan, the Government altered the terms of its three to twelve months' Treasury bills to 4½ per cent. Several millions were taken up weekly in them, maturing bills being honoured.

War expenses have to be paid in gold or its equivalent when incurred outside the belligerent's own country. Germany has remitted millions of gold to Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavia for the goods she has been allowed to import. She has paid for those

materials partly in another way. She has been allowed to send manufactured articles for sale to the U.S.A. The purchase price has been remitted through adjoining neutrals. Let it be understood that the Navy has not been permitted to stop all goods from and to Germany. Likewise Great Britain has had to buy heavily from N. and S. America. Germany has hoarded her gold with miserly care. Every week the statement of the Reichsbank reports a new increase in the bullion holding. In addition to the amounts quoted earlier in this article, it has been estimated a further £50,000,000 is in private keeping and circulation Germany has had little chance of importing gold since the commencement of the war.

London's free gold market permits between one and ten millions sterling to pass in and out of the country every week, mainly through London. The Bank of England has had stocks to draw upon in all the Dominions, to which places it was remitted for convenience and safety by our debtors during the autumn of 1914 and later. The highest amount of gold reached by the Bank of England was on Nov. 17th, 1914, with £72,570,000. From that date a gradual drop took place weekly until the figure of £52,091,000 was recorded on June 30th, 1915. An exceptional fluctuation caused the bullion to rise to £63,628,000 on May 12th, 1915.

Attempts have been made to centralise gold in the United Kingdom. **Currency notes** (£1 and 10s.) have not been the success patriotism demanded. Even after fifteen months of existence, the public has a tendency to prefer gold to paper. The process of issuing the currency notes has been slow. At times, the weekly balance of notes in circulation has been on the decrease. The following data shows amount of notes available, and of gold expressly reserved to meet the notes upon presentation. Not only are the currency notes payable on demand in gold, but they have the guarantee of the British Government behind them.

Date.	Notes.	Gold.
Nov. 4th, 1914.	£32,934,412	£10,500,000
Dec. 30th, ,,	38,478,164	18,500,000
Jan. 27th, 1915.	35,469,140	22,500,000
May 12th, ,,	43,519,019	28,500,000
Sept. 29th, ,,	72,465,720	28,500,000

In view of present circumstances, far too much gold is in isolated keeping throughout the nation. In fact, **gold is not necessary for internal currency.** Even though gold is needed in the Bank of England to give an appearance of strength to the nation's financial position, sovereigns have been put into circulation practically without stint. It is known that £21,936,000 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns went during the first twelve months of the war into the country to be circulated and in some cases hidden away. To all intents and purposes that **gold is lost to the nation.**

Britain's strength is displayed by the gold holding against currency and bank notes in public circulation outstanding. The figures for Sept. 29th, 1915, were as follows :—

Currency Notes,	£49,496,500;	Gold, £28,500,000
Bank Notes .	32,799,985;	Gold, 62,008,891
Totals .	£82,296,485	£90,508,891

No other belligerent could approach so satisfactory a position. The Reichsbank, which was relieved of the liability to cash notes, held on Sept. 30th, 1915, £120,971,700 gold, against an actual note issue of £307,881,500. The two German Government loan banks had issued notes (Treasury and New Loan) also in millions, but these were not payable in gold either.

At the outbreak of hostilities, London, representing the United Kingdom, was creditor to the world. Every nation owed money to the United Kingdom, not only in mortgage debts, shares, etc., but sums of money actually due and payable. The bills in respect to these debts could not be collected, and in consequence a deadlock occurred in the London money market. The moratorium and the Government's guarantee to the Bank of England for bills discounted were instituted. Over £130,000,000 of bills were discounted under this guarantee, and at first sight the total sum was expected to be a total loss to the nation. England's real position can be understood from that on Oct. 1st, 1915, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to announce in the House of Commons only £38,000,000 were outstanding, *i.e.* not met. Of these, most were secured in some manner, and the ultimate loss would be little.

Amongst the nations indebted to this country was the U.S.A. The merchants there could not get bills enough to make payments in London to settle the debts. One result was the raising of the U.S.A. exchange rate on London. The figure was as high as 4·91.25 dollars to the £ on Nov. 3rd, 1914. It had been over 5. The pre-war exchange rate was 4·86 dollars. The British Government attempted to assist traders in reducing the rate of exchange. **An agency was established in Ottawa,** on behalf of the Bank of England, for U.S.A. gold to be remitted there and actual credit given, for the gold deposited at Ottawa, in London for the payment of outstanding items. The exchange rate fell to normal.

War turned manufacturers' thoughts from making for export to assisting the Government with goods. Possibly difficulty in transport and ultimate realisation of bargains were not without influence. British export trade began to diminish, and the amount of imports began to increase. England became a debtor instead of a creditor country. The U.S.A. provided the United Kingdom with considerably more than the United Kingdom sent them. The difference between the amount of imports and exports not being covered by the amount of interest or other income from the U.S.A., the rate of exchange naturally went against the country. British traders and the Government found a difficulty in getting enough bills due from New York. The United Kingdom could neither pay in goods nor in bills, so had to pay in actual gold. In Sept. 1915 total imports were £70,929,919; exports £32,308,432.

The British sovereign became worth 4·84 dollars on Jan. 8th, 1915, and in time it fell to 4·47 dollars (Sept. 1st, 1915). What this fall in the exchange meant was that the United Kingdom had to pay more for the required goods. In addition to the U.S.A. manufacturers raising their prices on account of the demands made upon them for supplies by the British Government, the British sovereign was equivalent to 4·47 dollars instead of the par value of 4·87 dollars. And the loss on an expenditure of one hundred million pounds sterling at 40 cents per £1 can be understood. The adverse rate

of exchange gives a bad impression to neutrals. **The prosperity and bnsiness reliability of a country is measured by its exchange rates.**

First of all, the gold sent by New York to Ottawa, when the exchange rate was unfavourable to New York, was returned to the senders. It is known that this was a gradual process; actual figures were not published by the Bank of England. Perhaps, too, gold found its way from other storehouses of the Bank in the Dominions to U.S.A. Investors found that an adverse rate of exchange gave them a profit upon sale of U.S.A. securities, and the dispatch of these helped slightly the British exchange position. The week ending Aug. 29th, **1915**, witnessed a transfer of £44,000,000 in gold and securities. The *Arabic*, which was sunk by a German submarine, was known to be carrying at least one million pounds' worth of U.S.A. securities from London. The sending of actual bullion across the Atlantic was too risky; insurance rates were too high; and, further, it was and is to the nation's advantage to retain gold.

The only way out of an impasse was the arranging of **a credit account in the U.S.A.** In fact, U.S.A. bankers did not want the United Kingdom to forward gold in settlement of obligations. That the U.S.A. financiers approved of the credit plan was shown by the success which attended the **British financial mission,** headed by Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice, and Sir E. Holden, Bart., Chairman and Managing Director of the London City and Midland (the largest British) Bank. The delegates began negotiations in U.S.A. on Sept. 16th, and the loan was determined upon by Sept. 29th. On Oct. 6th, **1915**, it was announced in New York that the loan had been oversubscribed. Critics in the United Kingdom were inclined to think the terms of the issue, 5 per cent. to underwriters at 96 for public sale at 98, equivalent to 7 per cent., after taking into account commissions and other expenses and that interest was free of British income tax.

Still, the loan was a success, and that was sure testimony of Britain's financial standing. It cannot be too clearly understood that the loan was not issued because Britain could not raise one at home; it was obtained for the purpose of easing the way in which to pay for supplies in the U.S.A. The United States Ministry did not make the slightest objection. Some pro-German business men attempted to influence public opinion, and failed ignominiously. The loan was jointly on behalf of the British and French Governments. Russia and the other Allies understood the British intentions and acquiesced in the arrangements. It goes without saying the other members of the Entente could not have raised the loan under conditions such as were obtained by the Anglo-French financiers.

Upon the financial side of the war, **conferences have been held between the Ministers of the Governments interested.** M. Bark, the Russian Finance Minister, has visited France and England on several occasions. During the first week of Oct. **1915** he was in London in connection with further Russian credits being raised through British bankers and discount houses. The exchange rate continued, however, unfavourable to Russia at about 137 roubles to £10. The Imperial Bank of Russia on Sept. 21st, **1915**, had a note issue of 4,520,000,000 roubles against a gold and silver holding of 1,588,426,000 roubles. Obviously, the Russian Government was obtaining part of the funds with which to bear the internal cost of the war by means of the inflated note issue.

By Oct. **1915** both Germany and Austria seemed to be straining their financial resources. Germany had by devious means raised three loans, the respective totals being 4½, 9, and 12 milliards of marks, or £1,275,000 in all. In the first the public was encouraged to discount or borrow upon securities through special banks established by the Government and to invest the proceeds in the war loan. The second loan was pushed by getting people to pledge the first war loan and investing the results in the second. The third was run partly on the promissory note principle, a firm promising to supply goods to the Government and receiving loan certificates equivalent to the value of the articles supplied. Officials did not cease to press home the "wisdom" of helping the Government in every way possible. Austria began to raise her third loan in Oct. **1915.** Her prospects of getting money easily were to be imagined from the tone of the prospectus. The lists were to remain open for one month, closing on Nov. 6th. The price of issue was to be 93·60, repayable at par in 1930, the interest being fixed at 5½ per cent. Of course, Turkey could not raise an interior loan at all.

It would not be correct to say that the Central Empires are rapidly reaching the end of their resources. The longer the war, the greater will be their financial loss. The Governments do not deem it wise to attempt to get additional revenue by increased taxation. And that in itself is an unhealthy sign. Whatever Germany drops she will have the knowledge that the Entente must have lost heavily also. London may forfeit temporarily her claim to be the financial centre of the world, her home claims taking precedence of foreign finance. New York is trying hard to take the premier position. The new Federal Reserve Act will be of assistance in that move.

That is looking somewhat ahead. For the present, let it be understood there is no question of the Entente's supremacy in finance. Their expenses may be huge, but they are being met cheerfully by the people. The United Kingdom has yet to raise a third internal loan; Nos. 1 and 2 were secured without the machinations employed by the Germans. France and Russia have not appealed in a big fashion to their peoples for money. In actual gold the national banks of the Entente possess at least £400,000,000 as compared with £200,000,000 of Germany and Austria. And gold is lying latent in the pockets of the people and is being mined by the Entente in their countries also.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Congress of Vienna (followed by the second Treaty of Paris), 1814-15, reconstructed Prussia, giving her the northern Rhine Provinces that France had seized; definitely established the Germanic Confederation; ensured to Austria Trent, Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia, as well as Lombardy and Venetia; repartitioned Poland between Russia, Austria, and Prussia; restored the Kingdom of Sardinia; recognised Switzerland as an independent and

neutral State; and created the United Kingdom of the Netherlands by combining Holland and Belgium. In 1830, however, Belgium declared her independence. Consequently, the Treaties of London, 1831 and 1839 (made between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia), provided as follows: "**Belgium shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State.** It shall be bound to observe such neutrality towards all other States." In 1867 these five Powers, with the addition of Italy and the Netherlands, collectively guaranteed the neutrality of Luxemburg. France and the Italian States having combined against Austria, the latter country (in 1860) had to restore Lombardy to Italy, who gave Savoy and Nice to France. And Italy, joining with Prussia against Austria, recovered Venetia in 1866. At the same time Prussia took from Austria the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, which those two Powers had taken from Denmark in 1864. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war, Great Britain made separate treaties (1870) with Prussia and France by which Belgium's neutrality was specially guaranteed during that war, Great Britain undertaking to co-operate against either of the two Powers if it violated such neutrality. Besides this, **the general Treaty of 1839 was reaffirmed.** At the end of the war, by the Treaty of Frankfort, 1871, Germany took from France Alsace and a large part of Lorraine.

The position of Russia as **chief protector of the Slavs** and other Christian subjects of the Sultan of Turkey has been marked in modern times by the Convention of Akerman, 1826, and the Treaty of Adrianople, 1829—early stages in gradually undermining Turkish rule over the Balkan peoples. Greece became independent in 1827-9, helped by Britain, France, and Russia. By the Treaty of Paris, 1856, after the Crimean war, Russia's sole protection of the Slavs was checked by the intervention of the other Great Powers. After the Russo-Turkish war, 1877-8, Russia tried to revive her prerogative by the Treaty of San Stefano, when she demanded **autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina**, and a completely independent and extended Bulgaria. But this was considerably thwarted by the **Treaty of Berlin, 1878**, in which all the chief Powers took part. The independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania was recognised, and Bulgaria, on a small scale, became autonomous under Turkish suzerainty (thrown off in 1908), but Bosnia and Herzegovina were to be "**occupied and administered**" by Austria-Hungary. In 1878 Turkey ceded Cyprus to be occupied and administered by Great Britain. It has been annexed since Turkey entered the war. **In connection with the abrogation of Treaties**, it is important to note that, at the London Conference of 1871, the plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers signed this protocol: "It is an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, **unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement.**" And yet, in 1908, we find Austria "modifying" the Treaty of Berlin by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina; and now Germany claims to "liberate itself" from the Treaty of 1839 as being merely "**a scrap of paper.**" In 1912-13 Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro combined to defeat Turkey, but quarrelled over the division of most of Turkey in Europe; with the result that, Bulgaria having been overcome by the others (assisted by Rumania), the **Treaty of London** ending the first Balkan war was soon upset by the **Treaty of Bucharest** ending the second war. After the second Balkan war Serbia and Greece made a Treaty (1913) by which each agreed to aid the other against attack by a third Power. There was said to be a secret Treaty (July **1915**) by which Germany had allotted to Bulgaria, in return for her alliance, Albania and those parts of Macedonia acquired by Serbia and Greece after the second war.

The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy began with a Dual Alliance between Germany and Austria in 1879, kept secret till 1887. In 1883 the alliance was **completed by the inclusion of Italy**, and its terms have been altered. At the beginning of the war, Italy proclaimed herself neutral because the war was not "defensive" on the part of her allies. Later (May **1915**) she declared war on Austria.

An **Alliance between France and Russia** was started in 1893, and definitely established in 1897. In 1903 was initiated **L'Entente Cordiale** between **Great Britain** and **France**, which became definite in 1905, after the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 settling disputes as to Egypt, Morocco, etc. Similarly, after the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, settling disputes as to Persia, etc., the **Entente** developed into **the Triple Entente of Great Britain, France, and Russia.** Sir E. Grey, in his statement to the House of Commons (Aug. 1914), just after Germany had declared war on Russia, pointed out that "the Triple **Entente** was not an alliance, it was a diplomatic group." "**We are not parties to the Franco-Russian Alliance**," he said. "**We do not even know the terms of that Alliance.**" After the Morocco crisis in 1912 he had exchanged letters with the French Ambassador to make the position plain. Accordingly he wrote: "We have agreed that consultation between experts ought not to be regarded as an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not yet arisen and may never arise. . . . I agree that if either Government had grave reason to suspect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, **it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace**, and if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common."

The Alliance of Great Britain and Japan, begun in 1902, is based upon the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of 1905 (as revised in 1911). The objects are (*a*) the consolidation and maintenance of general peace in Eastern Asia and India; (*b*) the preservation of the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; (*c*) the maintenance of the territorial rights and the defence of the special interests of the contracting parties in Eastern Asia and India. It is provided that **if by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising**, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests, the other party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it. This agreement was modified in 1911, mainly by the

addition of a new article that "should either party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force." The proviso as to arbitration had in view the Anglo-American unlimited Arbitration Treaty signed in 1911, but not ratified by the U.S. Senate. In this connection may be noted the Anglo-American Treaty (Sept. 1914), by which the contracting Powers agree that "all disputes between them, of every nature whatsoever, other than disputes the settlement of which is provided for and in fact achieved under existing agreements . . ., shall, when diplomatic methods of adjustment have failed, be referred for investigation and report to a Permanent International Commission . . . and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted." Japan has helped in the East, capturing Kiaochau and other German colonies.

The Anglo-Portuguese Alliance has been more or less definitely in existence for many years. Treaties were published in 1898 by which neither party will help another nation in attacking the other party. In case of war or invasion both Powers agree to assist each other when required. In Nov. 1914 the Portuguese Congress authorised the Executive to intervene in the war at the time and in the manner it should judge necessary.

In Sept. 1914 Great Britain, France, and Russia signed a Declaration that they would not conclude peace separately, and that no one of the Allies would demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies. Japan and Italy subsequently gave their "full and complete" adherence to this treaty of alliance (Nov. 1915).

International Law, as affecting nations at war and neutrals, has been to a large extent codified by the Hague Conventions of 1907 (with the Regulations thereunder); and by the Declaration of London 1909 (summarising the "rules of Prize" in naval warfare) which resulted from one of the above Conventions. The Hague Conventions have not been accepted, in some cases, by all the Powers. The Declaration of London was signed by the representatives of the Great Naval Powers—including those of Great Britain—but has not been ratified by the British Parliament. Since the outbreak of the war the Declaration has been formally adopted—"as if ratified"—by an Order in Council (Oct. 1914, repealing an Order of Aug. 1914) subject to important modifications. Belligerent States are permitted to convert merchant ships into auxiliary warships; but the question whether such conversion may take place on the high seas is left unsettled. The warships, and, generally, the private ships of belligerents, may be captured anywhere except in the territorial waters of neutrals, or in a neutralised interoceanic canal (such as the Suez Canal). Enemy's goods on enemy's ships, and contraband goods on neutral ships, may be captured; but, since the Declaration of Paris, 1856, neutral goods under the enemy's flag, and enemy goods under the neutral flag are not liable to capture unless contraband. (But see below for modifications by Orders in Council.) A captured ship should be taken to the nearest port of the captor's country for the adjudication of a **Prize Court**. When this course is impracticable, an enemy ship may be destroyed, after removing the passengers and crew; but a neutral ship should be released, as only "exceptional necessity" can justify the destruction of a neutral prize. Forcible resistance to the right of search involves the risk of being sunk.

By an Order in Council (Oct. 1915) the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is to be determined by its actual ownership instead of by its flag, as provided in the Declaration of London. In the case of the transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag, the burden of proof of *bona fides* is shifted according as the transfer takes place before or after the outbreak of war. If *after*, it is generally void unless proved "not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed." A blockade to be binding on neutrals must be effective, that is, "maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy coastline." On the other hand, "the blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts."

Of contraband there are two classes: (1) "absolute"—as shown in the Declaration by a sample list of articles (such as arms, ammunition, and draught animals), exclusively or mainly used in war; (2) "conditional"—as shown in a sample list of articles (such as foodstuffs, fuel, and clothing) "susceptible for use in war as well as for purposes of peace." But other articles of a similar kind may be added to either category of contraband if duly notified to neutrals. Those articles which are not susceptible of use in war may not be declared contraband. The list of such "non-contraband" goods includes raw materials of manufactures such as wool, cotton, metallic ores, and hides. But the **British Order in Council** (Oct. 1914), in adopting the Declaration, altered these lists by adding to the absolute contraband articles mineral oils, rubber, iron, copper, nickel, lead, etc., also aircraft, motor vehicles, and their accessories; and to the conditional contraband articles hides, leather, sulphur, glycerine, etc. By subsequent British Orders in Council additional articles have been declared absolute contraband, including all kinds of hides, leather, wool, and cotton (Aug. 1915). Absolute contraband is liable to capture if destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy. Conditional contraband is liable "if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a Government department of the enemy State." But the above British Order in Council provides that such a presumption shall exist as regards conditional contraband "if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State"; and it shall be liable to capture "on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned to order, or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods, or if they show a consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy." And ships carrying conditional contraband bound for a port in a neutral country from or through which the enemy Government is drawing supplies for its armed forces were also made liable to capture; though, by the Declaration of London, the doctrine of "continuous voyage"—which looks to the destination of the cargo rather than that of the ship—does not apply to conditional contra-

band unless the enemy country has no seaboard. Finally, a British Order in Council (March 1915), in retaliation for the German submarine "blockade" involving the sinking of British ships **without any regard for the lives of passengers and crews**, declared (in brief): henceforward, "**in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany**," all goods of German origin, property, or destination, whether going to or from a German or neutral port, must be discharged in a British or allied port for examination and inquiry; but these are not in every case confiscated, unless they are contraband. Mr. Balfour, replying to neutral critics of the above policy, said: "If they cannot enforce the law on those who violate both its spirit and its letter, let them not make haste to criticise belligerents who may thereby be compelled in self-defence to violate its letter while carefully regarding its spirit."

The Hague Regulations as to **submarine mines** chiefly prohibit (*a*) moored mines not becoming harmless if they break loose; (*b*) floating mines not becoming harmless one hour after being laid. And every precaution must be taken to protect peaceful navigation. But, owing mainly to the opposition of Germany, no prohibition was made against mines in the high seas.

War on land is normally waged by regular military forces under the authority of a recognised Government; but exceptions to this rule are admitted if the combatants are really open and organised, not treacherous and casual. **Irregular troops** must be treated as "belligerents" if they (*a*) are under responsible leadership; (*b*) wear a distinct badge recognisable at a distance; (*c*) carry arms openly; (*d*) conform to the customs of war. Similar recognition is extended to "levies *en masse*" formed from "the population of a territory which has not been occupied, who on the approach of an enemy spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops." A territory is regarded as "occupied" when actually under the authority of the hostile army, and when such authority is in a position to assert itself. **Reprisals** against any forcible resistance of civilians "**must not be disproportioned to the offence, and must in no case be of a barbarous character.**"

Speaking generally, **enemy's property**—on land—may not be seized or destroyed "unless its seizure or destruction be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war"; or unless as a punishment for illegal acts done by its owners. But movable **State property** may be appropriated—with certain exceptions such as works of art; and immovable State property may be utilised if required for the operations of war. **Requisitions** of food, etc., may be made (for payment), and money contributions may be levied for the needs of the army and the cost of administering the occupied territory. **Fines**, too, may be imposed on districts if offences are committed there against the occupying army. The attack or **bombardment**, "by whatever means," of **undefended places** is prohibited; but a place may be "defended" though not fortified; and, in any case, military and naval plant or establishments are liable to be bombarded. Buildings used for the sick and wounded, for religion, art or science, or historical monuments, should be spared as much as possible. There is a formal prohibition of "the discharge of projectiles and explosives from **balloons or other new methods of a similar nature**"; but as several Powers (including both France and Germany) would not agree to this, it is not binding on the signatory Powers when at war with non-signatory Powers. The use of projectiles of which the sole object is to spread asphyxiating or deleterious gases is forbidden. By the **Geneva Convention of 1864**, persons and things in the service of the sick and wounded on land are regarded as "neutralised." The Hague Convention of 1907 extends this principle to naval warfare. The Hague Regulations provide that **prisoners** should be well treated. The rank and file, if set to work, are to be paid, and the cost of maintenance may be deducted. But such work must have nothing to do with the operations of war.

Belligerent States are entitled to exercise certain rights as against neutrals, while they owe them certain reciprocal duties. By one of the Hague Conventions, which was agreed to by all the Great Powers, **the territory of neutrals is "inviolable."** Belligerents are therefore forbidden to send across neutral territory either troops or munitions of war or supplies. **Neutral States** must not only abstain from directly assisting belligerents, but must also prevent them from using neutral territory or neutral waters as a base of operations; and from fitting out warlike expeditions of any sort; and from installing wireless telegraphy or any such apparatus, also from using these—even if installed before the war—for warlike communications. Belligerent troops, warships, or air-craft taking refuge in neutral territory or waters must be "interned" till the end of the war. Warships may either be excluded by neutrals from their ports, or may be allowed to enter them **temporarily for coals, provisions, or repairs.** But coaling may not be repeated within three months in any port of the same neutral; and only ordinary repairs are allowed, not renovation after serious damage in battle. A "prize" may be brought into a neutral port for similar purposes, or pending the decision of a Prize Court.

No neutral State is held responsible for minor breaches of neutrality on the part of its subjects.

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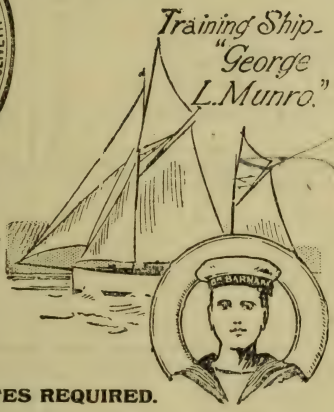

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W. MELMOTH WALTERS, Esq. (Walters & Co.), Lincoln's Inn.
SIR HENRY ARTHUR WHITE, C.V.O. (A & H. White), Great Marlborough Street.
ARTHUR C. WHITEHEAD, Esq. (Burch, Whitehead & Davidsons), Spring Gardens.
E. TREVOR LL. WILLIAMS, Esq., J.P., Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey.

Secretary—H. T. OWEN LEGGATT. **Assistant Secretary**—ARTHUR E. C. WHITE.

SECURITY UNSURPASSED.

Every facility is afforded for the transaction of Insurance Business on the most favourable terms, and Surveys where necessary are undertaken by the Society free of Charge. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms and full information may be had at the Society's Office. The business of this Society is confined to the United Kingdom.

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206th Year of the

SUN FIRE OFFICE

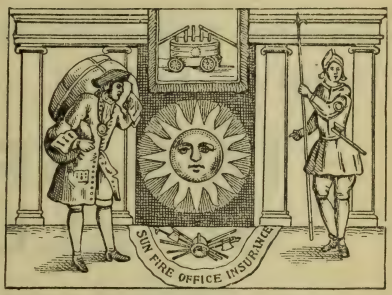
Founded 1710.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Insurances effected against the following Risks:

FIRE DAMAGE.

RESULTANT LOSS OF RENT AND PROFITS.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. SICKNESS & DISEASE.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. BURGLARY.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION & EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, including **ACCIDENTS TO DOMESTIC** SERVANTS. **PLATE GLASS.**



Copied from Policy dated 1726.

Chief Office:
63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE YORKSHIRE Estd. 1824.

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Funds Exceed FOUR MILLIONS.

The Company transacts the following classes of business on the most favourable terms:

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, Casualty, Trustee and Executor, Motor Car, Loss of Profits following Fire, Employers' Liability (including Domestic Servants), Burglary, Personal Accident, Sickness, Fidelity, Third Party, Plate Glass, Live Stock, Marine, etc.

Chief Offices: ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK.
BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE EMPLOYERS'
LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

Capital Subscribed £1,000,000
Reserves Exceed £2,250,000

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
Except Life and Marine.

HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON, E.C.

Agencies in the principal Commercial Centres throughout the World.

THE
OCEAN
ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:

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THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GALLOWAY, Cumloden, Newton Stewart, N.B.
RICHARD J. PAULL, ESQ., 12, Hyde Park Place, W.
SIR CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., 19, Terlingham Gardens, Folkestone.
I. S. SMITH-WINBY, ESQ., 40, North Audley Street, W.
T. E. VICKERS, ESQ., C.B., of Vickers, Limited.

T. M. E. ARMSTRONG, *Manager and Secretary.*

Assets - - £3,000,000
Claims paid £14,000,000

Accident Insurance of all kinds.
Employers' Liability. *Fidelity Guarantees.*
Fire and Burglary. *Public Liability.*
Motor Car. *Excess Bad Debt.*
Boiler and Lift Insurance. *Executorships and Trusteeships.*

Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CANADA LIFE ANNUITIES

£100 A YEAR COSTS		AGE.	£1,000 BUYS INCOME OF	
MALES.	FEMALES.		MALES.	FEMALES.
£	£		£	£
1,514	1,589	45	66 1 0	62 18 7
1,208	1,327	55	82 15 7	75 7 1
881	995	65	113 10 1	100 10 0
576	644	75	173 12 2	155 5 7

Equally generous terms are granted for other ages, both male and female.

"DIFFERENT FROM and BETTER THAN"

is the note of

CANADA LIFE POLICIES and ENDOWMENTS.

Write to-day (stating age) for booklet A 32,

Mr. A. D. CHEYNE, Manager,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

The Empire's oldest Colonial Life Office,

16, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	**£2,950,000**
CAPITAL PAID UP	**£295,000**
LIFE FUNDS	**£6,119,520**
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS:—	
"West of England"	**526,880**
"Hand-in-Hand"	**3,668,885**
"Union Life Fund"	**4,078,216**
"Liverpool Victoria Life Fund"	**132,376**
OTHER ASSETS	**12,248,628**
TOTAL 31st December, 1914	**£26,774,505**
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	**£9,000,000**

HEAD OFFICE:—24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

The following classes of Insurances affected:

FIRE.
LIFE AND ANNUITIES.
MARINE.
LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION AND SINKING FUND.
ACCIDENT, including—
Personal Accident, Third Party, Burglary, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee, Employers' Liability, Workmen's Compensation, and Live Stock.

The Company will act as **TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS** under Wills.

Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843.

Chief Office: St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

This Society has been in active operation over 70 years. It is specially established for the insurance of sums up to **£300** upon lives up to **85** years of age, by weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly payments, to meet the convenience of the Assurers. Endowment Assurances, payable at ages **14, 21, 30, 40, 50, or 60**, or upon the completion of **10, 15, 20, 25,** or **30** years' payments. Free Policies, Reversionary and Cash Bonuses, Surrender Values, etc.

Perfect Security to the Assured. Free Policies have been issued and Bonuses have been allotted to more than 1,200,000 Policy-holders.

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures:

CLAIMS PAID	**£10,400,000**
INVESTED FUNDS	**£5,800,000**
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	**£1,750,000**
CASH BONUSES PAID	**£510,000**

Liverpool Victoria Approved Society.—Our numerous Branch Offices and Agents throughout the Kingdom transact National Health Insurance for our Members.

ARTHUR HENRI, Secretary.

ATLAS ASSURANCE

COMPANY LIMITED

FIRE **LIFE**

ACCIDENT **BURGLARY**

ESTABLISHED IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

Head Office: 92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association

LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, etc., at moderate interest, Repayable by Instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary Fees. Forms free.

5, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C.;
31, Walbrook, Mansion House, E.C.;
38, Ship Street, Brighton; and 199, Queen's Road, Hastings.

ESTABLISHED OVER SIXTY YEARS. CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary*

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

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SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER, *Deputy-Chairman.*

JOHN IRVINE BOSWELL, Esq., M.D.
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DANIEL WINTRINGHAM STABLE, Esq.
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Assistant Secretary—W. C. SHARMAN, Esq.

Actuary—J. BURN, Esq.

Assistant Managers—F. HAYCRAFT, Esq., W. E. MARTIN, Esq., A. R. BARRAND, Esq., H. R. GRAY, Esq.

General Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds - - £94,000,000.
Claims Paid - - - £126,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon Application.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ORDINARY BRANCH:

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES, **with and without profits.**
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, **with and without profits.**
HOUSE PURCHASE, **in combination with Life Assurance.**

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH:

ADULT ASSURANCES, **Whole Life and Endowment.**
CHILDREN'S ASSURANCES, **Whole Life and Endowment.**

OVER £10,450,000 PAID IN CLAIMS.

Agents required in all parts of the United Kingdom; splendid opportunities for energetic men.

Chief Offices: **BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.**

WESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1841. ***INCORPORATED 1914.***

Principal Offices: BIRMINGHAM.
London Branch Offices: HALTON HOUSE, 20-23, HOLBORN, E.C.

Accumulated Funds Exceed - - £2,300,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED - - - - £7,500,000

Copies of the Annual and Valuation Reports, Revised Ordinary Department Prospectus, New Prospectus for Annuity Business, etc. may be obtained on application.

A. L. HUNT, General Manager.

The London & Manchester Assurance Co., Ltd.,

CHIEF OFFICE: 50, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.,

Offers to those who need or desire protection for Family Benefit, or for Old Age, Policies to meet these requirements, and to suit all classes.

MODERATE PREMIUMS. NON-VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Total Funds Exceed	Total Claims Paid Exceed
£1,250,000	£3,750,000

ROYAL LONDON INSURANCE OFFICES.

ROYAL LONDON MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £4,000,000.

ROYAL LONDON AUXILIARY INSURANCE CO., Ltd.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £500,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £130,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £90,000.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, FIRE, HOUSE PURCHASE, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, PLATE GLASS, Etc.

Prospectuses will be supplied on application. Applications for Appointments Invited.

Head Office: ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.
(Allied with National Amalgamated Approved Society for National (Health) Insurance.)

Managing Directors: JOHN PRICE, ESQ.; HORACE DUFFELL, ESQ.
Secretary: ALFRED SKEGGS, ESQ., F.C.I.I.

PHŒNIX Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Offices:
PHŒNIX HOUSE,
KING WILLIAM STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED
£16,000,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
£94,000,000

Chairman—Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I.

FIRE - LIFE - ACCIDENT - MARINE

Loss of Profits following Fire, Workmen's Compensation, Fidelity Guarantee, Burglary, Trustee and Executor, etc.

General Manager: SIR GERALD H. RYAN.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Offices: Norwich & London.

FIRE. ACCIDENT. MARINE.

Burglary. Employers' Liability. Fidelity. Hailstorm. Live Stock. Loss of Profits following Fire. Motor Cars. Plate Glass Property Owners. Sickness. Third Party. Engine and Boiler.

London Head Office: 50, Fleet Street, E.C.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,800,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
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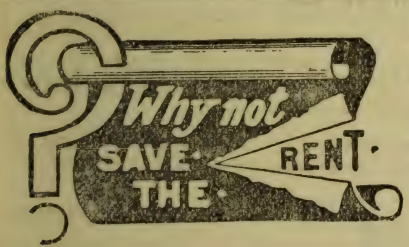
BANGKOK.	DELHI.	KARACHI.	MEDAN.	SHANGHAI.
BATAVIA.	FOOCHOW.	KLANG.	NEW YORK.	SINGAPORE.
BOMBAY.	HAIPHONG.	KOBE.	PENANG.	SOURABAYA.
CALCUTTA.	HANKOW.	KUALA LUMPUR.	PUKET.	TAIPING (F.M.S.)
CANTON.	HONG KONG.	MADRAS.	RANGOON.	TIENTSIN.
CEBU.	ILOILO.	MALACCA.	SAIGON	YOKOHAMA.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD. THE LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact General Banking Business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application. Interest payable half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200.



If you are paying Rent

you ARE buying a House. Then why not

BUY IT FOR YOURSELF?

The City Life Assurance Co., LIMITED,

has advanced over

£1,800,000 to its Policyholders

for the purpose of becoming their own Landlords.

LET US HELP YOU!

The City Life Scheme enables Policyholders to reap the benefit of their Investment **during their own lifetime**, and in the event of premature death to leave their legal representative in possession of a comfortable house, free from any mortgage charge or encumbrance.

Send Postcard for Prospectus and Terms to—

THE CITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED,

6, Paul Street, Finsbury, London, E.C. M. GREGORY, General Manager.

AGENTS WANTED. EXCELLENT PROSPECTS.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Capital - - £14,000,000

In 700,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital - - - £3,500,000
Reserve - - - - - £4,000,000

Chairman:
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

Deputy Chairman:
WALTER LEAF, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

The Bank is represented by Branches or Agents in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom and has Correspondents throughout the World.

PARIS:
LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK (PARIS) LIMITED
22, Place Vendôme.

SUMS OF £10 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, AND INTEREST ALLOWED THEREON.

Every Description of British and Foreign Banking Business Transacted.

Executor and Trustee Duties Undertaken.

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

(Established 1839),

Authorised Capital - £25,000,000. | **Paid-up Capital - - £3,554,785 10s.**
Subscribed Capital - £22,934,100. | **Reserve Fund - - £1,150,000.**

NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS—upwards of 10,500.

DIRECTORS.

Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart., *Governor.* LINDSAY ERIC SMITH, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

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ARTHUR M. H. WALROND, Esq.
The Right Hon. SIR ALGERNON WEST, G.C.B.
CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

MANAGERS:

H. H. HART (Town and Foreign). L. E. THOMAS (Country).
F. W. ELLIS, Assistant Manager.
H. G. HOLDERNESS, Deputy Assistant Manager.
H. R. HOARE, Secretary. L. J. CORNISH, Assistant Secretary.

TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard St.

CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

BAYSWATER: 67, Bishop's Road, W.
BEDFORD ROW: 24, Bedford Row, W.C.
BISHOPSGATE: 216, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BLOOMSBURY: 103, High Holborn, W.C.
BROMLEY: 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
CHANCERY LANE: 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.
CHARING CROSS: 66, Charing Cross, S.W.
CHISWICK: 56, High Road, Chiswick.
CRIPPLEGATE: 116, Fore Street, E.C.
CROYDON: High Street, Croydon.
EAST FINCHLEY: 67, High Road, East Finchley, N.
FENCHURCH STREET: 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
FINSBURY CIRCUS: Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
GOSWELL ROAD: 9 and 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.
HAMPSTEAD: 55, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.
HOLBORN CIRCUS: Holborn Circus, E.C.
KENSINGTON: 138, Kensington High Street, W.
LONG ACRE: 1, Long Acre, W.C.
MOUNT STREET: 12, Mount Street, W.
MUSWELL HILL: 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill, N.
NOTTING HILL GATE: 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.
OXFORD STREET: 455, Oxford Street, W.
PADDINGTON: 22, London Street, W.
PICCADILLY: 162, Piccadilly, W.
PURLEY: Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.
REGENT STREET: 14, Argyle Place, W.
ST. MARY AXE: 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
SLOANE STREET: 74, Sloane Street, S.W.
SOUTH CROYDON: 111, South End, Croydon.
SOUTH KENSINGTON: 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.
SOUTH NORWOOD: 76, High Street, South Norwood.
SOUTHWARK: 12, Southwark Street, S.E.
SWISS COTTAGE: 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD: 97, Tottenham Court Rd., W.
VICTORIA STREET: 117, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Aylesbury, Barnsley, Bath, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cheltenham, Chesham, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eastbourne, Exeter, Faversham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Grimsby Docks, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Lincoln, Maidstone, Mansfield, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oxford, Plymouth, Scarborough, Sheffield, Sleaford, Southampton, Thornbury, Tonbridge, Tring, Tunbridge Wells, Winchester, York, and numerous other Branches and Agencies throughout the Country.

TERMS.—Current Accounts.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. **Deposit Accounts.**—Deposits are received at Interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, etc., received for Customers without charge.

EXECUTORSHIPS and TRUSTEESHIPS.—The Bank, having the necessary powers, is prepared to undertake the Office of Executors, Trustees and Custodian Trustees on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at the Head Office or at any Branch of the Bank.

NOTE.—In pursuance of the Treasury Regulations it is hereby stated that no liability attaches to the Consolidated Fund of the British Government in respect of any act or omission of the Bank.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

. . . THE . . .

London City & Midland Bank

ESTABLISHED 1836. LIMITED.

Head Office:

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, STOCK, LONDON."
Telephone—2481 LONDON WALL.

Foreign Branch Office—8 FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£22,947,804**
PAID-UP CAPITAL	**4,780,792**
RESERVE FUND	**4,000,000**

Deposit and Current Accounts (30th June, 1915)	£	142,388,314
Cash in Hand & at Bank of England	,,	36,356,672
Money at Call and at Short Notice	,,	9,529,997
Bills of Exchange	,,	19,857,809
Investments	,,	20,069,794
Advances, etc.	,,	62,648,752

Over 1,000 Offices in England and Wales.

"Under Shortened Canvas."

Help us to Weather the Storm!

Hundreds of Disabled, Destitute, and Deserving British Seamen to be provided for.

ROYAL ALFRED
Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Bankers: WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD.
Secretary: J. BAILEY WALKER.

Office: 58, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL

Supported by Voluntary Contributions

KINGSLAND ROAD, N.E.

Entirely free to the Sick Poor.

Patron . HIS MAJESTY THE KING

SPECIAL APPEAL

Situated in the centre of the poor and crowded districts of Shoreditch, Haggerston, Hackney, Bethnal Green, Hoxton, Dalston and Kingsland, the Hospital ministers to a population of nearly half a million of the poorest inhabitants of London.

More than 1,780 In- and 34,000 Out-Patients are treated annually, the attendances of the latter amounting to upwards of 118,800.

In the main building there are 160 beds available for In-Patients, including a Ward especially for children, and two Wards, with special kitchens, &c., for Jewish Patients.

The necessary expenditure averages about £16,000 a year, but the income from invested property is under £600. Over £15,400 has **every year** to be collected from the charitable public.

In addition to the ordinary work for the civil Population, accommodation has been provided for 260 sick and wounded soldiers.

Bankers: GLYN, MILLS & CO. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

J. C. BUCHANAN,
Secretary and House Governor.

Please will you help by legacy, subscription, or Donation?

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES,

PUTNEY HEATH

(*City Office*:—4, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C.)

Oldest and Largest Institution for Incurables.

Patrons :—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

President :—RT. HON. LORD WOLVERTON.

Treasurer :—SIR HENRY LOPES, Bart.

Maintains 230 inmates and over 700 pensioners for life at cost of £35,000 per annum, of which only £7,000 are guaranteed.

CHARLES CUTTING, *Secretary.*

THE ROYAL MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE,

SNARESBROOK.

***Patron*—H.M. THE KING.**

Established **1827** for the Board, Maintenance, and Education of the Orphan Children of British Sailors (officers and men) from all parts of the world. Over three thousand two hundred have been received, and three hundred and seven children are at present in the schools, which are maintained entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Help is urgently needed.

"There is probably no class more deserving of our kindness and sympathy than sailors,"

and the loss of life by SHIPWRECK, PRIVATION, and DISEASE brings the greatest distress upon thousands of their orphans annually.

The fullest information may be obtained on application to

F. W. RAWLINSON, Secretary.

OFFICES: Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

THE DOGS' HOME

OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs and Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK RD., S.W., & HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President: His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Out-Patients' Department (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea, Tuesdays & Thursday, 2.30, by letter only from any Subscriber.

Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.

Contributions will be thankfully received by GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT, *Secretary.* [150

THE CHURCH ARMY AND THE OUTCAST.

120 Homes and agencies in London and Provinces, from Edinburgh to Plymouth, and from Norwich to Dublin, for giving **A FRESH START IN LIFE** to every suitable case, male and female, entirely irrespective of Creed. **400,000** cases dealt with in the year. Over **50** per cent. of all received started afresh in life. Men's, Women's, and Youths' Labour Homes, Rescue Homes, Labour Farm Colonies, First Offenders' Homes, Discharged Prisoners' Homes, Classifying Homes. Contributions and old clothes of every description very urgently pleaded for. Cheques to be crossed BARCLAYS, a/c Church Army, payable to **Prebendary CARLILE, Hon. Chief Sec.,** Church Army Headquarters 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.

During the War a vast special War-work is carried on.

The Homes for Little Boys

Farningham & Swanley,

KENT.

Where 500 *Boys of all denominations are received in infancy, properly fed and clothed, given a sound education, taught a useful trade, and thereby thoroughly equipped for the Battle of Life.*

Patrons: Their Majesties the King and Queen,
AND
Queen Alexandra, whose first public act in England was to lay the foundation stone of these Homes.

President: THE MARQUIS OF ABERDEEN.

THE WAR!

Boys have been sent into forty-one of His Majesty's Regiments, and over 400 old Boys are now taking part in the war. **In addition, forty-five of the senior boys at Farningham are now working at Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, on the manufacture of mines and machine guns.**

Forty-two lads, orphaned by the war, sons of soldiers and sailors, have already been admitted to the care of the Homes. Thirty of these are the sons of men who lost their lives on H.M. Ships: "Aboukir," "Amphion," "Bulwark," "Cressy," "Formidable," "Good Hope," "Hawke," "Hermes," "Invincible," "Princess Irene," "Viknor."

HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED. These Homes are supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

Treasurer—LORD BLYTH. Secretary—PERCY ROBERTS,
Chairman—WALTER HAZELL, Esq., J.P. 56–57 Temple Chambers, E.C.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(Moorfields Eye Hospital),

CITY ROAD, E.C.

Founded 1804.

ASKS YOU FOR HELP.

Every day this Hospital relieves over 100 In-Patients and about 400 Out-Patients.

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary.*

JOHN GROOM'S CRIPPLEAGE AND FLOWER GIRLS' MISSION (INCORPORATED).

Formerly known as the **Watercress and Flowergirls' Christian Mission.**
(Inaugurated 1866, by the late VIIth Earl of Shaftesbury).

Treasurer: **F. A. BEVAN, Esq.** *Bankers*: **BARCLAY & CO.**

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR BLIND AND CRIPPLED GIRLS

who are received from all parts of the Kingdom without payment or votes, and are trained to become PERMANENTLY SELF-SUPPORTING, thus being saved from PERMANENT DESTITUTION.

Hundreds who have passed through the Institution are now maintaining themselves.

Subscriptions, Donations, and Testamentary Bequests are earnestly appealed for.

Sup. & Sec.: **JOHN A. GROOM, The Crippleage, Sekforde St., London, E.C.**

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL

Founded 1752. **MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.** Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1885

Patrons—**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

President: THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN. *Treasurer:* ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.
Chairman of Committee: SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

Provides—1. For the delivery in the Hospital of Poor Married Women; and also of Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*

2. Skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.*

3. Training for Medical Pupils, Midwives, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital **130,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,787** patients were received into the Hospital, and **2,068** were attended at their own homes.

Annual Expenditure of the Charity, £7,500. Reliable Income, £4,000 only.

Contributions will be gratefully received by ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.*

The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest,

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President and Treasurer—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOLLENDEN.
Chairman of Council—STUART DE LA RUE, Esq.
Vice-Chairman of Council—ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Esq., K.C.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure - - - - - - - -	**£7,500**
Income from Investments - - - - - - - - -	**£200**
REQUIRED EACH YEAR - - - - - -	**£7,300**

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

£7,700 owing to Bankers.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

A few Facts concerning the Hospital.

1. His Majesty the King is Patron.
2. It was the first of its kind established in Europe, *having been founded in* 1814.
3. It has uninterruptedly for *one hundred and two years* carried on its work in the midst of densely populated districts of the Metropolis.
4. Many thousands of useful lives have been prolonged which, without its aid, must have succumbed to the Pulmonary Diseases so prevalent in England.
5. Last year 529 In-Patients were treated, and the attendances of Out-Patients numbered 19,946.
6. The strictest economy is practised in all matters connected with the Hospital.

The Wards are now occupied by Sick and Wounded Soldiers, but the work of the Out-Patient Department is being carried on as in the past.

A. T. MAYS, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the South of the Thames.

Two extra wards (one for poor Lying-in Cases) have just been opened.
9,158 In-patients treated last year.

To maintain this work further Voluntary Contributions are needed.

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward. [185

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)

(INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

(Founded 1851)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

President: **Rt. Hon. The EARL OF NORTHBROOK.**

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, *who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.*

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each weekday except Saturday at 2 p.m.

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer: R. MALCOLM, 440, Strand, W.C. | *Bankers: Messrs. COUTTS & CO., Strand, W.C.*

FRED. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

Church of England

WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
Patron of Children's Union: H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Presidents: The Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

115 HOMES, INCLUDING 3 FARM HOMES, 5 CRIPPLES' HOMES AND 2 HOMES IN CANADA.

OVER 4,600 CHILDREN NOW IN THE HOMES. MORE THAN 20,000 RESCUED SINCE THE WORK STARTED IN

Contributions gratefully received by the Secretary, Prebendary RUDOLF, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E.

∴ Cheques, etc., crossed, and payable to Waifs and Strays.

LEGACIES

And **DONATIONS** Urgently Needed to continue and extend the work of

The Incorporated Church Building Society

(FOUNDED 1818),

Which has assisted nearly two-thirds of the parishes of England and Wales in building new Churches and enlarging or repairing existing ones. Total grants made, **9,707.**

Total amount granted, **£1,105,465.**

£29,009 has been granted from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND towards **1,079** Mission Churches, etc.

The Society is entirely dependent on Voluntary Support.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, the Rev. T. T. NORGATE, 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, S.W.

N.B.—". . . The valuable work done by the Incorporated Church Building Society must not be overlooked . . . its Support and Advice cannot fail to be of great service. . . ."—*Vide Report of Archbishops' Committee on Church Finance.*

THE ARCHBISHOPS' WESTERN CANADA FUND.

The Archbishops appeal to "the Church and people of England" for help to give the ministrations of the Church to the thousands of English settlers who have emigrated to the Prairie Provinces of Canada.

HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED FOR THIS GREAT WORK.

Funds received and information given by **The Secretary, A.W.C.F., The Church House, Westminster, S.W.**

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

Established 1856. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1867.

President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives **Immediate Assistance** to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters, **IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee **some Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help.

The Society has aided over **34,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

and Gifts of Clothing of every description, will be most gratefully received by—MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

THE PRICE OF FISH.

THE NORTH SEA TRAWLERS since the commencement of the War have been pursuing their calling and maintaining the important national food supply we harvest from the sea amounting in value to upwards of ten millions sterling a year, and many of the fishermen have lost their lives through striking mines. To the fishermen also has fallen the dangerous task of sweeping up the mines laid by our enemy to harass our commerce and food supplies, and many of our brave fellows have lost their lives in this service for the country.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN

looks after the spiritual and physical well-being of these hardy Toilers of the deep, ashore and afloat, and the Council of the Society earnestly appeal for help to maintain its work amongst them.

181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. **FRANCIS H. WOOD, Secretary.**

MRS. SMYLY'S HOMES, DUBLIN,

wholly maintain 400 Necessitous Children in Seven Homes, and supervise a large number of Boys and Girls who have been placed out in Canada.

There are also

FOUR FREE SCHOOLS IN DUBLIN

where Needy Children receive Free Meals Daily.

The Committee appeals for Funds to support this work, which has been established more than half a century, and is dependent on Voluntary Contributions.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

Miss ANNIE D. SMYLY, 21, Grattan Street, Dublin.

SPURGEON'S ORPHANAGE

CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

President and Director—Rev. THOMAS SPURGEON.
Vice-President—Rev. CHARLES SPURGEON. Treasurer—WILLIAM HIGGS, Esq.

A HOME AND SCHOOL for 500 Fatherless Children,

And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, C. H. SPURGEON.

No Votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

3,511 ORPHANS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED INTO THE INSTITUTION TO THE END OF MARCH, 1915.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. LADDS, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Rd., London, S.W. **To intending Benefactors.**—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Offices—CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Vice-Patron—HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

President—THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART., C.B.

Treasurer—SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BT., M.P.

Hon. Clerical Secretary—REV. CYRIL BARDSLEY, M.A.

Lay Secretary—HERBERT LANKESTER, M.D.

The Society has 1,379 European and Colonial Missionaries labouring in the following countries: East and West Africa, Uganda, Egypt and the Sudan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, North-West Canada, and British Columbia.

Last year there were 36,179 baptisms in connexion with the Society's Missions.

All Communications should be addressed to "The Secretaries." Contributions should be made payable to the "Church Missionary Society" and sent to the Lay Secretary, cheques and postal orders being crossed "Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd."

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

Established 1812. ***Incorporated by Royal Charter.***

Patron—**His Most Excellent Majesty King George V.**

Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBDIN, ESQ.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

There are now over **650** Pensioners upon the Funds, and the sum disbursed in Pensions and in Gifts to Unsuccessful Candidates amounted during the past year to **£16,000.**

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-one,** the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£757,000.**

Additional Annual and Life Subscriptions are much needed, and Legacies are also earnestly solicited.

Office—65, Southampton Row, London, W.C. **HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.**

The most effectual way of winning India for Christ is to gain the Wives and Mothers. The ZENANA is the place to reach them.

THE ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION

(Founded in 1852)

is working to this end by its

Schools,
Industrial Home,
Medical Missions,
Zenana Visitation,
Bible Women,
Village Missions.

Will you help by sending a Subscription or Donation to the Treasurer, LORD KINNARD, or the Secretaries, 33, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.?

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BARROW-IN-FURNESS
(LANCS.).

From Euston and St. Pancras, 264½ miles. Population, **70,000.** Average death-rate, **11·64** per **1,000.** Character of water, very soft.

THE ENGLISH LAKE-LAND,

with its special charms of beautiful Lake and Mountain Scenery, is made easy of access by the

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TOURS by RAIL, COACH and STEAM YACHT,

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Apply for Guides, Programmes, etc., to the Superintendent of the Line, Barrow-in-Furness.

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50½ miles from London by L.B. & S.C. Railway. Population, **123,478.** Unlimited water supply (hard) from wells in chalk. Perfect sanitary arrangements.

HOUSE AGENCY OFFICES.

Complete lists of
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES
to be Let or Sold sent free on application.

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Telegrams: "Graves, Auctioneer, Brighton."

Telephone: 5996 Brighton.

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13 miles from London on the S.E. & C. Railway. Death-rate, **9** per **1,000.** Situated about **200** feet above sea level. Soil, chiefly sand and gravel. Pure water supply. Population, **30,000.**

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Half-hour from London. Open-air verandahs. Electric Light and Sun Baths. TERMS FROM **2** GUINEAS.

Near Shortlands, Bromley North, and Bromley South Stations. Margaret Nurses sent out. Country Branch at Margaret Manor, Sittingbourne, Kent.

Apply **Sister Margaret.**

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Guides Free, with Hotel, Board and Lodging, and Furnished Houses Lists, Rail and Steamship arrangements, from **H. Kennaugh,** 27, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C., or 2, Coronation Chambers, Douglas.

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JERSEY.

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Under **90** miles from London (under 2 hours by L. & N. W. and G. W. Railways). Population, **26,888.** Low average rainfall for 30 years. A high-class attractive residential town and health resort. Equable climate. Valuable Saline Springs and up-to-date Baths and Pump Room. Good Hunting Centre. 18 hole Golf Course.

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This is one of the most convenient in this lovely Vale, and second to none in North Wales for COMFORT, CATERING, and SITUATION.

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Resident Proprietor . . **JAMES S. SHAW.**

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Tel. Address: "Hand, Llangollen."

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This Hotel is the property of

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Of great convenience to passengers wishing to break their journey.

MOTOR GARAGE AND ALL ACCOMMODATION FOR MOTOR CARS,

FISHING (SALMON AND TROUT) ON ABERUTHVEN WATER.

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If you are wanting . . .

"A PLACE IN THE SUN" by the SEA,

Try the SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND. South Aspect and plenty of Sunshine.

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One of the Oldest-established and Principal Agencies in the South of England.

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CHEMIST, Dispensing, and Ophthalmic Optician. Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Medicated Wines. Kodak Supplies. Surgical Appliances. Oxygen in Cylinders. Eyesight tested free of charge. Store prices.

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Officially appointed A.A., R.A.C., Etc.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

Centrally situated.

Garage—50 Cars. Pit. Petrol.

Cars for Hire.

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50¼ miles from London by L.B. & S.C. Ry. Population, **123,478.** Unlimited water supply (hard) from wells in chalk. Perfect sanitary arrangements.

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BRUNSWICK PLACE, HOVE, BRIGHTON.

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Languages, Art, Science (Lantern Lectures), Music, Cookery, Dressmaking, Hockey, Tennis, Riding, Driving, Swimming.

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Special inclusive fees for Officers' daughters.

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Illustrated prospectus on application to—

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BOYS. **ST. BEDES.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Headmaster - - - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum most comprehensive, and includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field which is attached to the School.

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Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Quite young children of Indian and Colonial parents and others taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

Reduction in fees to Officers in Navy and Army.

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Preparatory School for the Sons of Gentlemen.

Boys (7–14 years old) are prepared for the Public Schools, and for the Royal Naval College, Osborne. Individual attention is given to backward and delicate boys. Entire charge is taken of boys whose parents are residing abroad. The premises, specially built, are situated 150 feet above sea-level, and within easy distance of the sea. Physical Drill (Swedish and Military) and Athletics are regularly taught. Swimming. Carpentry. Cadet Corps.

For prospectus, apply to:—THE HEADMASTER.

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(LANCS.).

240 miles from London. Reached by both Mid. and L.N.W. Railways. Population, **2,232.** Death-rate, **10** per **1,000.** Water supply good, soft and pure. Mild and equable climate. Central for Lake District, Cartmel Priory Church, Hampsfell Hospice, Holker Hall, Windermere, etc.

CHARNEY HALL,

GRANGE, LANCASHIRE.

G. Podmore, M.A. (Oxon),

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Good Cricket Field, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop.

Bracing situation, **300** feet above the Sea, overlooking Morecambe Bay.

HUNSTANTON.

From Liverpool Street or St. Pancras, **112¾** miles. Population, **2,401.** It possesses a remarkably dry and bracing climate. There is an absence of keen east wind due to the western aspect of the town. The winter climate is mild. Chalk subsoil. Main drainage. Golf links (18 holes), boating, sea fishing, and wild fowl shooting.

WESTHOLME.

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